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TOP OF CASE

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1. FOLD "A" FLAP INTO BOX AGAINST SIDE
2. BREAK "B" FLAPS INTO FLAT POSITION AGAINST "C" FLAP
3. FOLD "C" FLAP DOWN, CLOSING BOTTOM. TURN CASE RIGHT SIDE UP.
4. PLACE "D" FLAPS AGAINST ENDS AND LOCK "A" FLAP DOWN TO BOTTOM

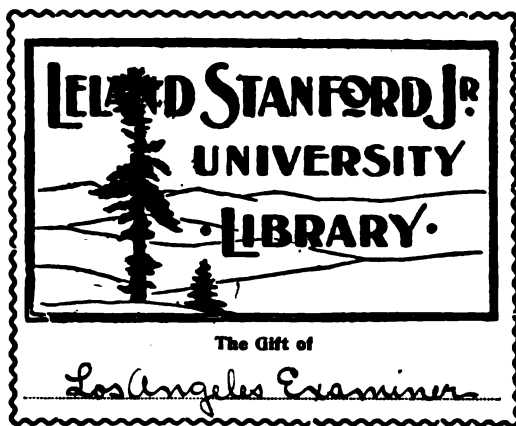
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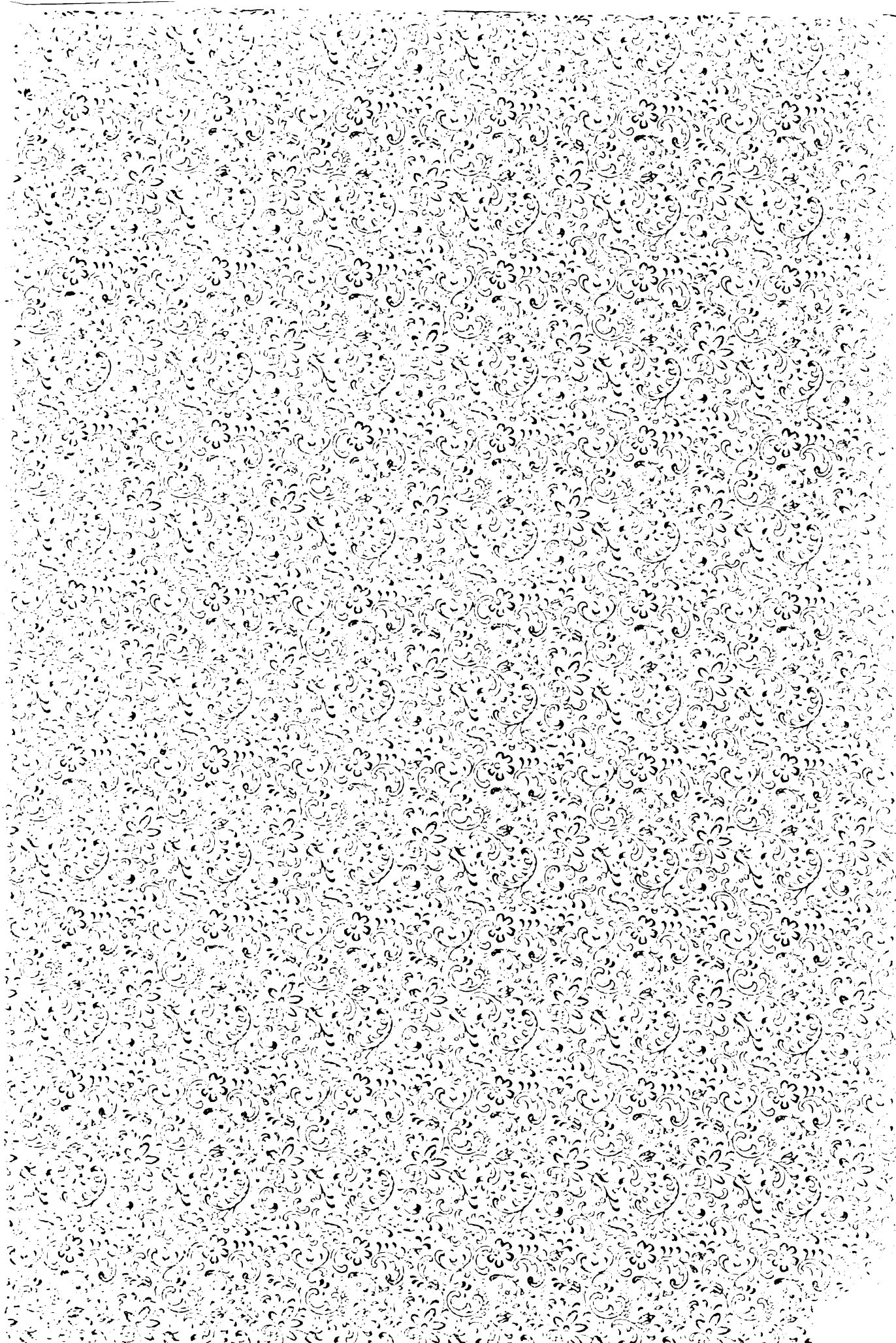
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PRESS REFERENCE LIBRARY

(*Southwest
Edition*)

Notables of the Southwest

BEING THE PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES
OF PROGRESSIVE MEN OF THE SOUTH-
WEST, WHO HAVE HELPED IN
THE DEVELOPMENT AND
HISTORY MAKING OF
THIS WONDERFUL
COUNTRY



PUBLISHED BY
THE LOS ANGELES EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
1912

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УВАЖАЮЩИ ОБОТНАТЪ



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THE "PRESS REFERENCE LIBRARY" is primarily a publisher's utility library—a work of reference wherein can be found, in correct form, the basic facts, from birth down to date, regarding the lives of men of note and substantial achievement, as well as the younger men, whose careers are certain, yet still in the making, together with half tones from latest photographs of the men referred to.

Modern newspapers and periodicals attach great importance to illustration; in fact, most editors regard it as of equal importance with news.

Newspapers require pictures of persons and places for reproduction with current happenings. Although they exhaust every resource to secure up-to-date photographs, they often are compelled to reprint old-style line cuts or wash drawings, and in the majority of cases have no picture at all.

The facts regarding men are often jumbled owing to the necessity of gathering them from whatever source available on a moment's notice.

Every precaution has been taken to have the facts herein correct in every detail and the photographs of recent date.

The work will be the ready reference book of the newspaper editor, writer and artist.

This publication will go to all the International (Hearst) News Service and leading Associated and United Press News Service papers in the United States, and to the leading illustrated weekly and monthly publications under the classification of "National Periodicals." While the natural home of the Press Reference Library is the newspaper and periodical Editorial Room, out of special compliment to the Southwest, the EXAMINER will have this Edition placed in all the leading public and college libraries of the country.

**"The History
of the World is the Biog-
raphies of Great Men"—Carlyle**

The lives of the men in this publica-
tion stand out as notable examples of
the type of men who have lent their
force or capital, or both, to the up-
building of the Great Southwest, from San Francisco to Texas. Many
of them pioneered through the hard-
ships of the early days, while others
battled bravely against toppling booms
and prolonged depressions of a period
now past—in this Southwestern
country. Others, while of more re-
cent arrival, the Southwest is
glad to number among
her own



WHO THEY ARE

By OTHEMAN STEVENS



BECAUSE the great Southwest frowned on man, and presented to his advance the redoubts of desert, withering heat and aridity man conquered it, turned its frown into a smile, turned its quivering furnace blasts into the calorics of fructification, and quenched its thirst by uncovering its carefully hidden sources of water. So that today what forty years ago was the most forbidding region in this country has become the most inviting.

The stretches that were cropped only with desolation surpass in returns for man's toil those more promising valleys which in the beginning of the nation lured with their promise of luxurious ease.

From Texas to San Diego a generation ago there was nothing which would promise aught but a heart-breaking struggle with the untoward.

American indomitableness dotted the desert sands with the bones of gold-seekers, and men marched, tortured by thirst, shriveled by pitiless heat, over countless acres then worse than worthless, and today richer in returns than were even the dreams of the Argonauts.

When, in 1847, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the nation secured the larger portion of the territory involved in this Southwest, it was obtained for political purposes, and its value as an asset of the nation was as much laughed at as was the purchase of Alaska, which for a decade caused Secretary of State Seward to be regarded as either a dement or an incompetent.

But nothing brings out the capacity of the American to accomplish the impossible more than the facing of the impossible.

It was not over forty years ago when General Sherman said that if he owned Hades and Texas, he would sell Texas and live in the other place.

New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and California were, from the Sherman point of view, even less desirable.

What has been brought about, when contrasted with what was, is almost of the impressiveness of a miracle.

A miracle wrought by staunch courage, by strife because of the love of strife, with Nature herself.

It is of the men who have aided in creating this empire of fertility where they found only the abomination of sterility that this volume treats, for these are the men who not only made blades of grass grow where none grew before, but where none could grow before.

They are the men who turned the sands into pleasant fields; who went under the ground and took from the depths the seas of oil, and the ingots; they dug, and bored, and built reservoirs and aqueducts, and herded their cattle on the thousand hills, and built the cities, and created the factories.

They are the men who, when San Francisco was destroyed, turned their backs on the past and with indomitable spirit carved out for their great city a future mightier than its illustrious past.

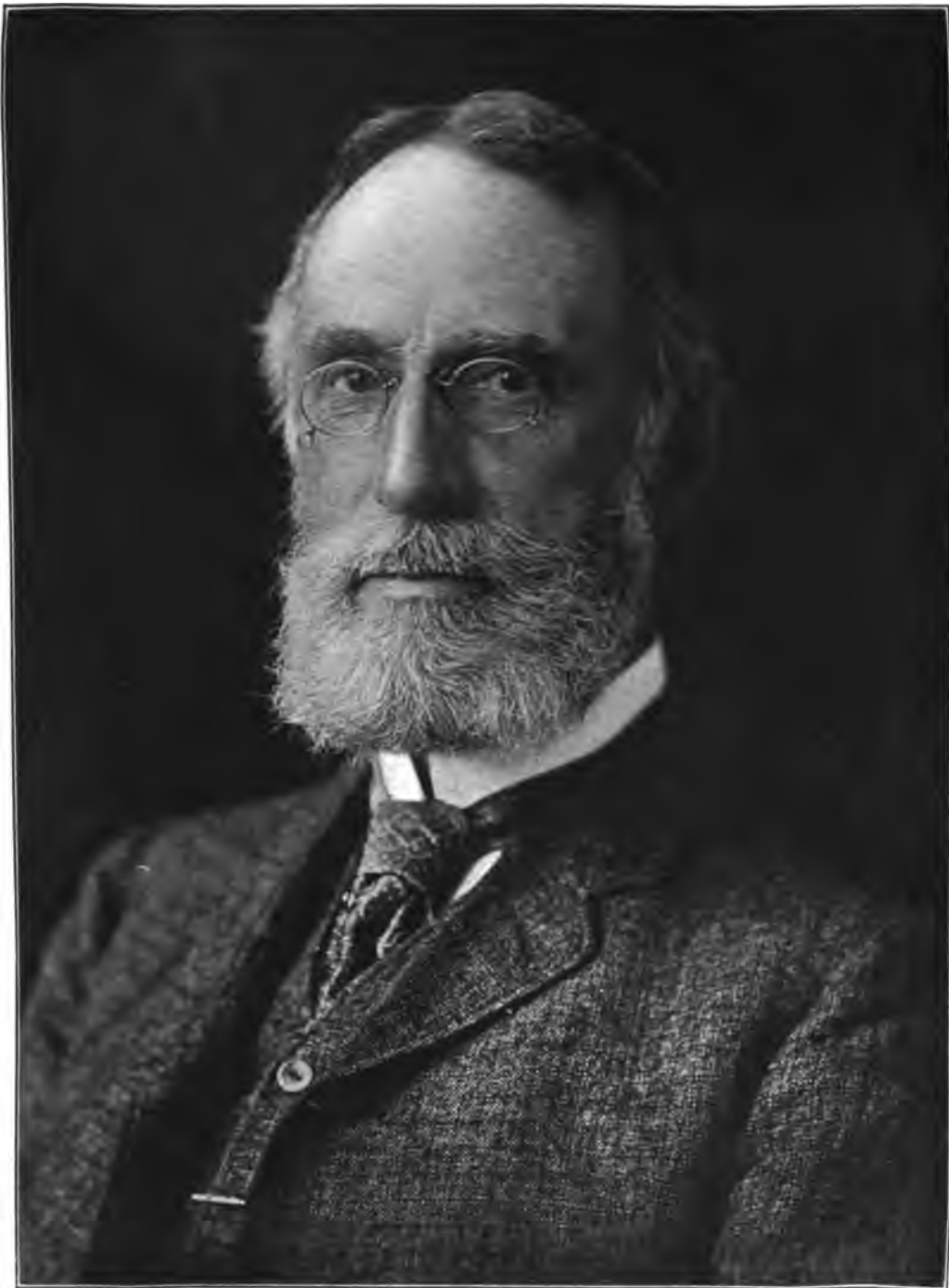
They are the men who removed the Far West from the map, and made West and East one.

They are the men who conquered the Llano Estacado of Texas, with plow and pasture; they are the men who turned that dread, mysterious region of the delta of the Colorado into farms that yield fortunes to the acre; the cow counties of Southern California, under their ministrations of brain, tell a story of limitless wealth of products; they have dotted Arizona and New Mexico with American homes, and schools and colleges now shadow the former strongholds of the Apache.

From the time the traveler leaves the Missouri River until he sights the Pacific, the work of these men and their fellows greets the pleased eye, and tales of what was seem incredible in the face of what is.

What their forbears generations before did in New England, and in the Middle West, these men have done a thousandfold in the Southwest.

Their work completed the conquering of the continent.



DR. NORMAN BRIDGE



BRIDGE, DR. NORMAN; physician, teacher and business man, was born in Windsor, Vt., December 30, 1844, the son of James Madison and Nancy Ann (Bagley) Bridge. He is descended from Deacon John Bridge, who came from England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632. Norman is of the seventh generation from John of Cambridge. His great grandfather, Ebenezer, was a colonel in Washington's army of the Revolution. Deacon John "saved the settlement" of Cambridge when Hooker seceded to Connecticut in 1636 and so was responsible for the present location of Harvard College. There is a bronze statue of him on Cambridge Common, in the garb of a Puritan. It was erected in 1882 and is the work of the artists, T. R. and M. S. Gould.

Dr. Bridge was married in 1874 to Miss Mae Manford, daughter of the late Rev. Erasmus and Hannah (Bryant) Manford. Their only child died in infancy.

The Bridge family removed to a farm in Malta, DeKalb County, Illinois, when Norman was twelve years old. The family consisted of father, mother, an older brother and a younger sister. The brother, Edward, was a soldier in the Civil War, Fifty-fifth Illinois Regiment, and died of disease in the service, after surviving a dozen battles. His father died in 1879 and his mother at an advanced age in 1903.

Norman B. received his general education in the country district schools, and in the High Schools of DeKalb and Sycamore, Illinois. He taught a country school in the winter of 1862-63. He never attended the academic department of a university or college.

He was a fire insurance agent in Morris, Illinois, in 1864-65, traveling through the entire county of Grundy.

In 1865 he began the study of medicine, attended the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1866-7, and of the Northwestern University in 1867-8, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He received the degree of A. M. from the Lake Forest College in 1889.

His summer vacations from medical college he spent in work on his father's farm in Malta, chiefly in harvesting hay and grain, and in threshing.

He began teaching medicine from the time of his graduation, and from that day to this his name has appeared in the faculty of some Medical College—in his Alma Mater first, then in the Woman's College, and since early in 1874 in Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago, of which he is now Emeritus Professor of Medicine. He was for twenty years, more or less, an attending physician in the County Hospital and in the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago. He received the *ad eundem* degree in medicine from Rush College in 1878. He has had his professional office in only two communities, Chicago, until 1891, and in Los Angeles since.

Through the decade of the eighties he accepted appointive public office for seven years, first as a member of the Chicago Board of Education for three years, 1881-1884, afterward as the Republican Election Commissioner for four years, 1886-1890.

His health broke down with pulmonary tuberculosis in 1890, and in January, '91, he moved to California, where he has since resided, first at Sierra Madre (1891-4), then at Pasadena (1894-1910), and finally in Los Angeles. By 1893 he had so far recovered as to resume his work for a few weeks each autumn in the College and Presbyterian Hospital at Chicago. He continued the autumn hospital work until 1900, and the college lectures until 1905 inclusive. He has been regularly engaged in practice in Los Angeles for twenty years. Since 1905, however, his growing secular business has compelled him gradually to reduce his professional work, and he has regarded his active college service as terminated.

The public appointments were unsought and each came as a surprise—that to the School Board from the first Mayor Harrison, and the Election Commissionership from the County Court—Judge Richard Prendergast. On his entry into the Board of Education he was elected Vice-President of that body, and in a few months was made President to serve out a fractional year; after which he was elected to the same office for a full year term. He was a Republican, and the Board consisted of twice as many Democrats as Republicans.

The election office was illuminating in the study of human nature and government;

in ward politics and party strife. The Republican Commissioner was one of three, the other two were Democrats, and the County Court was democratic.

His first appointment to the Election Commission was for an unexpired term of one year. Near the end of this term the "Tribune," the leading Republican newspaper, began to attack his Republicanism, not because this was open to the smallest criticism, but because he had a personal friend who edited a rival newspaper.* On one Sunday the paper contained a severe editorial attack upon him because of his alleged failure to do a particular thing in the Canvassing Board on the Friday before. As a matter of fact, he had tried to accomplish the thing referred to, but had been outvoted, as the Saturday edition of the "Tribune" in its local columns truthfully reported. The next day (Monday) both the "Daily News" and the "Inter-Ocean" printed in parallel columns the paragraphs referring to the Republican Commissioner, of the "Tribune" on Saturday and Sunday, and ridiculed the paper for its inconsistency and carelessness. This led to worse attacks, and retorts by the other papers. Finally there appeared in the "Inter-Ocean" of Thursday a biting open letter to the editor of the "Tribune" signed by the Commissioner himself. This inspired more reckless attacks on him and on the other papers, and culminated, the following Sunday, in a libel on his professional character. Then, with his attorney, he went to the office of the paper and had a quiet and much restrained conversation with the editor, which resulted in an editorial correction and apology the following morning. At the end of his year, which occurred during the week of this newspaper war, the County Judge reappointed him for a full term of three years, which he served out.

The only elective office he has held was that of one of a Board of "Freeholders" in the City of Pasadena, in 1900, to frame a new charter for the city. Their charter was adopted.

Dr. Bridge has written considerably for medical journals and somewhat for the lay press. He is the author of four modest books, three of collected essays and addresses: "The Penalties of Taste," "The Rewards of Taste," and "House-Health;" and "Tuberculosis," which is a re-cast of his college lectures on this subject.

Dr. and Mrs. Bridge visited Europe in

1889 and in 1896, and he alone went to London on a hurried business trip in April, 1906.

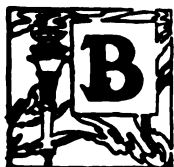
But his vacations have consisted mostly in some varying of his activities, for he has, through life, been a constant debtor to the joy of work. He believes that, outside his regular vocation, every professional man should have some avocations that make him touch, with an ample grasp, the secular world about him. His own early shortage in school education has encouraged an interest in schools in general. For some seventeen years he has been one of the Trustees of Throop Polytechnic Institute in Pasadena, and most of that time as Chairman of the Board. He has seen that institution grow from a small academy until it has now come to be a college of technology of the highest standard.

From January, 1906, to the present, Dr. Bridge has given a large part of his time to the oil and gas business, in association with Messrs. E. L. Doheny and Chas. A. Canfield. He is now a director and the treasurer of several of the companies operating and interested in the gulf region of Mexico and in California, notably the Mexican Petroleum Co., Ltd., the Mexican Petroleum Co., the Huasteca Petroleum Co., the American Petroleum Co., and the American Oilfields Co., and of the Mexican National Gas Co., operating in Mexico City.

The business interests in Mexico have taken him often to that republic, and he and his associates have many warm friends among Mexican citizens. They have for ten years conducted their business in complete harmony and amity with the government of Mexico and with its citizens both of the business and the working classes, for all of whom, and for the government, they have the highest respect.

Dr. Bridge belongs to several Scientific Societies, among them the "Association of American Physicians," the "American Climatological Association," of which he was one year President; the "American Academy of Medicine," the "Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters," the "Los Angeles Academy of Sciences," and the local, State and National Medical Associations. His clubs are the "Union League," "Hamilton," and "University" Clubs of Chicago; the "California," "University," "Sierra Madre," and the "Sunset" Clubs of Los Angeles.

*Melville E. Stone of the "Daily News."



BIXBY, JOTHAM, Pioneer Stock Raiser and Capitalist, Los Angeles, California, was born at Norridgewock, Maine, January 20, 1831. He comes from the old stock of New Englanders who settled in Maine in the early days and who previously had come from Massachusetts. His father was Amasa Bixby and his mother Fanny (Weston) Bixby. On December 4, 1862, at San Juan Bautista, California, he married Margaret Winslow Hathaway, second daughter of the Rev. George W. Hathaway, of Skowhegan, Maine. By this union there have been born seven children—George Hathaway, Mary Hathaway, (deceased), Henry Llewellyn (deceased), Margaret Hathaway (deceased), Rosamond Read (deceased), Fanny Weston and Jotham Winslow Bixby.

Mr. Bixby received his education in the common schools of his native state. Being one of ten children, and realizing that there were few opportunities for him in Maine, he determined to go to California, which at that time was attracting the eyes of the civilized world. The gold rush was on, and in 1852, Jotham Bixby found himself aboard the ship, Samuel Appleton, California-bound. The ship went around the Horn and Mr. Bixby was landed in San Francisco, the Mecca City for adventurers and gold seekers from all parts of the globe.

In July, of the same year, Mr. Bixby, in company with several others who went out with him from his home village, entered the mining region near Volcano, in Amador County, California. He continued in placer mining for about five years and acquired a small amount of capital.

In 1856, he went into sheep raising and the wool business and the following year moved south to San Luis Obispo County, California, near San Miguel. He remained there in close attention to his growing flocks for about nine years.

The name and fame of Southern California had commenced to impress itself on a few of the far-sighted and, in 1866, Mr. Bixby sold his interests in San Luis Obispo County, intent on settling near Los Angeles. A short time previous to this he and his equal partner, the well known pioneer firm of Flint, Bixby and Company, of which his elder brother, Llewellyn Bixby, was also a member, had purchased from John Temple the fertile and well-watered Rancho Los Cerritos, containing over 27,000 acres. This vast tract of land, which lies east of the San Gabriel River and fronts the Pacific ocean, includes the present townsites of Long Beach and Clearwater, and the Llewellyn or New River district. Mr. Bixby was half owner and in full management of the property and soon became known as one of the largest and wealthiest stock

raisers in Southern California. With his indomitable force of character, he gradually worked his way to the front. He made additional land purchases, financed numerous worthy development projects and became known as one of the most progressive citizens of Los Angeles.

As their flocks enlarged and their profits increased, Mr. Bixby and his associates purchased 17,000 acres of the Palos Verdes Rancho, and a one-third interest in Los Alamitos Rancho, of 26,000

acres. Later he purchased, individually, 6000 acres in the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, as well as business properties in and around Los Angeles.

With this expansion of holdings his stock was correspondingly increased and at times had 30,000 head of sheep on his ranges. From this herd 200,000 pounds of wool were obtained yearly. In later years he raised horses and cattle as well as sheep. Now his principal live stock interest is in Holstein-Friesian cattle and in scientific dairying.

Mr. Bixby has had a great deal to do with the upbuilding of Long Beach, which stands on land formerly owned by him, and today, at the age of eighty, is as eager for its growth as he was at the time he bought this beautiful plateau facing the ocean for a grazing ground.

He has now turned over the management of some of his interests to his sons. At the same time he takes a keen interest in looking after business details, particularly of his farming interests, his confidence in his own judgment therein being fully justified by the fact that farming formed the foundation of his fortune.

He is president of the Bixby Land Co., the Palos Verdes Co., the Jotham Bixby Co. and many smaller corporations, and vice president of the Alamitos Land Co., the Alamitos Water Co., and the National Bank of Long Beach, being associated in some of these enterprises with other members of his family connection and in others with that eminent Pacific Coast financier, Isaias W. Hellman.

Mr. Bixby has long occupied a comfortable, but by no means ostentatious residence overlooking the Pacific ocean at Long Beach, but recently (September, 1911) he purchased the magnificent residence built there two years before by A. D. Meyers, a mining man, and which is one of the most palatial residences in Southern California.

There he is rounding out the evening of a most active life in close and happy companionship with his wife and his surviving children and grandchildren, who, best of all, know and appreciate the simple, unaffected and generous, but entirely vigorous traits of character which make this stalwart scion of a hardy and conscientious race a true historic representative of the best and most characteristic in the transformation of early California.



JOTHAM BIXBY



BIXBY, GEORGE H., Banking, Long Beach, California, is a native of that state, having been born on Independence Day, 1864, at San Juan Bautista, San Benito County. He is the oldest son of Jotham Bixby, the famous Southern California pioneer and settler, and Margaret (Hathaway) Bixby. His mother's father, the Reverend George W. Hathaway of Skowhegan, Me., was a graduate of Williams College and of the Andover Theological Seminary and served through the Civil War as chaplain of one of the Maine regiments.

Mr. Hathaway traced in direct descent to Governor William Bradford, who came over in the Mayflower and was the first Governor of Plymouth Colony, and to Kenelm Winslow, a brother of Edward Winslow, the second Governor of the colony. On his father's side, Mr. Bixby traces, as do probably all the families of that name scattered in various parts of the country, to Joseph Bixby, who came over from England in the early Puritan immigration and settled in Massachusetts, from which state his descendants kept pushing out to the frontier in many directions.

This branch of the family settled in Maine, and Mr. Jotham Bixby's maternal grandfather, named Weston, was one of the sturdy Maine woodsmen-farmers who lost their lives in the service of their country in the first year of the Revolutionary War, while guiding through those pathless northern forests the ill-fated expedition of General Benedict Arnold against Quebec.

Mr. Bixby married in Los Angeles, on August 31, 1887, Amelia M. E. Andrews, a native of Toronto, Canada, and daughter of Joshua and Dinah Elizabeth Andrews, well-known old-time residents of the Los Nietos Valley. As a result of this marriage there are now surviving six children, Richard A., Philip L., Margaret W., Barbara L., David W. and Stephen L. Bixby.

Mr. Bixby was educated in the preparatory schools of Oakland, California. After graduating from the Sackett School in that city he entered Yale University, where he graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1886. In college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

On returning to Long Beach from the East, he

immediately took up part of his father's interests at that place, becoming secretary of the Alamitos Land Company. For several years he remained in this position, studying the business conditions of that vicinity and acquainting himself with his father's extended properties and holdings. About the year 1901 he was appointed Vice President and Manager of the Bixby Land Company and of the Palos Verdes Land Company, his father retaining the presidency of these corporations, but looking to his son to assist him in the management of them.

From that time down to date he has had his time well employed in managing and directing the various companies in which he holds office and in working for the development of the Long Beach community in general.

He is a director of the Los Angeles Dock and Terminal Company, developing the Long Beach Inner Harbor; director of the Seaside Investment Company, owning and operating the Hotel Virginia; director of the Wall Company Department Store; director Long Beach Dairy Company and other local corporations. He is also vice president of the National Bank of Long Beach, and president of the Long Beach Savings Bank & Trust Company, a substantial and growing institution.



GEORGE H. BIXBY

As an owner of extensive land holdings throughout the Southwest, Mr. Bixby has been in a position to understand the alignment and condition of roads in Southern California.

He was chairman of the Los Angeles County Highway Commission up to August, 1911, having served as Highway Commissioner for four years. During this time he has been occupied in studying the highway conditions of the county, in touring over the boulevards in the interests of his position and in laying plans for new improvements in this direction.

Since retiring at the end of his second term in this office, he is devoting his time to his banking, real estate, ranching and other interests in Long Beach and to the upbuilding of his city, his work in this direction placing him in the forefront of civic factors.

He is a member of the California Club in Los Angeles, the Virginia Country Club at Long Beach, as well as being an honorary member of the El Rodeo Club in the latter city.



GEORGE A. BATCHELDER



BATCHELDER, GEORGE AIKEN, Vice President E. H. Rollins & Sons, Bonds, San Francisco, California, was born in that city April 13, 1860, the son of Joseph Moody Batchelder and Elizabeth (Aiken) Batchelder. He married Mary Whittemore Kittredge, daughter of Jonathan Kittredge, a California pioneer, in San Francisco, March 19, 1885, and two children were born to them, Doris Elizabeth (Mrs. De Lancy Lewis) and Kittredge Batchelder.

Mr. Batchelder comes in direct descent through eight generations from the Reverend Stephen Batchiler of Hampshire, England, who landed in Boston from the "William and Francis" June, 1632.

Oliver Wendell Holmes speaks of the Reverend Stephen as "that terrible old sinner and ancestor of great men." There has been some controversy as to the fitness of the first distinction, but of the second there can be no doubt. Among his well-known descendants are Daniel Webster, orator; John Greenleaf Whittier, poet; General Benjamin F. Butler, soldier and lawyer, Wm. Pitt Fessenden, statesman; Caleb Cushing, diplomat; General R. N. Batchelder, Grant's Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and many others of lesser note. George Aiken inherited his wanderlust from the Reverend Stephen, who took his B. A. at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1586, afterwards lived in Holland and England, and sailed for America in 1632, after receiving from Charles I a grant of arms, notable as one of the few given for services performed in America—"Vert, a plow in fess; in base the sun rising, Or." He returned to England, dying in 1660, in the one hundredth year of his age.

George A. Batchelder's mother's family came from Londonderry, in the North of Ireland, in 1660. His forbears proved their patriotism in the Colonial, the Revolutionary and the Civil wars.

Joseph M. Batchelder reached California in 1850, but went to China in the sixties and died of sunstroke at Miyazaki, Japan, in 1893. He raised the sunken steamship Ajax, which had blocked the river at Shanghai; built the first ocean-going steamship constructed in China, the Yangtzi, and was shipowner, transporting the troops of the Mikado in the war with the Tycoon in 1869.

Mr. Batchelder's education has been varied and somewhat cosmopolitan. In 1866-67 he attended a private school in Shanghai, China; in 1868 a public school in New Hampshire; the Mount Pleasant Academy, Amherst, Massachusetts, 1869-70; Allen's English and Classical School, West Newton, Massachusetts, 1871-73; the Japanese Government Business School and the University of Tokio, 1874-79, and at the Columbia Law School, Washington, D. C., in 1882-83. This extensive schooling was supplemented by traveling when pirates were afloat and traveling was not merely tripping in express trains and floating hotels, all of which combined to broaden his viewpoints. A three months' voyage to Shanghai, via Honolulu and Foochow, on the barque Valetta, Captain Cavanaugh, in 1866; a cruise in a private yacht through the Inland Sea of Japan, in 1867, while the Tycoon still reigned; a return to San Francisco in March,

1868, on the China, Captain Cobb, with Anson Burlingame's first Chinese Embassy; back to Massachusetts via Panama in the same year, thence to Japan again in 1873 on the America, Captain Freeman, and from 1873 to 1880 traveling, attending school in Tokio and acting as Assistant Secretary at the United States Legation, form a kaleidoscopic record that suggests a course of moving-picture shows. An official touch is added by the fact that the American Government rented, for ten years, as its Legation in Japan, the residence of Mr. Batchelder's father.

The roving spirit again seized Mr. Batchelder in 1897 and sent him to Europe in that year; again, in 1902, to the South Seas, and Tahiti in 1904, and around the world in 1907-08.

Mr. Batchelder's active business life began in 1880, when he entered the Quartermaster's Depot, U. S. A., in San Francisco, and rose in two years to the post of chief clerk of the depot. From 1882 to 1883 he was a clerk in the War Department at Washington, and in October of the latter year he became treasurer of the Dakota Investment Company at Grand Forks in the Red River Valley of the then Territory of Dakota.

In 1885 he became an officer of the corporation of E. H. Rollins & Sons as Western manager, and in 1892 went to Denver, Colorado, to take charge of its business there. Two years later, in 1894, he opened the San Francisco branch of the house, which thereby became the pioneer bond house of the Pacific Coast. Since that date he has placed more than thirty millions of outside capital in California municipalities and corporations.

In 1894 Mr. Batchelder introduced on this Coast the business of dealing solely in municipal and corporation bonds. The San Francisco office force of E. H. Rollins & Sons consisted of a bookkeeper and a stenographer, with a local business of perhaps \$500,000 annual volume. Today the establishment embraces twenty-six, with a volume of some \$11,000,000 annually. It was not until 1905 that the second bond house was established in San Francisco, since which time some half a dozen other houses have been added.

Mr. Batchelder has been a director of numerous corporations in various States, and among these his directorship of the Bay Counties Power Company, which broke all previous records for long-distance transmission of electric power, and that of the Western Pacific Railway, the first railroad to break into California against the will of the Southern Pacific, are those in which he took greatest pride, officially speaking.

After the Continental rather than the American custom, he retired from active business at the age of 50. He is now, he says, "taking life easy after the English and Japanese modes," enjoying his home and giving as much time as he can spare therefrom to certain necessary business interests and to his clubs and societies. Of the latter he has a varied assortment. Among them: The Society of Colonial Wars, D. C., the Bohemian Club, the Pacific Union Club, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, California Commandery, and the Menlo Country Club.



WELLS, RALPH EVANS, General Manager of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, Los Angeles, California, was born at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, September 24, 1866. His father was Arthur Wells and his mother Georgina Dora (Rideout) Wells.

Mr. Wells' father graduated from Upper Canada College, Toronto, in Ontario, at the age of fifteen, going from there to the south of France, where he studied civil engineering at the University of Avignon. Graduating from there five years later, he worked in the engineering department of the first railroad constructed in France, and later located and built the old Great Western, now forming a part of the main line of the Grand Trunk System between Niagara Suspension Bridge and Detroit.

On December 3, 1889, at Topeka, Kansas, Mr. Wells married Frances Grace Hawley, by which union there are four children: Ralph Evans Wells, Jr., now attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Howard Hawley Wells, who enters the Boston institute this fall; Robert Hawley Wells and Frances Grace Wells.

Mr. Wells was educated in the public schools of Guelph, Ontario, where he spent his boyhood days.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Wells started in at what has proven to be his life work—railroading. His entrance into the railroad world was made as an office boy in the Auditor's office of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad in 1883. He remained in this position until the following September, when he was advanced to the position of Clerk to the Assistant Superintendent of the same road.

In January, 1884, he secured a position as

clerk in the General Manager's office of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, where he remained until May of the same year. From May, 1884, until February, 1885, he was Clerk in the First Vice President's office of the C., B. & Q. Railroad. For the next five years he was Secretary to the General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, in Topeka, Kansas.

In May, 1890, he was advanced to the position of Chief Clerk to the Vice President and General Manager of the Santa Fe system.

In July, 1893, Mr. Wells received an offer from the Mexican Central Railroad, which he accepted. He was made Chief Clerk to the General Manager of that system, and retained that position until December, 1894. In April of the following year he became Assistant General Manager of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railway, where he remained until February, 1901, when he resigned to settle in Los Angeles.

On the organization of the San Pedro,

Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, which took place on April 1, 1901, he was offered the position of General Manager, which he accepted. Mr. Wells immediately took charge of that system and has continued in the capacity of General Manager down to date.

In 1903, when the tracks of the Oregon Short Line, south of Salt Lake City, were taken over by the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, Mr. Wells moved his headquarters to Salt Lake City, taking charge of the reconstruction work on that system in both Utah and Nevada. He remained in that city for the following two years, returning to Los Angeles in February, 1905, just prior to the opening up of the Salt Lake road for through traffic.

He is a member of the California Club of Los Angeles and of the Alta Club of Salt Lake City.



R. E. WELLS



SARTORI, JOSEPH F., Banker, Los Angeles, Cal., was born on Christmas Day, in the year 1858, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, the son of Joseph and Theresa (Wangler) Sartori. He married Margaret Rishel, at Le Mars, Iowa, in June, 1886. He received the elementary portion of his education in the public schools of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, then went to Germany, where he spent one year (1877-78) at the University of Freiburg. Returning to the United States, he entered Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and was graduated from there with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1879. He then entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from there in 1881.

Upon completion of his college course he entered the law office of Leslie M. Shaw (formerly Secretary of the Treasury and now president of a bank in Philadelphia), at Dennison, Iowa, and studied for eight months. He was admitted to the Bar at the end of that time, and from 1882 to 1887 he practiced his profession as a partner of Congressman I. S. Struble, of Iowa.

In 1887 Mr. Sartori gave up his legal practice in Iowa and moved to California, settling March 19, 1887, in the then new town of Monrovia. It was there that he made his first venture into the banking field, establishing the First National Bank of that place. He was its first cashier, and served as such until 1889, and is its vice president at the present time. Arriving in California during the years of its great boom, Mr. Sartori saw opportunities for greater successes in the larger field of Los Angeles, and in 1889 he transferred his residence to that city.

He organized, in February, 1889, the Security Savings Bank, undoubtedly the largest of its kind in the entire Southwest, and has been connected with its management from the day it began business. He was elected

president of the institution in January, 1895, and has been its executive head since then. At the present time the bank has capital stock and surplus of more than \$2,000,000 and total resources exceeding \$33,000,000.

The history of Mr. Sartori's banking career in Los Angeles would record in detail but one constant succession of advances, enlargements and accretions. He has put into it not only a complete academic knowledge, but practical methods and seemingly unerring judgment.

Coming from Swiss-Italian ancestry of honorable record and deep imprint on the consciousness of the people of that portion of Europe, Mr. Sartori, when he entered the banking world, met with unexpected and hearty support from a great number of persons who had known his family name in Europe, and to whom the probity and capacity of the Sartoris meant reliability.

His remarkable insight into banking and economic conditions was never better illustrated than in his fight before the California Legislature in 1911 for real re-

forms in the State banking laws and oversight of State financial institutions. He appeared before the committees on banks and banking as the leader of the reform forces, and his arguments had a palpable beneficial effect upon the legislation which resulted.

In addition to his presidency of the Security Bank in Los Angeles, which is housed in one of the most beautiful structures in the country, Mr. Sartori is vice president of the Monrovia Bank, which he helped to found; has been a director for twelve years in the L. A. Brick Co., and is actively interested in numerous ranch properties in and about California. He is also a director of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad.

He is president of the California Club and holds memberships in the following: Jonathan, Annandale Golf, Crags Country, L. A. Athletic and the L. A. Country clubs, of which latter he was a charter member.



JOSEPH F. SARTORI



LARK, J. ROSS, Banking and Railroad, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, born April 10, 1850. His father was John Clark and his mother Mary (Andrews) Clark. He married Miriam A. Evans on April 16, 1878, at Butte, Montana. As a result of this marriage there are two children, Ella H., now Mrs. Henry C. Lee, and Walter M. Clark.

He received his early education in the public schools of his native State and concluded his studies with a course in the Academy of Bentonsport, Iowa.

When Mr. Clark grew up his position, environments and opportunities were far different than those of the young men of today. Towards the setting sun stretched that vast country known to Americans as the Great West. It was indeed to be a Greater West, for it was just entering on that phenomenal period of growth that has had no equal in the history of the world. It was young, wild and undeveloped. The Indians had not yet been subdued, the vast mineral deposits lay untouched, unlimited timber tracts stretched away toward the mountains and the thousand and one industries that were later to add to the wealth and power of the country were unknown. Mr. Clark decided to try his fortunes there and, leaving Iowa in 1871, went directly to Montana, then one of the most rugged yet wealthy regions of the West. He went into business in the vicinity of Butte, Montana, with his brother, Senator William A. Clark, who had preceded him to Montana by several years. It was a hard struggle in those days. There were no railroads; stages being the only means of transportation known in those wilds. It took the strongest kind of character, courage and persistency to face the trials which confronted the pioneer, but all through the years that followed, Mr. Clark, determinate, remained in that country, and its history is linked largely with his success.

Between the years 1871 and 1893, Mr. Clark was engaged in banking and mining throughout the Montana district, being closely associated with his brother in many of the largest copper mining enterprises of the Northwest. In 1876, the same year in which General Custer fought his battle on

the Little Big Horn river, the Clarks established a private bank at Butte, Montana, which financial institution is still in operation.

Mr. Clark became heavily interested in numerous mineral deals, in the building of smelters and in other industries adapted to the Montana country. He was identified with every great move for the development of that State as well as with the neighboring territories; with the founding of cities, construction of railroads, organization of territorial government, and in fact his work is part of the history of Montana.

In 1892 he moved to Los Angeles, where he saw an immense field for operation, and where his family could live amid more beautiful surroundings. Mr. Clark's record in Southern California has been as brilliant as it was in Montana, and he has shared in the development of Los Angeles to a high degree. In 1896 he built the Los Alamitos sugar factory in Southern California, which he managed for several years. He has since turned this business over to his son, Walter M. Clark, who holds the position of manager.

As vice president of the Salt Lake railroad, of which his brother, the Senator, is the principal genius, Mr. Clark has made a conspicuous success. He is also a liberal philanthropist and

aids many worthy institutions. Perhaps his most generous assistance was rendered when the Young Men's Christian Association of Los Angeles was in severe straits. Ever ready and willing to put his shoulder to the wheel, Mr. Clark took charge of the destinies of the association, and after a long, hard campaign for new life, new home and new funds, he put the association in the position it occupies today—a splendid institution, with branches in all parts of the city, engaged in a wonderful work.

He is deeply interested in many Southern California corporations, is Vice President of the Los Alamitos Sugar Company and is a Director and Vice President of the Citizens' National Bank of Los Angeles. He is identified with many of the larger movements for a Greater Los Angeles and has played the part of a distinguished factor in the growth of the Southwest. He is a member of the California, the Jonathan and Sierra Madre clubs, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco and the Silver Bow Club of Butte, Montana.



J. ROSS CLARK



COTT, JOSEPH, Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California, was born at Penrith, County of Cumberland, England, July 16, 1867. His father was Joseph Scott, and his mother, Mary (Donnelly) Scott, was a native of Wexford, Ireland. On June 6, 1898, he married Bertha Roth at Los Angeles, California. To them were born eight children: Joseph, Jr., Mary, Alfonso, George, Cuthbert, John Patrick, Helen and Josephine Scott.

Mr. Scott received his first education in his native country, where he attended Ushaw College, Durham, from 1880 until 1888. He matriculated with honors at London University in 1887, being the gold medalist of his class. At St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N. Y., he received the degree of A. M. in 1893, and the honorary degree of Ph. D. at Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., in 1907.

Mr. Scott came to America from England in 1889, and entered into journalistic work in New York City. In this he had more success than remuneration and about that period he had the hardest struggles of his life. He was unused to manual work, but during his financial difficulty he took employment of various kinds, in some cases consisting of the hardest kinds of physical labor. In 1890 St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N. Y., accepted his application for the position of Senior Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature. He held this position until 1893, when he resigned and removed to Los Angeles, where he took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1894, and his strong personality soon brought him to the front in civic affairs, in which he has been a leading factor, especially in matters educational and those furthering the interest and growth of Southern California. His energy in this line won for him from President Taft the compliment of being "California's greatest booster."

Mr. Scott's professional life is a big and

busy one. A case especially worthy of mention in which he is playing a prominent part is at this time in course of preparation. It is the world-famous "McNamara Case," involving charges of murder growing out of the explosion of the Los Angeles Times building. Mr. Scott has been engaged by the defense. This case, it is expected, will be one of the most bitterly fought cases that was ever tried

in the United States and the attention and interest of the world is centered on it—the public out of general interest and the legal profession out of professional interest.

Mr. Scott is a fluent and versatile speaker, his addresses being marked for their sound logic and wit, and he has frequently been called upon to represent the city upon social and civic occasions. He was Speaker at the banquet to President Taft upon his visit to Los Angeles in 1908, and Toastmaster at the banquet given to the officers of the battleship fleet during its stay there upon the trip around the world in 1908. He represented California at Washington in the successful fight for the Panama-Pacific Ex-



JOSEPH SCOTT

position to be held at San Francisco in 1915, and his work in this won praise at every hand.

He has taken deep interest in educational matters and is at the present time president of the Board of Education, which office he has held five terms, although no salary is attached thereto, and has been instrumental in the building and directing of Los Angeles' splendid school system. He was first elected to the Board in 1905.

Mr. Scott is a director of the Equitable Savings Bank. He was a member of the Charter Revision Committee in 1903; is a member and director of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was president in 1910; a member of the Executive Committee of the Southwest Society, Archaeological Institute of America and vice president Southwest Museum. He is a member California, Union League, Sunset, Newman and Celtic clubs.



GREEN, BURTON E., president Amalgamated Oil Co. of Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Wisconsin, Sept. 6, 1868, his parents being Richard Green and Amanda Hill (Bush) Green. On January 14, 1905, Mr. Green married Miss Lilian Wellborn, a daughter of Judge Olin Wellborn, U. S. Dist. Judge. They have two little daughters, Dorothy and Lillioe.

As a boy he attended the public schools of Wisconsin and the Beaver Dam Academy of the same State. In 1886 his parents moved to California, and in 1889 he graduated from the High School of Los Angeles.

Soon after his graduation he went to Redlands and became interested in orange culture, which he pursued successfully for five years. This occupation did not afford sufficient activity and he returned to Los Angeles to seek a larger field of business possibilities.

At this time the oil industry seemed to offer the greatest opportunities, and associating himself with M. H. Whittier they entered the oil business under the firm name of Green & Whittier. Mr. Whittier, as a practical oil operator, looked after the drilling operations, while Mr. Green attended to the administrative and financial portion of the business. The first operations confined to the Los Angeles field were undertaken with excellent judgment and satisfactory results.

After drilling one of the first wells in the Coalinga district, because of greater activity in the Kern River district they transferred their operations to the vicinity of Bakersfield, and soon had a splendid production. The Green & Whittier Oil Co. was one of the three original companies which were combined to form the Associated Oil Co. Mr. Green was elected director and member of the executive committee, and is still one of its board of directors. The Associated Oil Co. probably does the largest volume of business of any oil company on the Pacific Coast.



BURTON E. GREEN

In 1905 the Amalgamated Oil Co. was formed, with activities confined principally to Southern California, where it does the bulk of the oil business. Soon after its formation Mr. Green was elected president, and still fills this position. He is also largely interested in and president of the Belridge Oil Co., one of the newer oil companies, which, on account of its tremendous holdings of 32,000 acres in the rich Lost Hills district, promises to be an important factor in the oil business of the State.

Aside from his oil interests he is largely interested in the Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., a corporation owning approximately 200,000 acres of excellent timber land in Oregon and a number of large mills, near several of which it has been instrumental in building up towns. Mr. Green is also the largest stockholder in the Rodeo Land & Water Co., a corporation owning a valuable tract of about 3000 acres of land near Los Angeles. A portion of it has been subdivided and, as Beverly Hills, is known as one of the most exclusive subdivisions in Southern California.

Outdoor life appeals strongly to Mr. Green, and whenever his business affairs permit he indulges in hunting, fishing, golf and motoring. As a member of the Bolsa Chica Gun Club, the Flatrock Club (whose grounds are in Idaho) and the San Ysidro Rancho Co. of Mexico, he has ample opportunity to gratify his shooting and fishing proclivities, while his membership in the Los Angeles and San Francisco Country clubs give him access to the best links to test out his prowess as a golfer.

His enjoyment of club life is further evidenced by his membership in the California Club, the Jonathan Club and Craggs Country Club of Los Angeles, and the Pacific Union Club and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

In all of his clubs he has a large circle of friends and acquaintances among whom he is most pleasantly and favorably known.



COCHRAN, GEORGE IRA, president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, attorney and financier, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Oshawa, Province of Ontario, Canada, on July 1, 1863, son of Rev. George Cochran, D. D., and Catherine Lynch (Davidson) Cochran. Mr. Cochran has been twice married. His first wife was Alice Maud McClung, whom he wedded in Canada on August 6, 1890; his second wife was a sister of the first, Isabelle May McClung, and was married to Mr. Cochran in Los Angeles on April 3, 1907.

His education was had in private schools in Tokyo, Japan; Collegiate Institute, Toronto, and the University of Toronto; he was admitted as barrister-at-law at Osgood Hall, Toronto, shortly after graduation, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California in February, 1888, the year of his arrival in Los Angeles, where he has since made his home and the scene of his busy career.

His primary occupation of the practice of law, combined with long and studious visits to Europe and the Orient, served to prepare his mind and develop his mentality for the tasks which they were to undertake; qualities which were further strengthened by an inheritance of strong character and rectitude from his forbears; his father was a most prominent religious factor in Toronto, and his mother was a descendant of the Wesleys, the founders of the Methodist Church; it is thus an atavistic trait of Mr. Cochran to display those qualities of conscience and of righteousness which carry conviction of his honesty and capacity.

A recital of his financial positions will serve to show the scope of his business activity: He is president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., president of the Pacific Mutual Indemnity Co., director of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, director of the Southern California Edison Co., director

of the Broadway Bank & Trust Co., director of the Anglo-California Trust Co. of San Francisco, president of the Rosedale Cemetery Association of Los Angeles, director of the Rindge Land & Navigating Co., president of the Holland Land & Water Co., director of the Empire Navigation Co., president of the Southern California Cremation Society, director of the Seaside Water Co., vice president of the Maclay Rancho Water Co., and interested as investor in a myriad of other enterprises.

But a formal recital of the positions attained by Mr. Cochran make a faint reflection of his potency and activity in business affairs.

As president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., Mr. Cochran finds himself the executive of one of the great insurance associations of the country; one that originated in the West, but which has been conducted with such acumen and wisdom as to have become one of the foremost financial institutions of the country. His life insurance company carries over \$20,000,000 of investments, supervised and directed by him; when



GEO. I. COCHRAN

added to this duty are the immense details of his other enterprises, the fact that he is able to conduct all of this business without the ostentation of exclusiveness that surrounds most great financiers, and that he has maintained a simplicity and directness of method which marked his earlier years, the steadfastness and reliability of the man become apparent. He was a member of the Los Angeles City Charter Commission in 1893, is a trustee of the State Normal School at Los Angeles, is a member of the Republican County Central Committee; he is a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and trustee and treasurer of the University of So. California.

He belongs to the California, Jonathan, University, Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country and Union League clubs, and Federation of Clubs of Los Angeles; also the Pacific Union and the Bohemian clubs of San Francisco.



DANZIGER, JAKE MORRIS, Attorney and Oil Operator, Los Angeles, California, was born in New York City, May 7, 1882. His father was Morris Danziger and his mother Lena (Mendelson) Danziger. At Salt Lake City, Utah, July 25, 1900, he married Daisy C. Canfield, by which marriage there are two children, Daisy Canfield and Beth Chloe Danziger.

Mr. Danziger was taken to Los Angeles, California, when he was one year old and obtained his education in the public schools of that city, later taking a course at the Los Angeles Polytechnic High School. He studied law at the University of Southern California.

After further studies in law he was admitted to the Bar in Los Angeles, October, 1903, when he immediately went into practice for himself, and since that time has become one of the most prominent corporation attorneys on the Pacific Coast.

In 1905, Mr. Danziger became associated as counsel with a coterie of oil and petroleum men and now is one of the most important factors in that line in the Southwest. He is associated with C. A. Canfield, E. L. Doheny, Dr. Norman Bridge and others, whose names are linked with the discovery and development of oil fields, both in Southern California and in old Mexico.

His first work was in the Golden State as legal adviser for C. A. Canfield. When Mr. Canfield and his associate turned their money into Mexico, for the development of the large properties of the Mexican Petroleum Company, he became interested with them. The operations in Mexico cover a wide range of territory and the properties are regarded as some of the best investments in the republic of the South. Another important enterprise controlled by these men is the Mexican National Gas Company, of Mexico City, the corporation having installed a modern gas plant in the capital city,

which now furnishes all the gas used there.

These properties represent investments of millions of dollars. It would seem that these works alone would be enough to keep a man busy, but Mr. Danziger is one of the kind that thrives on hard work and he counts among his activities nearly a score of corporations.

In 1906 he was made counsel for the oil department of the Santa Fe Railroad, retaining his position with them until 1909, when he resigned to devote his entire attention to the furtherance of the companies in which he was interested.

Mr. Danziger became the manager of the Land Department of the American Oilfields Company on its organization and has since been interested largely in that company. He also looks after the legal phases of the company's business.

His work at the present time is entirely in the interest of oil and petroleum corporations; the American Oilfields Company, the Mexican Petroleum Company, and the National Oil and Gypsum Company being among the prominent ones. He



J. M. DANZIGER

is manager of the Land Department and a director in the first named company, is a director in the Herastein Petroleum Company, manager of the Bankers' Oil Company, president of both the Ruby and Opal Oil Companies, is the treasurer of the Jade Oil Company, and a director in the Mexican National Gas Company. He is also treasurer of the Sapphire Oil Company.

Interested as he is in so many progressive concerns, it is a natural sequence that Mr. Danziger should be regarded as one of the upbuilders of the Southwest. He has aided materially in any movement that had for its object the betterment of Los Angeles.

Mr. Danziger is a member of the L. A. Athletic Club, the Sierra Madre Country Club, is a Scottish Rite Mason, thirty-second degree, and a member of the Elks Lodge No. 99. He is a Shriner and is a Republican in politics.



NEWMARK, MAURICE HARRIS, wholesale grocer, Los Angeles, California, is a native of that city. He was born March 3, 1859. He is the son of Harris Newmark, retired pioneer merchant of Los Angeles and founder of a number of the most substantial enterprises operating today. His mother was Sarah Newmark. On July 3, 1888, he married Rose Newmark at San Francisco, California. There is one daughter, Florence Newmark (Kauffman).

Mr. Newmark attended private and public schools in Los Angeles from 1865 till 1872, when he went to New York and there attended a private school for one year, after which he went to Paris, France, where he devoted his time to study from 1873 to 1876, in which year he graduated and shortly after returned to Los Angeles.

Upon his return from his studies in France, Mr. Newmark entered the employ of the H. Newmark Company, the original house from which springs the present large institution, of which he is vice president, M. A. Newmark and Company.

The original house was established by his father in 1865, and continued under its original name of H. Newmark and Company and under the sole control of its founder until 1885. Under the able direction of Harris Newmark, the house, which is the oldest establishment of consequence in Los Angeles, has continued successfully and is today one of the most important commercial houses in the state.

Up to 1885 Mr. Harris Newmark had associated with him as partners at different periods such well known men as Mr. Kaspere Cohn, Mr. Samuel Cohn (deceased), Mr. M. J. Newmark (deceased), and Mr. M. A. Newmark.

When in 1885 Mr. Harris Newmark retired from active connection with the firm, the name was changed to its present one of

M. A. Newmark and Company, and M. H. Newmark's interest became that of a full partnership.

Mr. Newmark has been and is today identified with practically every movement of Southern California intended for civic or commercial betterment possessed of actual merit and worthy of the expenditure of time. He at present holds the important and honorary office of harbor commissioner of Los Angeles under appointment by Mayor Alexander. He has been president of the Associated Jobbers since that body was organized thirteen years ago. He has been president of the Southern California Wholesale Grocers' Association for the past ten years, and has served in one important capacity or another in most of the city organizations, such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and the Board of Trade, in all of which he is or has been an active director. He is also a director in the Southwest Museum, an adjunct of the Archaeological Society of America, established for the purpose of historical research and the preservation of prehistoric



M. H. NEWMARK

and historic relics of the Southwest.

He is a firm believer in home industry and has backed this policy with his capital and time. As the official head of various commercial bodies he has advocated fair and generous policies that have had the effect of bringing business to Los Angeles, and under his administration determined steps have been taken to bring about a fair equalization of railroad freight rates.

Among his business enterprises are the following: Vice president Harris Newmark Co., first vice president M. A. Newmark & Co., vice president Los Angeles Brick Co., director Equitable Savings Bank, director Standard Woodenware Co., and director Montebello Land and Water Co.

He is a member of the Concordia and the Jonathan Clubs.

Mr. Newmark has a valuable collection of stamps. He also enjoys fishing, and finds time each year to spend with rod and reel.



ELI P. CLARK



CLARK, ELI P., Railroad Interests and Investments, was born near Iowa City, Iowa, November 25, 1847. He is the son of Timothy B. Clark and Elvira E. (Calkin) Clark. He married Lucy H. Sherman, April 8, 1880, at Prescott, Arizona. Mrs. Clark is a sister of General M. H. Sherman, of Los Angeles, and for some years resided in Arizona, where her brother was superintendent of schools for Arizona. To the Clarks were born four children, Lucy Mason, Mary Sherman, Katherine Tritle and Eugene Payson Clark.

Mr. Clark's parents moved to Grinnell, Iowa, when he was eight years old, and there he received his education, first in the public schools and later at Iowa College, located there. When he was eighteen years old he was teaching school, but gave it up after two years and moved with his family (1867) to Southwestern Missouri, where he worked with his father during the summer and taught school during the winter.

In 1875 Mr. Clark crossed the plains to Prescott, Arizona, the journey requiring three adventurous months. There he first met General Sherman. Mr. Clark engaged in various mercantile enterprises and served a year as postmaster of Prescott. In 1878 he embarked in the lumber manufacturing business with A. D. Adams, under the firm name of Clark & Adams. A year prior to this he had been made Territorial Auditor for Arizona, and served four terms, ten years in all. It was while in this position that the close friendship between Mr. Clark and General Fremont, then Governor of Arizona, was formed.

Branching out, he became interested in railroads and was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill by the Legislature in 1885, granting a subsidy of \$4000 per mile for a railroad to be built from Prescott to connect with the Atlantic & Pacific Railway at Seligman. He helped to organize the original company, being elected secretary and treasurer. Within a year the Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad was operating. Ten years later it was succeeded by the present Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway.

In 1891, Mr. Clark came to Los Angeles

and joined General Sherman. He was made Vice President and Manager of the Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway, now the Los Angeles Railway. All the lines were consolidated in 1894, when Mr. Clark acquired the local Pasadena lines and constructed the Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Interurban Road, the beginning of the great Pacific Electric Railway System. The rebuilding in 1896 of the old steam road between Los Angeles and Santa Monica marked the start of the Los Angeles Pacific Company's lines, of which Mr. Clark was President and Manager until the fall of 1909, when the property passed to the control of the S. P. Co.

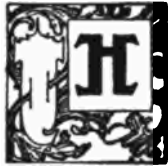
This property was his special pride and through the work of General Sherman and himself was made one of the finest interurban railroads in the county. It also served to build up much of the foothill country around Los Angeles.

Another progressive venture of Mr. Clark was the starting for the Los Angeles Pacific Railway, of plans for the first subway, to be run out of Los Angeles, right-of-way for which he was instrumental in securing.

In addition to his railroad development, Mr. Clark has done much for the development of real estate in and around Los Angeles. Associated with General Sherman, he has large oil holdings in some of the most promising sections of the California oil fields, and also is the owner of considerable beach property. Most of his property interests are operated under the Clark & Sherman Land Company.

Mr. Clark is a member of the following organizations: President of the Mt. Hood Railway and Power Co., President of Clark & Sherman Land Co., a holding company; Vice President Main Street Co., member California Club, University Club and Los Angeles Country Club, member of Board of Trustees Pomona College, President Board of Trustees First Congregational Church, also Congregational Union, member of Y. M. C. A. Board and other corporations.

He has done a great deal of good for Los Angeles and vicinity, and has given aid to churches and other worthy works.



HOLLIDAY, WILLIAM HARRISON, Banker, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at St. Louis, Mo., July 27, 1863. His father was Samuel Newton Holliday and his mother Maria (Fithian) Holliday. He married Flora Adeline Baldwin at Los Angeles, October 30, 1889, and to them was born one child, Maria Louise Holliday. Mr. Holliday received his early education in the schools of St. Louis and upon completion of his studies there went to Phillips Exeter Academy to prepare for university work. Graduating from the Academy in 1881 he entered Harvard University the following year and was graduated in 1886. Upon completion of his education Mr. Holliday went on a tour of Europe. He remained abroad for an entire year, visiting practically every place of interest in the Old World, and then returned to the United States.

His first employment was in a bank, and the story of his career, beginning there, is the chronicle of a financier growing up with the business. He went to Los Angeles upon his return to his native land, and in May, 1887, became a bookkeeper in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of that city. He remained there for two months and then took charge of the books of the old Southern California National Bank of Los Angeles.

When the Southern California National Bank was succeeded by the Merchants' National Bank, Mr. Holliday went along with the assets and good will, and has been with that bank ever since, a matter of more than 24 years. In quick succession he went from the bookkeeper's desk to the teller's window, from that to assistant cashier, and in 1895 he was made cashier of the institution. This office he held until 1906, when he was elected president of the bank, a trust he has administered to the present. That, in a few words, is the story of how Mr. Holliday rose to the top of his profession and acquired the knowl-

edge which makes him one of the leading financiers of the West, but it does not tell the whole story of his activity in the commercial and banking life of the city of his adoption, for he has not confined himself, in later years, to directing the affairs of one bank. Instead, he is interested in a multitude of concerns and the busy life he leads may be gleaned from the following lists:



WILLIAM H. HOLLIDAY

He is president of the First National Bank of Covina, Cal., and is on the Board of Directors of the Security Savings Bank of Los Angeles, the First National Bank of Azusa, Cal.; First National Bank of Glendale, Cal., and the First National Bank of Artesia, Cal.; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of Los Angeles, and Globe Grain and Milling Co. of the same city.

The banks in which Mr. Holliday is interested form a financial chain in and around Los Angeles and control many millions of dollars, in the administration of which he is a powerful factor.

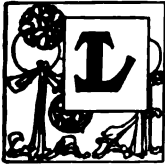
In addition to the above, other financial associations claim much of his attention: Mr. Holliday is president and chair-

man of the executive committee of the Los Angeles Clearing House Association, which is generally regarded as the barometer of the city's prosperity.

With one exception Mr. Holliday is the oldest active banker, in point of service, in the City of Los Angeles. He has been continually in harness for nearly a quarter of a century, and, with the exception of the two months he put in with the Farmers and Merchants' Bank when he first went to Los Angeles, has been connected all that time with the same house.

Individually and as a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Holliday has aided greatly in the upbuilding and modernizing of Los Angeles and is regarded as one of its civic leaders.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner and a member of the California and the Los Angeles Country Clubs.



LINDLEY, WALTER, Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born in Monrovia, Indiana, January 13, 1852. His father was Milton Lindley, distinguished in the history of Los Angeles, and his mother, Mary Elizabeth (Banta) Lindley. He is of Quaker stock. His father was for several years Treasurer of Los Angeles County and at his death was a member of the Board of Supervisors of the County. On his mother's side his ancestors fought in the Revolutionary, Indian, Mexican and Civil Wars, four of his mother's brothers being United States officers in the latter.

He is a graduate of Minneapolis High School, Keen's School of Anatomy, Philadelphia; Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, leaving the latter in 1875. After graduation he went to Los Angeles to practice medicine and since that time has been one of the greatest constructive factors in the modernizing of that city.

As Health Officer of Los Angeles, member of the Board of Education and Superintendent of the County Hospital of Los Angeles in the days when the city was emerging from the conditions of a Mexican pueblo, Dr. Lindley did much for the future of the place.

Dr. Lindley was one of the founders of the Los Angeles Orphans' Home, the Los Angeles Humane Society and the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, the latter one of the foremost institutions of the kind in the United States. He also founded the Whittier State School of California, a reformatory institution for the youth of both sexes, which has been of inestimable penologic and educative value. He is President of the Board of Trustees.



DR. WALTER LINDLEY

His greatest work, however, is the California Hospital, undoubtedly one of the finest private hospitals in the world. He founded the institution and is Secretary and Medical Director. Following the founding of the hospital, he organized the College Training School for Nurses, the first of its kind established in Southern California.

He is President of the California State Board of Medical Examiners, ex-President of the State Medical Society, former Vice President of the National Conference on Charities and Correction, and was appointed by President Grover Cleveland as Pacific Coast Delegate to the great International Prison Congress held in Paris in the year 1895. He was given the degree of LL. D. by St. Vincent's College.

He is a director of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, and holds a position of solid financial integrity. As a member of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the Committee on Publications and Statistics he is doing much toward the advancement of Southern California. His learned and facile pen has found valuable employment in the Southern California Practitioner, a publication which he created a quarter of a century ago and which is now the recognized medical journal of the State. This magazine he still edits and publishes.

His literary works include: "California of the South" (in third edition); "Shakespeare's Traducers: an Historical Sketch"; numerous papers and pamphlets on medical, social and climatological subjects.

Dr. Lindley is a member of the California, University and Union League Clubs, the Los Angeles Humane Society and the Historical Society of Los Angeles.



VAN NUYS, ISAAC NEWTON, capitalist, Los Angeles, California, was born at West Sparta, New York, November 20, 1835. His father was Peter Van Nuys and his mother Harriet (Kerr) Van Nuys. In 1880 he married Susanna H. Lankershim, a daughter of Isaac Lankershim, at Los Angeles. There are three children—Annis H., James Benton, one of the substantial business men of Los Angeles, and Kate.

In his childhood he attended the public schools of West Sparta, New York, supplementing this by entering the Academy of Lima (N. Y.), where he was a student for one year. During his school years he worked on the family farm assisting his father.

At the end of Mr. Van Nuys' school days his entire time and attention was devoted to agricultural pursuits, at which he became a master, until 1865, when he removed to California in search of health, new opportunities and an ideal agricultural country. His first location in California was at Napa, from where he shortly removed to Monticello, California, and entered the mercantile field as proprietor of a large country store. After several years spent in the mercantile line he again turned to the soil, and in 1868, in company with Mr. Lankershim and others, he purchased what has since become famous as the Van Nuys and Lankershim Ranchos, located in the fertile San Fernando Valley, just outside of the present boundary line of Los Angeles. This enormous property, comprising more than 60,000 acres, he devoted to stock raising, principally sheep. He continued stock raising until 1873, when he began raising grain.

In 1871 Mr. Van Nuys disposed of his store at Monticello and removed to Los Angeles. The city little realized that it was welcoming a man destined to become so great and important a factor in its upbuilding. Here he did his part in both private and public life in a manner that has enriched the city and has added to its social and business standing. His labors for civic development and his standard of integrity have been recognized by all who know him.

From the standpoint of historic interest at this time, when Los Angeles is in the act of developing an ideal harbor at San Pedro, the fact is of utmost

importance that Mr. Van Nuys, in 1876, sent forth the first two vessels loaded with wheat to clear from San Pedro (Los Angeles) Harbor.

In 1880 Mr. Van Nuys and Mr. Isaac Lankershim organized the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company for the principal purpose of milling their own vast holdings of wheat, but which soon consumed most of the wheat raised in Southern California. This business is thriving today and is one of the substantial institutions of the city.

In 1896 he built the famous Van Nuys Hotel, which has attained an enviable international reputation. This property he still owns.

Mr. Van Nuys controlled the Van Nuys and Lankershim Ranchos until the spring of 1910, when he and his associates disposed of their entire holdings to a syndicate who have subdivided the property into small country estates and built magnificent boulevards and have been instrumental in having the traction lines enter the property, placing them within easy reach of Los Angeles. This deal constituted one of the largest realty transactions ever consummated in the Southwest and has involved an expenditure in improvements estimated at two million dollars.

One of the principal business corners owned by Mr.

Van Nuys is at the corner of Seventh and Spring streets. On this property he has started the erection of one of the finest and largest office buildings in the West. It is interesting to note that on the site where this magnificent modern office building will stand but recently stood the original Van Nuys homestead.

At the time of Mr. Van Nuys' purchase of this property (1880) it was considered far in the outskirts of the city, but in this short period the growth of the city has surrounded it with modern buildings until it is today the heart of the business district.

While Mr. Van Nuys' business interests are extensive, he is gradually shifting the management of them to his son.

He is vice president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, director of the Union Bank of Savings and a director of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company.

He is a member of the California Club and the Craggs Country Club.



I. N. VAN NUYS



BALCH, ALLAN CHRISTOPHER, general manager Pacific Light & Power Co., the Southern California Gas Co., and vice president of the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation, Los Angeles, California, is a native of New York State, being born at Valley Falls, March 13, 1864. His father was Ebenezer Atwood Balch and his mother Hannah (Hoag) Balch. On April 29, 1891, at Oakland, Cal., he married Janet Jacks.

Mr. Balch was educated in the public schools of his native State, including the Cambridge High School, after which he entered Cornell University, graduating in 1889 with the degrees of M. E. and E. E.

Immediately after his graduation Mr. Balch decided to go West, where greater opportunities were to be found. In 1889 he moved to Seattle, where he became a member of the firm of Baker, Balch & Co., and shortly after a director and general manager of the Home Electric Co. of that city.

This company was merged with several other similar organizations and formed the Union Electrical Company, of which Mr. Balch was made the general manager. He remained in this position for two years, resigning in 1891 to accept a better office with the Union Power Company of Portland, Ore. He was made manager of that company, which supplied light and power in Portland, especially all power for operation of the street railways there.

In 1896 he moved to Los Angeles, where he became one of the founders of the San Gabriel Electric Company, the Sierra Power Company and the Mintone Power Company, three large corporations with gigantic plans for the future development of power in the Southwest. Later these companies were merged into the corporation known as the Pacific Light and Power Company. Included in this large organization were the San Bernardino Gas and Electric Company, the Riv-

erside Power Company and the San Antonio Heights Railway Company.

In conjunction with H. E. Huntington and W. G. Kerckhoff, Mr. Balch purchased the City Gas Company, now the Southern California Gas Company. The management of these gigantic institutions demanded a man of exceptional training. Mr. Balch, with his qualifications consisting of education, ex-

perience and executive ability, was selected to occupy the position of general manager of the combined organizations. Other corporations have been merged into the Pacific Light and Power Company, all of which come under Mr. Balch's direction.

In 1902 W. G. Kerckhoff and Mr. Balch bought the San Joaquin Light and Power Company, bringing the executive offices of that concern to Los Angeles. A short time later the gas, railway and power corporations of Bakersfield and Merced were purchased by them and merged into the immense organization under the general managership of A. G. Wishon.

Mr. Balch is heavily interested in the Coalinga Water and Electric Company, which is in itself a corporation of no mean consequence; also in the Fresno Irrigated Farms Company, the Summit Lake Improvement Company and the Lerdo Land Company. He is a large stockholder and holds office in the following: General Manager, Pacific Light and Power Company; General Manager, Southern California Gas Company; Vice President, San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation, and Vice President Coalinga Light and Power Company.

He is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and the Crag's Country Club of Los Angeles; and also of the Bohemian Club and Pacific Union Club of San Francisco.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner, and while at Cornell University was a member of the Greek Letter Fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi.



ALLAN C. BALCH



ROSENHEIM, ALFRED F., Architect, Los Angeles, California, was born in St. Louis, June 10, 1859. His father was Morris Rosenheim and his mother, before marriage, was Mathilda Ottenheimer. In 1884 he married Frances Graham Wheelock, at Boston, Massachusetts.

His equipment for the important works which have stamped his name permanently on the history of Los Angeles was thorough; from the public schools of St. Louis he went in 1872 to Hassel's Institute at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, staying there over two years and achieving an absorption of broad European standards which were to be of great value to him in later life. He returned to this country and during the terms 1874-79 he was a student at Washington University in St. Louis. The years 1879-81 he spent at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, as a "special student" in architecture, entering the same as a third year "regular" on the strength of the record made at St. Louis.

In 1884, after his marriage, he returned to his native city, St. Louis, where he began his professional career by entering the employ of Major Francis D. Lee, then by far the leading architect of that city.

Mr. Rosenheim's progress was rapid and forecasted the remarkable success he was to attain; for Major Lee died in August of 1885, and in that brief space of time Mr. Rosenheim found himself in a position to practice on his own account and succeeded to the business of his late employer January 1, 1886.

At once he was placed in a foremost position in his profession by the number and importance of his undertakings; from this date until his removal to Los Angeles, Feb. 1, 1903, his work was constant and varied in all important departments of construction; all classes of structures mark his efforts in and about St. Louis, and as far north as Minneapolis, south as far as New Orleans and east as far as Boston.

The knowledge of the quality of his work and his comprehensiveness spread to such an extent that when in 1903 the late Herman W. Hellman devised his project of erecting the monument to his memory—the magnificent structure on the northeast corner of Fourth and Spring streets, he selected Mr. Rosenheim as his architect, after carefully investigating his record and personally inspecting his work in the East. Mr. Rosenheim moved to Los Angeles Feb. 1, 1903, to commence actual operations on the H. W. Hellman Building.

The result was such a commanding success that

Mr. Rosenheim found his services in great demand, and opened permanent offices in Los Angeles, where many of his creations in beauty and utility are found among the most imposing of the buildings which grace the city.

His next important undertaking was the magnificent building of the Hamburger Department Store at Eighth street and Broadway, an edifice which has been pronounced by experts to be the equal of any and superior to most of similar establishments of the world. Another and most impressively beautiful edifice from the capacity of Mr. Rosenheim's brain is the remarkable Second Church of Christ, Scientist, on West Adams street, which is deservedly a building of great pride to its congregation and a show place for visitors of discernment of the beautiful.

Other equally important structures created by Mr. Rosenheim are "Mercantile Place," the original Security Banking Room in the Hellman Building; the premises occupied by Montgomery Brothers, Jewelers; banking room of the Merchants' National Bank, buildings for Anheuser-Busch and the Los Angeles Brewery. The list includes buildings for the Hicks-Hager Estate, for Newmark Brothers, Wm. H. Clune and for many others.

His capacity for the designing, both in point of effectiveness and resourcefulness, has been shown in his plans for the offices occupied by James H. Adams and Company, R. A. Rowan and Company, Robert Marsh and Company and many others. Cafe Bristol and the Bristol Pier (Santa Monica) are also his work.

In no less degree than his work for commercial undertakings has Mr. Rosenheim achieved a deserved renown as a designer of beautiful homes. Those who have seen the houses occupied by Mr. Carl Leonardt, Robert Marsh, E. W. Britt, John Howze, Edward L. Doheny, D. A. Hamburger, A. C. Bird, Jas. B. True have enjoyed the symmetry and adroitness of perception of environment shown by Mr. Rosenheim.

Mr. Rosenheim is a "Fellow Member" of the American Institute of Architects and a member of its Directory; he is a member of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and has been its past president for three consecutive terms; he is a member and director of the Engineers and Architects' Association of Southern California and is its past president; he is also president of Architectural League of the Pacific Coast; member Municipal Art Commission of the City of Los Angeles; president Fine Arts League of Los Angeles; member Los Angeles Architectural Club; member Board of Governors of Museum of History, Science and Art, at Exposition Park, and member of the American Society for Testing Materials.



A. F. ROSENHEIM



BICKNELL, FREDERICK THOMPSON, Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born at Jericho, Chittenden County, Vermont, on April 20, 1842, his parents being Nathaniel and Fanny Thompson Bicknell. In the family blood is that of Hannah Dustin and R. H. Dana. Dr. Bicknell was twice married, his first wife being Etta Cooper of Lake Mills, Wisconsin, and to them a daughter, now Mrs. Etta Florence Bicknell Zombro, was born at Neosho, Missouri. On December 6, 1882, he married Carrie E. Fargo at San Francisco.

Dr. Bicknell resided in Vermont until 1852, when he moved with his parents to Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, where he worked on his father's farm and attended district school until he was seventeen years old. Then he attended Albion Academy, at Albion, Wisconsin, where he studied during the fall terms and taught school in the winter terms. On August 15, 1862, he enlisted in the army in Company A, Twenty-third Wisconsin Regiment, and remained in active service until mustered out at the end of the war, July 4, 1865.

While in the army his service was in the Department of the Mississippi, first under General Grant, from the beginning to the end of the Vicksburg campaign. Then through the Red River campaign under General Banks and General A. J. Smith. Then came the Mobile, Alabama, campaign under General Canby.

Throughout the entire war Dr. Bicknell was a soldier in the ranks, and while his discharge records thirteen pitched battles, it does not tell of the unnumbered skirmishes and scouting expeditions where danger and death were no less in evidence than in the most active battles. A blistered scalp from the sharpshooter's bullet, knocked down by the concussion of a nearby exploding shell, and a gun shattered in his hands, were but a few of the close calls experienced by him.

Upon receiving his discharge in 1865 he returned to Madison, Wisconsin, and entered the State University, studying there and working in summer on the farm until 1867, when he began studying medicine in the office of Dr. John Faville of Madison; he then attended Rush Medical College in Chicago, graduating in 1870.



DR. F. T. BICKNELL

In the fall of that same year Dr. Bicknell settled in the City of Neosho, Missouri, in partnership with Dr. Lewis Wills. In the spring of 1872 Dr. Bicknell returned to Lake Mills, Wisconsin, and married Etta Cooper, and returned at once to Neosho. A daughter was born to them, but Mrs. Bicknell survived the event but a little more than a month.

In the fall of 1873 Dr. Bicknell went with his old preceptor, Dr. John Faville, to New York and took a postgraduate course at Bellevue College and Hospital.

After a short return to Wisconsin, he went to California in April, 1874. Finding the Panamint mining excitement on, he went as physician and surgeon to that region for the Panamint Mining and Milling Company, at that time owned by United States Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada. On the close of the camp he served in the same capacity at the Caso Mine of Darwin, and then practiced at Independence, in Inyo County, where he had charge of the County Hospital. He later went to Bishop Creek, a larger town of the valley.

In the summer of 1881 Dr. Bicknell returned to Lake Mills, Wisconsin, to get his little daughter, Miss Etta, whom his mother-in-law had been fostering; he there became engaged to his present wife, who was Miss Carrie Fargo, and returned to Los Angeles. Miss Fargo came to San Francisco, at which place Dr. Bicknell met her, and the marriage took place December 6, 1882.

After his marriage Dr. Bicknell returned at once to Los Angeles and since that time his only business has been the practice of medicine and surgery.

Among the leading professional organizations with which Dr. Bicknell is associated are the following: He is a member of the American Medical Association and of his State and County societies. He is ex-President Southern California Medical Society; ex-President Los Angeles County Medical Society; ex-President of the California Hospital, and ex-Professor Gynecology of the Medical College of Southern California.

He is a member of the University Club, of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Masonic Order, Southern California Lodge, No. 278, F. and A. M. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Stanton Post.



ORGAN, OCTAVIUS, architect, Los Angeles, California, was born in Canterbury, England, on October 20, 1850.

Giles Chapman Morgan was his father and Caroline Tyler (Adams) Morgan was his mother. Mr. Morgan was married in 1884 to Margaret Susan Weller Offenbacher, and two children have been born of the union, Octavius Weller and Jessie Caroline Morgan.

Mr. Morgan was educated at Kent House Academy, at the Thomas Cross Classic School, and at the Sydney Cooper Art School in Canterbury.

It was during his preliminary education that he began the study of his profession, as he was at the same time employed in Canterbury in the office of F. A. Gilhaus, an architect and contractor of high repute in England. He followed this practical study for five years, when he decided to seek his fortune in a new country, and selected the United States as the scene of his efforts.

He arrived in this country in 1871, coming via Canada and locating in Denver, Colorado, where he found employment for a time in the office of a Mr. Nichols, who, as was the practice in those days, combined the work of an architect with that of a builder and contractor.

Denver was at that time in an incipient stage of development and architecture was about the least thing in demand; the city only had a population of four thousand and at the time he was there Mr. Morgan saw two thousand Ute Indians camped in the Platte River bottoms.

Mining was the absorbing occupation then, and Mr. Morgan soon quitted the office for the mountains and traversed the greater portion of Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Nevada, seeking on his golden quest, illusive fortune; finally he came to California, still mining, and secured a claim on Lytle Creek in San Bernardino county; but his attention was soon called to the rapidly grow-

ing Los Angeles, and he abandoned his pan and rocker and made his home in that city. He reached Los Angeles in June, 1874, having been three years on his journey from Denver.

He immediately saw the professional possibilities of the city and associated himself at once with R. F. Kysor, a pioneer architect; this firm continued until 1888, when Mr. Kysor retired from business and since that

time the concern has been Morgan and Walls. Mr. Morgan has incessantly followed his vocation excepting a time spent in 1878-80 in a tour of the East, and again in 1898-90, when he traveled in Europe.

To Mr. Morgan belongs the proud record of having up to a few years ago done fully one-third of all the architectural work of the city; even now, when the building operations have grown from the \$600,000 which it was when he began his professional career, to the enormous total of \$12,000,000 per annum, he continues to do ten per cent of the work.

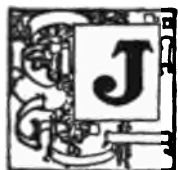
Some of his principal works have been, the city's first modern hospital, the Sisters of Charity hospital and the first high school, on the site of the present Court House. More recent buildings are the Farmers and Merchants' Bank edifice, the Van Nuys and the W. P. Story buildings; he built the original residences on both the Kerckhoff and the I. W. Hellman lots, tearing them down in the course of time to replace them with the present modern business blocks.

His activity has always been displayed in city affairs, and he has invariably been with the progressive elements of the community; in 1898, and again in 1900, he served as a member of the Freeholders' Charter Board.

He is a member and a past president of the Engineers and Architects' Association, the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and the California State Board of Architecture; a member of the California and Jonathan clubs, a Mason and an Odd Fellow.



OCTAVIUS MORGAN



JESS, STODDARD, Banker, Los Angeles, California, was born at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, December 3, 1856. His father was George Jess and mother Marion Theresa Judd. George Jess, like many of the middle-westerners of those days, made the eventful trip across the plains in 1850. On arriving in California he mined for several years, but returned to Wisconsin. On his mother's side Mr. Jess comes from a family of distinguished Americans. Stoddard Judd, grandfather of Stoddard Jess, served his district in the Legislature of the State of New York for several terms, and later, on receiving an appointment from President Polk as receiver of the United States Land Office in Green Bay, Wisconsin, moved to that State, where he spent a greater part of his life. He was a member of the Wisconsin Constitutional Conventions and at different times a member of both houses of the State Legislature.

On January 15, 1879 Mr. Jess married Carrie Helen Chenoweth at Monroe, Wisconsin. As a result of this marriage there were two children, Jennie C. (deceased), and George Benjamin Jess.

Stoddard Jess attended the public schools of Fox Lake, Wisconsin, and entered the University of Wisconsin in 1870. He graduated there in 1876.

On closing his college career Mr. Jess commenced his business life with the First National Bank of Fox Lake, Wisconsin. A year later he became cashier of a banking firm, George Jess and Company, at Waupun, Wis., of which firm Mr. Jess' father was the head. He continued as cashier until 1885. In the meantime he had taken a very active part in the civic proceedings of the city, having served on the City Council up to 1884, when he was elected Mayor of the city. A year later he refused a re-election owing to the failing health of his father, who wished to leave for California.



STODDARD JESS

With his father, Mr. Jess settled at Pomona, Cal., where he opened the First National Bank of that city, June, 1886, becoming cashier, which position he held until 1898. On the arrival of Mr. Jess at Pomona that city was in its infancy. Mr. Jess immediately took an active part in its development. He became first treasurer of the city and participated in the organization of its Board of

Trade, of which he was made first president. He was for several years a member of the Board of Library Trustees, and served as its president during 1902-1904. In 1886 on the advice of his physician he gave up his public work.

On moving to Los Angeles, in 1904, he was made vice president of the First National Bank of that city, which position he retains today. Into this bank he introduced the system of abandoning the usual method of having separate paying and receiving tellers, and has instead divided the bank into a number of separate departments in alphabetical subdivisions. Each has its clientele under the control of one teller who both receives and pays.

The system has been so successful that it has been adopted by a number of large banking institutions.

Mr. Jess is also a director of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank. He is a member of the Clearing House Committee, and is conceded to be among the most conservative bankers in the State. As a widely known and respected authority in his profession, he has made numerous addresses on banking subjects, and has written many articles thereon. He is known as one of the most progressive and representative citizens of Southern California. He was chairman of the Los Angeles Consolidation Committee, and is now president of the Harbor Commission of Los Angeles.

He is a member of the California, Jonathan and Union League Clubs of Los Angeles; is a Knight Templar, an Elk and a Thirty-second Degree Mason.



TIREY L. FORD



FORD, TIREY LAFAYETTE, Attorney and General Counsel for the United Railroads, San Francisco, California, was born in Monroe County, Missouri, December 29, 1857, the son of Jacob Harrison Ford and Mary Winn (Abernathy) Ford. He comes from a long line of agricultural forbears and was himself born on a farm. In the first ship that sailed from Holland to Virginia, in January, 1700, was a band of French Huguenots whom William, Prince of Orange, after he became King of England, had invited to make their home in America, and among these first French immigrants were Pierre Faure (later called Peter Ford), his wife and child, his brother, Daniel, and his two sisters. From the time that this Pierre Faure first settled on his allotted land along the James River, in Virginia, to the death of Jacob Harrison Ford, father of the subject of this sketch, in Kansas City, Missouri, in November, 1908, his American ancestors have been tillers of the soil. Mr. Ford married Miss Emma Byington, daughter of the Hon. Lewis Byington, one of the leading pioneers of Sierra County, in Downieville, California, February 1, 1888. To them were born three children—Relda (now Mrs. Fred V. F. Stott) and Byington, and Tirey Lafayette Ford, Jr.

The phrase "born," or "raised on the farm" has been elevated in America from a term somewhat jocular to one of something like distinction, such is the character of the men chiefly responsible for the elevation. And from milking cows at daybreak, husking corn and performing other feats on some cultivated acres, even though the latter be situated in the Show-Me State of Missouri, to an attorney generalship and the post of general counsel of one of the richest corporations in the country is a progression that doesn't mar the acquired nature of the foregoing phrase. This, in brief, is the career, at a glance, of General Ford.

The district school of the county, 1863 to 1873, and the high school, from which he was graduated in 1876, gave him his early education. During these years, however, he worked at night and on Saturdays "doing chores" to pay his expenses, and on the other weekdays rode his father's mules to the schoolhouse.

When he was 19 years of age he reached California via an emigrant train, February 11, 1877, and started his Western life as a ranch hand in the Sacramento Valley. This healthful, if not especially remunerative, occupation held him in Butte and Colusa counties for the next two years. But on January 1, 1880, stimulated by the possession of a few hundred dollars he had accumulated, and by a legal ambition he had perchance inherited from his mother's father, an attorney, he began the study of the law in the office of Colonel Park Henshaw at Chico. Less than three years of this sufficed to fit him for admittance to the bar, in August, 1882.

The outlook he found on his return to Chico, however, was not brilliant. With neither office, money nor clients he became depressed and wrote to his father for a little financial encouragement. The sire answered in a letter full of wise advice, but lacking the more substantial stimulus. As the son was not of the quitting variety, however, he managed to make his way to Oroville, where he

hung out his shingle, and, pending the desired lure thereof, helped his little income by keeping books for some of the merchants of the town.

In January, 1885, he moved to Downieville, where his legal efforts met with a little better reward. His progress thenceforward was rapid, marked by his election in 1888, and again in 1890, to the District Attorneyship of Sierra County, to the State Senate in 1892, wherein he served from 1893 to 1895, and, on his change of residence to San Francisco, by his appointment to the attorneyship of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners.

In all these offices he made a brilliant record. As a Senator he had the special distinction of voting, with only one colleague, against the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," and as attorney for the Harbor Commission solved the difficult legal problem, thereby giving to San Francisco the area known as Channel street, now a part of the city's harbor.

In January, 1899, after considerable opposition from the regular Republican organization, so called, he became Attorney General of California. The policy to which he adhered throughout his term he outlined to his deputies thus: "With lawmaking and with State policies this office has nothing to do. The Governor and the Legislature will attend to that. Our business is to know the law, to disclose it as we find it and to protect and maintain the State's legal rights."

Among his noteworthy acts, in this capacity was his argument on rehearing before the Supreme Court whereby he secured a reversal of the former decision touching the inheritance tax on the Leland Stanford estate and thus converted the \$250,000 involved to the use of the public schools of San Francisco.

General Ford's appointment, in August, 1902, as general counsel for the United Railroads obliged him to resign his Attorney Generalship. To insure the continuance of the office on the plane he himself had chosen, he selected for his successor his friend and former mountain neighbor, U. S. Webb, at that time the District Attorney of Plumas County. In this instance he triumphed again over the opposition of the so-called regular Republican organization.

In April, 1905, after some hesitation, he accepted the appointment from Governor Pardee to membership on the State Board of Prison Directors. Here, too, his work has been distinguished by the same system of thoroughness he had applied to all his previous offices. His creation of the special bureau for paroled prisoners, by means of which 985 prisoners have been paroled, and his able and elaborate report on the principal reformatories in the United States have added not a little lustre to his record as a public officer.

General Ford is a member of the Pacific Union, Bohemian, Union League, Press, Transportation, Commercial, Amaurot and Southern Clubs, as well as of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences of Philadelphia, the American Prison Association, the American Humane Association and the Golden Gate Commandery, K. T. For many years he has been one of the trustees of the Mechanics' Institute. He is also a golf enthusiast and characteristically has reduced his operations on the links to a system.



UTTON, WILLIAM JAY, President of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco, California, was born in Bangor, Maine, January 23, 1847, the son of Henry Dutton and Frances Cushing (Stevens) Dutton. Of English origin, he counts among his distinguished American ancestors his paternal great-grandfather, Colonel Samuel Dutton of Revolutionary fame, and a maternal forbear, Chief Justice Cushing, who had the additional honor of swearing in George Washington as President of the United States. On December 15, 1868, Mr. Dutton was married in San Francisco to Miss Mary Grayson Heydenfeldt, and is the father of Robert McMillan, Henry Stevens, William Grayson, Frank Cushing, Mary Page and Mrs. Gertrude (Dutton) Howell.

His education may be summed up as follows: A few years in a primary school in Bangor, the public schools in San Francisco from 1855 to 1860, the next three years at the San Francisco High School, and from 1863 to 1867 at the old City College, where he took a course in classics and higher mathematics, whence he was graduated into the North British Insurance Co. as junior clerk.

In a few months he left that company to organize the Marine Department of the Fireman's Fund. Thenceforth his rise was rapid, marked on the way up by his selection as secretary of the Marine Department in 1869, assistant secretary in 1873, general secretary of the company in 1880, vice president and manager in 1890, and by his election to the presidency in 1900.

During these years Mr. Dutton has built a lasting reputation as an expert in marine underwriting. His company has today the most extensive system of agents of any American company west of the Ohio River and is the only California organization of any kind represented in every State and city of the United States.



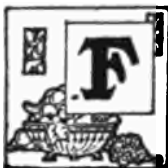
WILLIAM J. DUTTON

The Fireman's Fund was a heavy loser in the San Francisco disaster of 1906, and, with all its records burned, its local assets largely unsalable and facing almost 6,000 claims, aggregating over \$11,000,000, the case certainly looked hopeless. Under Mr. Dutton's direction a new company—the Fireman's Fund Corporation—was formed, with a million dollars of new capital and a million of surplus.

The new corporation then reinsured all the outstanding policies and continued the business just as though no disaster had occurred. Instead of 35 or 40 cents on the dollar, which experts reported might be realized within three years under a receivership, the company paid all policy-holding claimants their first 50 cents within three months. Within a year the agency plant and outstanding business throughout the United States were repurchased from the corporation, its stockholders' subscriptions returned to them in cash or re-invested in the stock of the old company, and in April, 1907, the old Fireman's Fund resumed its old position.

For ten years Mr. Dutton was pres. or vice pres. of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, and for 20 years chairman of legislative committee; pres. Board of Marine Underwriters of San Francisco 21 years, and 35 years a member of its adjustment committee. He was on the committee of three who selected the executive committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and is pres. of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Chairman San Francisco Municipal conference of 1911, vice pres. Merchants' Exchange of the California Development Board, treas, Presidio and Ferries Railroad, chairman of Trustees First Congregational Church, director San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, vice pres. Hospital for Children and Training School for Nurses.

Clubs: Union League, Commercial, Pacific-Union, Commonwealth, Presidio Golf, S. F. Golf and Country and Claremont Country.



FINKLE, FREDERICK CECIL, Consulting Engineer, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Viroqua, Wisconsin, where he was born May 5, 1865. His father was Thurston Finkle and his mother was Sophia (Michelet) Finkle, a descendant of the celebrated French historian, Jules Michelet.

Mr. Finkle was married on September 18, 1901, in San Francisco, to Miss Priscilla Ann Jones, a son being born of the union, Frederick Cecil Finkle, Jr.

After graduating from the public schools of his native town, Mr. Finkle took a special course of engineering at the University of Wisconsin, extending from 1882 until 1887, when he came to California, settling at San Bernardino, where he at once plunged into important engineering employment.

From 1887 until 1888 he was chief engineer for the North Riverside Land and Water Company, the Jarupa Land and Water Company, and the Vivienda Water Company, for irrigation systems costing approximately six hundred thousand dollars.

From 1889 to 1893 he was city engineer of San Bernardino, during the construction of the water works, of streets, and many other municipal improvements, and at the same time as consulting engineer for the State of California for water works and for sewer systems for state institutions.

From 1893 to 1897 Mr. Finkle was chief engineer for the East Riverside Irrigation district, the Riverside-Highland Water Company and the Grapeland Irrigation district, and from 1897 to 1906 he served notably as chief engineer for the Southern California Edison Company and allied concerns, in charge of designs and construction of seven hydro-electric power plants costing ten million dollars.

Since 1906 Mr. Finkle has been retained as consulting engineer and expert in hydraulic work for a score of irrigation and

water supply companies in California, Oregon, Colorado, Arizona, Mexico and other regions. He is consulting engineer for thirty or more large corporations, partly mutual water companies and partly public service corporations. Among these are: All the mutual water companies in the Imperial Valley, Cal.; the Southern California Edison Company, Arrowhead Reservoir and Power

Company, Redlands and Yucaipa Land and Water Company, Mount Hood Railway and Power Company of Portland, Ore., and many others.

Mr. Finkle's most important works and those which have attracted world-wide attention are the Kern River plant No. 1 of the Edison Company, the largest impulse water wheel plant in the world; Mill Creek No. 3 plant of the Edison Company, operating under nearly 2000 foot head, and Arrowhead Dam at Little Bear Valley, the highest earth dam in the world.

Mr. Finkle ranks as one of but few men who are considered the highest authorities on hydraulic power, irrigation and domestic water supply, and hydrographic

geology in the world. He has contributed somewhat to engineering publications on these subjects.

He built and owns the Finkle Building, Los Angeles, a beautiful eight-story reinforced concrete structure occupied by the Hotel Snow; he owns the Monitor Apartments at Ocean Park and other properties.

As a conservative Democrat Mr. Finkle has taken occasional interest in politics. He belongs to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Irrigation Engineers, the So. Cal. Engineers and Architects' Association and the So. Cal. Chapter of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He is a member of the California Club of Los Angeles, the Bohemia Club and Sierra Club of San Francisco, the Denver Club of Denver, the Automobile Club of So. Cal., and the Automobile Association of America.



F. C. FINKLE



GOULDGE, HERBERT J., Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California, a native of London, England, was born in 1863, on April 26; his parents were Nathaniel Edmund Goudge and Agnes (Bateman) Goudge.

He was married on February 1, 1891, to Miss Nellie Agnes Tighe, in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Goudge have three children: Agnes, George Philip and Mildred Goudge.

He attended first the City of London School, then the City of London College, and then Kings College in London, following a course of legal studies, for which he had a natural inclination.

But finding his health failing, he was forced to forego the professional career contemplated and begin a quest for strength, one that happily proved eminently successful.

He spent two years in travel about his own country and on the continent of Europe, afterwards coming to New York, where a branch of his family have lived for generations. There he remained for a short time and then projected a lengthy journey to Panama, which he undertook and which led him later to the west coast of Central America and Mexico, and finally to San Francisco, where he arrived in 1888.

California presented its varied attractions and resources to him, and after traversing the State from San Francisco to San Diego, with a view to a life in the open, he entered farming, moving to Ventura County, where he set out a very large tract of land to citrus and deciduous fruits.

While pursuing the life of a farmer with a high degree of success, Mr. Goudge found the lure of the law still insistent, and he resumed his readings and studies, adapting himself readily to the requirements of the profession as existing in California, and was admitted to practice in the Superior Courts of Ventura County in 1893.

Almost immediately (1894) he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of California, and in 1907 he attained the right to appear before the highest tribunal of the country and successfully argued his first case before the United States Supreme Court.

Soon after his admission to the California bar Mr. Goudge found that his business grew so rapidly that he was encouraged to place himself in a larger circle and more pronounced center of affairs, so he removed to Los Angeles in 1895, where he engaged in the practice of his profession.

He took a decided interest in municipal affairs, and was led to accept the position of First Assistant City Attorney in 1901, a place that he continued to fill with credit to himself and valuable results to the city until 1906.

During his term of office Mr. Goudge distinguished himself by his work in connection with the legislation required by the tremendous growth of the city.

Both in constructive legislation and in the presentation of such matters before the Senate and Assembly at Sacramento Mr. Goudge proved of great worth to the community. He played a prominent part in many important events in the history of the city, such as the taking over of the City Water Company's plant, the acquisition of the Owens River water rights and the preservation of the Los Angeles River bed from private exploitation.

On his retirement from office Mr. Goudge became a member of the new firm of Cochran, Williams, Goudge and Chandler, which after the retirement of Mr. George I. Cochran from practice became Williams, Goudge and Chandler. He is a director of the Home Savings Bank and president of the Cotenants Co. He is a member of the Southwest Society, Archaeological Institute of America and L. A. County Horticultural Society, the California, Union League and Sunset Clubs.



HERBERT J. GOUDGE



AYMONVILLE, BERNARD, Vice President of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, California, was born on March 24, 1860, at Bowmanville, Cook County, Illinois (now a part of Chicago). His ancestors came from the Ardennes and the Rhine Provinces, where for many generations they were prominent in the iron mining and smelting industry. His grandfather, Joseph Faymonville, settled in the country which subsequently became Cook County, Illinois, in 1837, when Chicago was still known as Fort Dearborn. He is the son of Tillman J. Faymonville, eldest son of Joseph Faymonville, above referred to, and of Katherine (Fisher) Faymonville.

Mr. Faymonville was married at San Jose, California, on April 19, 1881, to Miss Dora Belle Ries, a descendant of an old Holland Dutch family of Northern New York. Their three children are Le Roy B. (now deceased), Philip R. and Bernard Faymonville, Jr. The family has resided in San Francisco since March, 1882. During 1865 to 1873 he attended the public schools of his native town, then took a two years' course in the preparatory school of Professor J. P. Lauth in Chicago.

He entered the employ of a real estate and brokerage firm in the same city in 1875, and for the two following years applied himself to mastering the varied duties and work usual to such offices located in a growing and pushing community.

Broader opportunities and the lure of California drew him to this State in September, 1877. Settling first at Fresno, then a newly established county seat, he secured employment in an abstract and real estate office, and soon acquired on his own account a number of insurance agencies. After several years, by means of perseverance and consolidation, he had built up one of the largest local insurance agencies in Central

California, consisting of forty-three companies.

During this period he was also actively interested in promoting the colonization of Fresno County.

The fire insurance profession appealed to him strongly, and realizing that progress and success depended on broader opportunities and a larger field, he accepted on March 1,

1882, the position of Special Agent for the whole Pacific Coast for the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.

Since that date he has been continuously in the employ of that distinguished corporation, sharing its successes, as well as the reverses which overtook it during the trying times following the great San Francisco disaster. From this it emerged stronger and more powerful than ever, and in a manner that will always reflect the greatest credit on the State of California.

In 1887 Mr. Faymonville was elected Assistant Secretary of the company, and three years later he became its Secretary.

In 1893 he was elected Second Vice President and First Vice President in 1900. This position he now holds. He is Vice President of the Executive Committee of the Board of Underwriters of the Pacific, President of the Underwriters' Fire Patrol, and President of the Underwriters' Inspection Bureau.

He has served as Supervisor and as President of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of San Francisco.

Mr. Faymonville has contributed various articles on insurance to papers and periodicals devoted to that subject, and also to associations.

He is much interested in club life, being a member of the Pacific Union Club, the Bohemian Club, the Olympic Club, and of the San Francisco Golf and Country Club, and the Presidio Golf Club.

He is also a member of the Country Club of Bear Valley, in Marin County.



BERNARD FAYMONVILLE



GRAVES, JACKSON ALPHEUS, Banker and formerly Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California, was born in Hauntown, Clinton County, Iowa, on December 5, 1852. His father was John Q. Graves, and his mother Katherine Jane (Haun) Graves. Mr. Graves was married October 23, 1879, in Los Angeles, to Alice H. Griffith, the issue being: Alice Graves Stewart, wife of H. F. Stewart; Selwyn E. Graves, deceased (March 1, 1908); Katherine Graves Armstrong, wife of E. S. Armstrong; Jackson A. Graves, deceased (March 23, 1910), and Francis Porter Graves.

The Graves family removed to California in October, 1857, locating first in Marysville, Yuba County, where Mr. Graves received his first education from the public schools of that town. He later attended the San Francisco High School, from which he graduated in 1869. His home in the meantime had been moved to San Mateo County, California (1867). After graduating from the San Francisco High School, Mr. Graves entered St. Mary's College, San Francisco, graduating from that institution in May, 1872, with the degree of A. B., and in 1873 from the same college with the degree of A. M., after which he began the study of law in the offices of the firm of Eastman and Neumann in San Francisco.

On June 5, 1875, Mr. Graves moved to Los Angeles, where he continued his law studies with Mr. Eastman, who had gone to Los Angeles and formed a partnership with the late Judge Brunson. On January 13, 1876, Mr. Graves was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State of California, and then was formed the law firm of Brunson, Eastman and Graves.

From that time on until he forsook the law for the intricacies of finance Mr. Graves had a continuous advancement in position in his profession.

The firm of Brunson, Eastman and Graves was dissolved in June, 1878, and the young attorney practiced alone with most satisfactory results until June 1, 1880, when he associated himself with the late John S. Chapman in the firm of Graves and Chapman; this connection endured until January

1, 1885, when this firm was dissolved and Mr. Graves united his ability with that of Henry W. O'Melveny, the designation being Graves and O'Melveny, the firm being formed on April 10, 1888; later Mr. J. H. Shankland was admitted to the firm and the title read Graves, O'Melveny and Shankland until January 1, 1904, when Mr. Graves withdrew from the practice in order to assume the position of Vice President of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles.



J. A. GRAVES

He had already, back in 1901, become Vice President, the President being I. W. Hellman, whose enlarged interests about this time called him to San Francisco, and in June, 1903, Mr. Graves entered actively into the management of the bank.

From this time the indication of his talent for business affairs which Mr. Graves had given by his wise investments and capacity for foresight were thoroughly justified; he organized the first title and abstract company in the city; then his activities took the direction of oil matters and he built, with Edward Strasburg, storage tanks near the Llewellyn Iron Works, having organized the Oil Storage and Transportation Company; this property is now owned by the Amalgamated Oil Company; since

that period his interests in oil properties throughout the State have vastly increased.

Another industry in which Mr. Graves is largely interested is orange growing. He started in growing citrus fruit more than thirty years ago, and despite his increasing responsibility in connection with other interests, still is active in his groves.

Besides his active place as Vice President of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Mr. Graves is Vice President of the Southern Trust Company, President of the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Redondo, California; President of the United States National Bank of Azusa, California, and is a director in the following institutions: Security Savings Bank and the United States National Banks of Los Angeles; of the Whittier National Bank of Whittier, California; of the First National Bank of Monrovia, California; of the First National Bank of El Monte, California; of the National Bank of Long Beach, and of the Long Beach Savings Bank and Trust Company.



DAVIE, ROBERT PARSELL, Sugar Manufacturer and Land Owner, Los Angeles, California, was born at Flushing, Genesee County, Michigan, August 22, 1867. His father was Lyman Ellis Davie, and his mother was Puella L. Davie. He married Martha Hays at Pueblo, Colorado, October 15, 1890. As a result of this marriage there were six children, Sydney R. (deceased), Marjorie Puella, Rachel Leah (deceased), Lois Elizabeth, Martha Frances, and Robert Parsell Davie, Jr.

Mr. Davie obtained his education in the public schools of Flushing, Michigan, and in a district school near his father's farm. He taught himself pharmacy.

He moved west to Colorado in 1888, when Cripple Creek was a Mecca for mining men. He followed several lines with more or less success, and in 1890 became owner of a drug store in that city, continuing until 1895, when he moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado.

At that time he had become interested in the real estate business in Colorado Springs. In association with J. R. McKinnie, now a successful realty operator in Los Angeles, California, he organized the McKinnie-Davie Realty Company. At the same time Mr. Davie became interested in mining enterprises in Cripple Creek, and he and Mr. McKinnie were influential in financing several enterprises in that district. Later Mr. Davie formed a number of corporations that are today flourishing in the Colorado country.

Napoleon B. Broward, Governor of Florida at the time, conceived the idea of draining the great Everglade country of that state and hundreds of thousands of acres of submerged lands. Mr. Davie at that time became interested in Florida property. He assisted Governor Broward with the problem, and as a result the state is now reclaiming several million acres.



R. P. DAVIE

In 1901 he with Mr. J. R. McKinnie organized the Western Sugar and Land Company at Grand Junction, Colorado, for the purpose of taking over the defunct beet sugar factory there. The task was a tremendous one, for the farmers of that region were opposed to it by reason of previous failures, but Mr. Davie with Mr. McKinnie staid with the proposition and in three years had developed one of the greatest industries in the country.

A similar achievement was the construction of the United States Sugar & Land Company factory at Garden City, Kansas, which marked the beginning of the beet industry in that section.

In 1908 he took hold of the Southwestern Sugar and Land Company factory at Glendale, Arizona, which had been a complete failure in the hands of a company of English capitalists, remodeled the factory, and persuaded the farmers in that region to take up the sugar beet industry, and in three years has turned that region into a sugar producing section. Today it is recognized as one of the largest industries in Arizona.

Mr. Davie moved to Los Angeles, California, late in 1909, and has since been permanently located in that city. He retains large interest, both mining and realty, in Colorado, Florida and Arizona, but is now interested in several California enterprises. He is Vice President of the Western Sugar and Land Company, President of the Southwestern Sugar and Land Company, Vice President of the Everglades Sugar and Land Company, Director in the Colorado Title and Trust Company of Colorado Springs, and a Director of the Valley Bank of Phoenix, Arizona.

He is a member of the California Club of Los Angeles, the Annandale Country Club of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Country Club, The Denver Club of Denver, Colorado, El Paso Club of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Pikes Peak Club of Colorado Springs, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.



BUCK, FRANK HENRY, Fruit Grower, Oil Man and Capitalist, San Francisco, California, was born in Cortland County, New York, June 8, 1859, the son of Leonard William Buck and Anna Maria (Bellows) Buck. He comes from clean, wholesome stock, English on the paternal side and Irish on the maternal, a combination that is well expressed in his most characteristic traits.

On April 29, 1886, Mr. Buck was married, at Vacaville, to Miss Anna Elizabeth Stevenson and still retains his residence there. Of this marriage the children are Frank H., Jr., and Leonard William Buck.

Mr. Buck's education, in the schoolroom sense of the term, was limited to the public school of Clinton, Iowa, and to the high school of the same place, from which latter he was graduated in 1873, when he was but 14 years of age. Two years later, in 1875, his father took him to California, where with him he entered the fruit-growing business, specializing in deciduous fruits. In this congenial pursuit he may be said to have grown up, gradually increasing his holdings and building up a reputation that has redounded alike to the credit of Vacaville, Solano County and the whole State, to say nothing of himself.

To all who are familiar with the industrial development of California the name of Frank H. Buck should evoke a vision of smiling fruit orchards and spouting oil wells. He has been so long identified with the former, and of late years so extensively associated with the latter, that he seems to have become an essential element of both. And his success in these prolific fields has mellowed him into the smiling, genial personality of today.

He began to be interested in the oil business in 1898, and the following year yielded to the excitement that grew out of the discovery of the oil fields in Kern County. With characteristic energy, he soon took a leading

part in the development of this new industry and was one of the organizers of the Associated Oil Company. He was not only on the first board of directors of this corporation, but ever since its formation has remained on the board, and has always been a member of the executive committee, controlling the management.

Among his directorships at the time of

the consolidation were those in the Chicago Crude Oil Company, the Toltec and the Aztec, all operating in the Kern River district. Since then his directorates and interests have expanded to include the Associated Oil Company, the Amalgamated, the Associated Pipe Line, of which the Southern Pacific Railroad Company owns one-half; the Transportation Company, the Bakersfield Iron Works, the Belridge Oil Company, of Los Angeles, the Sterling Oil and Development Company, the West Coast Oil Company of Los Angeles, the Rodeo Land and Water Company of the same place, the California Fruit Distributors of Sacramento, the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company of Eugene, Ore-

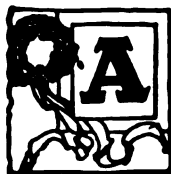


FRANK H. BUCK

gon, and the Frank H. Buck Fruit and Shipping Company of Vacaville. Of the last three he is also president, and of the latter two owns a large majority of the stock.

Add to his formidable array his vice presidency of the State Board of Horticulture and his presidency for twelve years of the Board of Town Trustees of Vacaville (incorporated) and we have a somewhat bewildering view of commercial activity. During the last few years, however, he has devoted much of his attention to his oil and lumber interests.

Mr. Buck's interest in life has not been confined even to the considerable world of business activities. He still keeps in touch with his clubs and associations, among which are the Bohemian, the Pacific-Union, the San Francisco Golf and Country Club, the Claremont Country Club of Oakland, the Sutter Club, the Odd Fellows and the Knights Templar.



ARNOLD, RALPH, Consulting Geologist and Engineer, Los Angeles, California, was born in Marshalltown, Iowa, April 14, 1875. His father was Delos Arnold and his mother Hannah Richardson Mercer. Mr. Arnold came to California in 1880 and took up his residence in Pasadena. He was married July 12, 1899, to Frankie Winninette Stokes of South Pasadena.

Mr. Arnold received a thorough technical education in his profession. He graduated from the Pasadena Grammar and High School in 1894; from the Throop Polytechnic Institute in 1896. From Throop he went to Leland Stanford Junior University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899, Master of Arts in 1900, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1902.

At Leland Stanford Junior University he was Assistant in Mineralogy in 1898 and 1899, and also Physical Director at Hoitts School, Menlo Park, in 1899 and 1900. He was made Assistant in Geology at Stanford in 1900, which place he held as well as that of Field Assistant in the United States Geological Survey until 1903. From 1903 until 1905 he was Geologic Aid in the Geological Survey, and from 1905 until 1908 he was Paleontologist. From 1908 until 1909 he was Geologist with the United States Geological Survey. Mr. Arnold resigned from the Government service June 1, 1909, to take up private practice as consulting geologist and engineer, specializing upon the California oil fields.

Mr. Arnold has served as Director and Consulting Geologist and Engineer of the Montebello Oil Company and California Counties Oil Company; as Consulting Geologist and Engineer of the Vallecitos Development Company; the Gato Ridge Oil Company; the Oak Ridge Oil Company; the Alliance Oil Company; the Esperanza Oil Company; the Redlands Oil Company; the Midway Union Oil Company; the K. H. Oil Com-

pany; the Coalinga-Kettleman Oil Company and the Torrey Canyon Oil Company. He is Director of the Pan-American Hardwoods Company, professional correspondent of Thompson and Hunter, No. 3 Lombard street, London. He is Consulting Petroleum Engineer to the United States Bureau of Mines and also holds a temporary scientific assignment with the United States Geological Survey.

Mr. Arnold rendered professional services to many individual oil companies and syndicates, especially foreign. He is also of the firm of Arnold and Fisher, consulting geologist and engineers of Denver.

Mr. Arnold is a Fellow of the Geological Society of America; of the Paleontological Society of America; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society; of the National Geographic Society; of the Washington, D. C., Academy of Sciences; of the California Academy of Sciences; of the Geological Society of Washington; of the Biological Society of Washington; of the Seismological Society of America; of the Cooper Ornithological Club and of the Le Conte Geological Club.

Of the important contributions Mr. Arnold's pen has made to science are the following: "Memoir of the California Academy of Sciences on the Paleontology of San Pedro," a volume of 400 pages with 50 plates; "Recent and Fossil Pectens of California," Professional Paper No. 47, U. S. Geological Survey; "Fossils of the Coalinga District," Bulletin No. 396, U. S. Geological Survey; Bulletins Nos. 309, 317, 321, 322, 357, 398 and 406 of the U. S. Geological Survey descriptive of California oil fields and about thirty articles descriptive of geology, paleontology, oil and mineral resources of California, Oregon and Washington published in the proceedings of the United States National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, Journal of Geology, the American Journal of Science and other technical publications.



RALPH ARNOLD



BUTLER, SIDNEY ALLCUT, County Supervisor, Los Angeles, California, was born March 10, 1847, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the son of T. D. Butler and Mary Jane (Allcut) Butler. He married Kitty Keller at La Crosse, Wisconsin, December 24, 1869, and to them were born two children, Sidney T. and Edward J. Butler. Mr. Butler's grandfather, the Reverend David Butler, was an Episcopal minister in Troy, New York, during the latter days of George Washington's period and served in the pulpit during the early years of the nineteenth century. Mr. Butler's uncle, the Reverend Clement M. Butler, was rector of Trinity Church, Washington, D. C., and served as chaplain of the United States Senate before and during the Civil War.

Mr. Butler attended the common schools of his native city up to the middle of the Civil War, when he left his books, in 1863, and enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment. He was one of the youngest men under arms in the great conflict, taking part in numerous engagements, and in 1865, was mustered out. At that time he returned to his studies and for eight months was enrolled at Flint, Michigan.

In the fall of 1866, he quit school finally, and went to work as Assistant Agent of the American Express Company at La Crosse, Wisconsin. At the end of two years he left that position to go with Cameron and Company, engaged in railroad construction work. In a short time he was made superintendent of construction for the firm at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and served in that capacity for one year, when he resigned and went to Memphis, Tennessee. During the years 1869, '70 and '71, he was assistant agent of the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, but left in the latter year and returned to La Crosse for another year of construction work. In 1873 he went to Florida as a member of the railroad contracting firm

of Rossiter and Company, but returned to La Crosse in a year. He then went into the banking business under J. C. Easton, owner of a chain of banks in the Northwest, and from 1874 to 1876 was in charge of the Easton Bank at Wells, Minnesota. He rejoined the Cameron Company as agent at Chicago and for three years was again busy in railroad construction. He left the Cameron Company

and went to work with A. A. Robinson, Chief Engineer for Santa Fe Railroad building. His most notable work, perhaps, was the building of the Santa Fe Railroad's branch through the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas River, sometimes called The Royal Gorge. He assisted in building the Santa Fe road between Las Vegas and Lamy, N. M., then retired in 1879, and returned to Kansas City, Mo., where he became clerk of the Pacific Express Company; in six months he was general agent; before the end of a year the Pacific and United States Express Companies consolidated and he was made general agent for both companies. In 1886 he resigned and went to Los Angeles, as-



SIDNEY A. BUTLER

sisting in building a railroad to Flagstaff, Arizona.

In 1889, he was made agent of the Wells Fargo Company at Los Angeles, and held that until 1904, when he was transferred to San Francisco. In 1905, he was made assistant superintendent in the Northwest, and the next year put in charge of the San Francisco office, retiring in 1907. He then returned to Los Angeles and was the "father of the good roads movement" there. He organized the Los Angeles County Roads Association. He was one of the men who caused Port San Pedro, Cal., to be made a part of the city. He went abroad in 1909, and in Europe received so many communications asking him to run for Supervisor, that he did so and was elected on the Republican ticket in 1910. He is an ex-director of the L. A. Chamber of Commerce and was first chairman of the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League.



BYRNE, JOHN JOSEPH, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager of the Santa Fe Railroad, Los Angeles, California, is a native of the Dominion of Canada. He was born at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1859. His father was Andrew W. Byrne and his mother Mary (Flannigan) Byrne.

In Chicago, Illinois, June 8, 1892, he married Mary Castle. There are three children, Constance, Beatrice and John Castle Byrne.

He was educated in the schools of Hamilton, Canada, in which city he spent his early life.

Mr. Byrne has been a railroad man all of his business life, which began in 1873, with the Great Western Railway system in Canada. There he worked his way from the position of office boy in that company, with promotion after promotion following in rapid succession, until today he holds an enviable place in the railroad world. However, the history of his success has not been a jump from office boy to the top, but has been a series of many merited advances, with years of persistent study and the development of a genius for his chosen work.

From office boy in the auditor's office of the Great Western Railway he was advanced to clerk in the same office, December 19, 1877.

On October 14, 1880, he became clerk in the General Passenger Agent's office of the Chicago and Alton Railway, with offices at Chicago. From that date until one year later he acted in the capacity of rate clerk on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

His next advance was into the office of the General Passenger Department of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

From January 1, 1882, until March of the following year he was employed in the same position with the Michigan Central Railway.

During the next two years he was made secretary of the Chicago Railroad Association, with offices in that city, and at the same time he acted as chief clerk in the General Passenger office of the Michigan Central system.

On April 1, 1885, he went to Oregon, where he became the general passenger and ticket agent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

In August, 1887, he was made passenger agent for the Atlantic and Pacific Railway of San Francisco, with headquarters situated in that city. He became a typical Western railroad man, displaying that interest in the growth and upbuilding of the Far West which was so essential to the prosperity of his interests. He devoted his principal efforts to colonization work, thereby creating the phenomenal growth of railway systems on the Pacific Coast.



J. J. BYRNE

From December 1, 1887, until the following September, he acted in the capacity of chief clerk of the Passenger Department of the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railway, with its headquarters located at Chicago. He was next made assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the road, which office he retained until January 1, 1890, when on the consolidation of that system with the Santa Fe lines he went over to the parent organization and remained in various capacities up to January 31, 1895, when he took up the important duties of assistant passenger traffic manager of that railroad. Meanwhile he was made general passenger agent for the Southern California Railway, a subsidiary interest, and on March 1, 1896, was appointed gen-

eral passenger agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads, another Santa Fe interest, both of which were later merged into the growing Santa Fe System.

On July 1, 1899, he was made general passenger agent of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, another line that was ultimately consolidated with the Santa Fe system. On October, 1905, he became assistant passenger traffic manager of the Santa Fe Railroad.

For twenty-seven years he has been in the railroad profession, during which time he has worked with most of the leading Western and Canadian railroads. When he received a position he stayed with it until he had successfully mastered the duties of the office, and as a result he is today acknowledged to be one of the best equipped railroad men in the West. His work in behalf of Southern California has been one of the strong factors in the upbuilding of that country.

He is a member of the California, Sunset, Celtic, Gamut and Los Angeles Country Clubs; belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.



POMEROY, ABRAM EHLE, Real Estate Operator and Investments, Los Angeles, California, although born in Athens, Michigan, October 2, 1838, is a typical Californian, having moved to that State in January, 1853. His father was Charles W. Pomeroy and his mother Permella (Valentine) Pomeroy. On December 6, 1871, he married Florence A. Wilcox at San Jose, California, and they have one son, Walter V. Pomeroy.

Mr. Pomeroy was educated in the grammar schools of California, and after concluding his preparatory schooling entered the University of the Pacific at San Jose, California, where he received the degrees A. B. and A. M., graduating in 1864.

Shortly after leaving his Alma Mater he was appointed Deputy County Clerk of Santa Clara County, which position he held with such credit that on the completion of his services as Deputy he was elected County Clerk. For eight years he held these two positions, and it is with pleasure that he looks at those early offices at a time when he was a young man just out of college.

Mr. Pomeroy lived in those days in the central and northern portions of the State—San Jose, San Francisco and Sacramento. His father was a significant force in the building of the little Sacramento and Shingle Springs Railroad. Associated with him in this project of empire and railroad building was the noted engineer, Theodore P. Judah. The latter was a personal friend of the Crocker of San Francisco and played an important part as chief engineer in the construction of the overland roads.

Railroad building in the early days of California was far different from what it is today. The steel for the rails had to come across the Isthmus or around the Horn, and had to be driven inland by means of ox teams or equally slow transportation. The obstacles were in time overcome, and what Mr. Pomeroy and his associates originally started as the Sacramento and Shingle Springs line eventually was merged into the Central Pacific, the system which forced its mighty steam monsters across the mountains, bringing thousands of Western colonists to populate the fertile California valleys and form cities.

In 1881 Mr. Pomeroy severed his connections

with all interests in Northern California and in that year settled in Los Angeles. From that date up to the present writing he has been identified with the business, educational and political movements in Southern California to such an extent that he is recognized as one of the progressive and representative men of Southern California.

During his career in Los Angeles his administrative traits were recognized by his appointment as Trustee of the State Normal School at Los Angeles,

where he assisted in the advance of that institution to a remarkable degree during his nine years of service. His work as Chairman of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, during three years, was productive of the most valuable results, his business faculties enabling him to meet and overcome the constantly arising embarrassment of overcrowded school buildings.

During his long residence in Los Angeles he has followed the real estate business and left his imprint on the geography of the country. He has been a town site promoter of unusual activity. Mr. Pomeroy and assistants promoted the city of Long Beach and the following towns and subdivisions: The Rancho and town of Temecula, the Rancho and town of San Jacinto, the town of Alhambra, of Gardena, of Her-

mossa Beach, the Providencia Rancho, the town of Burbank, the Grant Tract, the Los Berros Tract in San Luis Obispo, and many tracts and subdivisions in Glendale, Pomona and neighboring Southern California cities. All of these sections are now well populated and are among the most thriving in the southern part of California.

Other organizations in which he is interested are the A. E. Pomeroy Company, real estate; manager of the Grant building and vice president of the State Mutual Building and Loan Association. He has been a Trustee of the University of the Pacific and is now Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University of Southern California.

In these latter positions he has instituted many improvements and his influence has been as strong as he exerted in connection with public education.

He has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, is a charter member of the California Club and a member of the University, Union League and Federation Clubs, and a charter member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.



A. E. POMEROY



AUGHLIN, HOMER, Capitalist, Los Angeles, California, was born at Little Beaver, Columbiana County, Ohio, March 23, 1843. His father was Mathew Laughlin and his mother Maria (Moore) Laughlin, the former of whom was born in Columbiana County in the year 1814, one of the pioneers of Columbiana County, Ohio, engaged for half a century in the milling business at Little Beaver. James Laughlin (the grandfather of Homer Laughlin) was of Scotch-Irish descent, but born in Maryland, passing the latter part of his life in Pennsylvania.

On June 18, 1875, Homer Laughlin married Cornelia Battenberg at Wellsville, Ohio. There were three children, Homer, Jr., Nanita and Gwendolen V.

Mr. Laughlin received his education, first in the common schools and latter Neville Institute.

On July 12, 1862, Mr. Laughlin enlisted for Civil War service at East Liverpool, Ohio, in Company A, 115th, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, remaining in service till July 7, 1865, when he was mustered out, as Sergeant at Cleveland, Ohio.

As a young man, Mr. Laughlin went to New York where he became associated with his brother, Shakespeare Moore Laughlin, in the wholesale importation of English earthenware, the firm operating from October 1, 1871, to October, 1873, under the firm name of Laughlin Brothers. In September, 1873, this firm built a pottery for the manufacture of fine white earthenware at East Liverpool, Ohio, and continued until 1879, when Mr. Laughlin bought out his brother's interest and personally conducted the business as the Homer Laughlin China Company until 1897, when he removed to California to live a retired life. Under his personal management his pottery business grew to be much the largest and leading industry of the kind in the United States. The company while now under other ownership still retains the es-

tablished name of The Homer Laughlin China Company.

Immediately after taking up his residence here, Mr. Laughlin recognized the possibilities of the city and commenced the construction of the Homer Laughlin Building, on Broadway, the first fire-proof office building in Southern California. This undertaking established a standard for fire-proof construction much in advance of

the times. About 1901, he built the building occupied since its construction by Jacoby Brothers, a few doors south of the Homer Laughlin Building. It occupies the site of the old First Methodist Church.

In 1905, he began the construction of the "Annex" to the Homer Laughlin Building, it being a typical re-enforced concrete structure, covering a large area and extending to Hill street. It has the distinction of being the first re-enforced concrete building erected in Southern California.

Mr. Laughlin was held in high esteem by the late President William McKinley, of whom he was an intimate friend for over thirty years. When

President McKinley and his Cabinet visited Los Angeles, he was President of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Laughlin was for years President of the U. S. Potters' Association and from 1878 to 1898 chairman of the executive committee. He received medals from the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876; Cincinnati Exposition, 1879; World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, for superior manufactory of pottery.

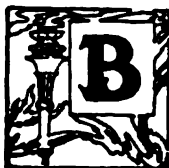
He has been on the Board of Managers of the American Protective Tariff League since 1882; was a member of the First Crusaders party of Knights Templar to Europe, June 1, 1871; is honorary life member Girvan Encampment of Glasgow, Knights Templar of Scotland; member Allegheny Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar; member Republican Club of New York and California Club, Los Angeles.



HOMER LAUGHLIN



HARMON BELL



BELL, HARMON, Counselor at Law, San Francisco, California, was born in Oakland, that State, March 23, 1855, the son of the Reverend Dr. Samuel B. Bell and Sophie B. (Wadsworth) Bell. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, was a pioneer in the Golden State, built the first Presbyterian church in Oakland and had the additional distinction of introducing into the Legislature the first bill for the establishment of the University of California. He had previously helped to found the old California College and had seen the advantage of merging this institution into what he hoped would be, and what has proved to be, one of the greatest universities on the American continent. Mr. Bell's mother was the daughter of a pioneer. His paternal ancestors were New Yorkers, originally Scotch, and on the maternal side he is of Revolutionary stock, partly English and Holland Dutch. Mr. Bell married in San Francisco, January 16, 1880, Miss Katherine Wilson, the daughter of two early Californians, her father having been A. C. J. Wilson, a miner in the first part of the gold rush. They have two children living, Traylor W. and Joseph S. Bell.

Mr. Bell's father being called to different charges while the son was in his youth, the latter's schooling necessarily was divided, frequently interrupted and obtained in a number of different institutions. His early training was provided by the Lyons Academy, in Lyons, New York State, and he next attended the Hillsdale College of Michigan, where he remained only a short time. His final schoolroom work was done in the Washington College, a private school of Alameda, California, and then he determined to take up the study of the law.

Mr. Bell's law studies began in the office of Dirlam & Lehman, in Mansfield, Ohio, whither his father had taken him in 1875. Moving thence to Kansas City the following year, he completed his legal studies in the office of Judge Turner A. Gihl, and on May 1, 1878, was admitted to practice. For twenty years he devoted himself to his profession in Kansas City, taking a little political flyer in the Legislature from 1881 to 1882, where he was one of the few Republican Representatives of the State.

His practice was of a general nature, chiefly civil, with only an occasional venture into the devious lanes of criminal law, and though it was marked by a number of important cases it was not enlivened by any noteworthy relief from the monotony of ordinary legal routine. His first case at the bar, however, was illumined by an amusing incident that furnished significant evidence of young Bell's powers of observation. The case had not progressed far before he saw that the Presiding Judge had a decided admiration for the feminine propensity of getting in the last word. But the opposing counsel subsequently made the same discovery. Thenceforth the proceedings developed into a sort of mental catch-as-catch-can contest for the ultimate syllable.

Whether skill or endurance was responsible for the victory has not appeared; but at all events young Bell won the case.

In 1898 Mr. Bell returned to California and opened a law office in San Francisco. There he developed a considerable corporation practice, his success in which had much to do with his summons to Oakland in 1904 to become the attorney of the Oakland Traction Company. His labors in this connection have been little short of Herculean.

Previous to his advent all the company's lines had been separate lines. These he consolidated into the present efficient system, which has been one of the chief factors in the marvelous growth of Oakland and its environs. He drew up all the papers for the establishment of the Key Route Company, an allied corporation operating in opposition to the Southern Pacific ferry lines, and he has had charge of all the cases of these combined companies, i. e., the Oakland Traction, the Key Route and the Realty Syndicate of Oakland.

The bond issues and the damage suits alone have involved a task to which a less robust constitution than that of Mr. Bell would have succumbed. Recently he has relinquished the management of the latter to able assistants.

Since his connection with the Traction Company his practice has been confined entirely to their interests and he has acquired the deep knowledge of business methods that is now an essential part of a corporation lawyer's equipment. The necessity of keeping in touch with the decisions in corporation cases, with the development of business, with the field for bond issues that will appeal to the investment public requires a legal and commercial acumen that Mr. Bell has displayed to the complete satisfaction of his clients. He is a type of the big lawyer who believes in advising them in accordance with their best interests rather than for the purpose of making litigation to swell his own reputation and coffers.

Despite the manifold demands of his practice, Mr. Bell avoids the narrowness of outlook that comes from confinement in even so wide a field as that of corporation law. He has collected a large library of general literature and finds relaxation in its stimulating atmosphere. Standard and the best modern fiction are his chief mental fresheners, his zest for which is spiritually enlivened by the congenial tastes of his wife, in company with whom he is especially fond of reading.

While not a clubman, Mr. Bell manages to spare a moment now and then to the several associations of which he is a member. Among the most prominent of these are the Athenian Club and the Claremont Golf and Country Club, both of Oakland, and the Transportation and Commonwealth Clubs of San Francisco.

He is also a Mason, a Knight Templar, a Mystic Shriner, an Elk and a Native Son of the Golden West.



MONTGOMERY, ERNEST ALEXANDER, Capitalist and Mine Operator, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Toronto, Canada, where he was born on November 24, 1863; his father was Alexander Montgomery and his mother was Jane (Chapman) Montgomery. His grandfather was a brother of General Richard Montgomery, who fell while fighting in the heroic battle of Quebec in 1775.

His early education was obtained from the public schools of Toronto and later in those of Stuart, Iowa, where his family removed.

His boyhood was spent on the family farm in Iowa, and in 1884 he decided to strike out for himself, and made his way to Idaho, where he engaged in mining with meagre success. He then removed to Washington, where he spent some time in prospecting, but finding the field unpromising, he went to Nevada in 1901, where he helped to organize and develop what is now known as the Montgomery District. It was in this region that he developed the Johnnie Mine, which has become a property of note.

His energy next directed him to Inyo County, California, where he developed the "World Beater" and the "O.

B. Joyful" properties. In 1903 he returned to Nevada and located in Tonopah and became identified with the Los Angeles, Daggett and Tonopah Railway Company, which commissioned him to report on the districts which would be tributary to the road, a work his intimate knowledge of the country enabled him to perform in such a manner that he foresaw very closely the tonnage of freight that would accrue to a railway. The railway was begun, but was not completed by the original company, it being taken over by the Las Vegas and Tonopah and the Tonopah and Tidewater Railways.

In 1904 he outfitted and prospected the region surrounding Tonopah, and it was in September of that year that he first located the famous Montgomery-Shoshone Mine in the Bullfrog district. He developed this property, and sixteen months later sold it to Charles M. Schwab, combining in the sale the adjoining property, the Polaris, which he had also acquired. The Montgomery-Shoshone has produced something over \$2,000,000.

Though by this time Mr. Montgomery had ac-

quired a handsome fortune, he by no means relaxed his activity, and in 1905 he obtained control of the Skidoo Mines, which he immediately began working on a scientific basis and a large scale.

This investment represented at least a half million dollars.

He was among the very first in the great camp of Goldfield, and in fact was one of the original twenty-eight owners of property in that district who, in the autumn of 1903, held a meeting at which the district was organized and the name which has since become famous as that of the greatest gold-producing camp in the entire world was selected, Goldfield.

Naturally, a great portion of his life has been passed in the weird lonesomeness of the Nevada and California deserts, and in that existence he had much to do with the Indians, who make those regions the place of their isolated existence. All of these aborigines consider Mr. Montgomery their friend, and such he has proved himself to be. He always treated them fairly and with consideration, and his fame as a decent, honorable man is known to every Indian of the desert country. Mr. Montgomery unhesitatingly declares that he owes much of his success on the desert to the friendship of the In-

dians, who, because of their trust in him, overcame the prejudice and suspicion with which they always regarded white men and gave him all the assistance in their power in his prospecting work.

Mr. Montgomery has been an active worker in behalf of Los Angeles and has done a great deal in establishing that city's reputation as a mining center of the West. He devoted endless time and much capital to bringing to that city and entertaining the American Mining Congress of 1910.

He is president of the Skidoo Mines Company, a director of the California Savings Bank and of the Mexican Premier Oil Company.

He is president of the Sierra Madre Club, director of the Chamber of Mines and Oil and of the American Mining Congress. His clubs are the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, the Rocky Mountain Club and the Chemical Club of New York and American Club of Mexico City.

He has been established in Los Angeles since 1892.



ERNEST A. MONTGOMERY



HOOD, WILLIAM, Chief Engineer of the Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, California, was born at Concord, New Hampshire, Feb. 4, 1846, the son of Joseph Edward Hood and Maria (Savage) Hood. His ancestors, who were chiefly English, with a blend of Scotch, were among the early settlers of New England, his father's family choosing Massachusetts, and his mother's people Vermont, as their respective places of residence. Joseph E. Hood, a graduate of Dartmouth, with the class of '41, was a well-known journalist in New England, and for sixteen years an editorial writer of the Springfield Republican. Coming of clean, wholesome, sturdy stock, on both sides of the house, William Hood has evidently inherited the essentially New England characteristics of energy, ambition, and conscientious devotion to the work in hand.

From the time he was eight years old to the outbreak of the Civil War he attended public schools in Boston and in Springfield, Massachusetts. Not long after the beginning of hostilities he enlisted as a private soldier in Company A, 46th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and not only carried, but also fired a musket, through the war, until shortly after the battle of Gettysburg. He then returned home to complete his education. Though he had been prepared for the academic course his ambition to be an engineer prompted him to enter a scientific school. Choosing the B. S. Chandler Scientific School of Dartmouth he studied there until 1867, and in May of the same year began his professional career in California, with a field engineering party, in the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Beginning as an axeman he rose in a few months to the post of assistant engineer of the Central Pacific, at that time building the road, with Chinese labor, between Cisco and Truckee. Ninety-one and a half miles had

been completed to Cisco, and after the twenty-seven and seven-tenths miles were finished to Truckee the construction moved rapidly toward Salt Lake. In May, 1869, the Central Pacific rails met those of the Union Pacific on Promontory Mountain, Utah. Mr. Hood then returned to the Sacramento Valley and began work on the road which the Central Pacific was building from Marysville, California, to Ashland, Oregon. From that time up to the present, while constructing many thousands of miles of road he has held these positions: 1875-83, Chief Assistant Engineer of the Central Pacific; from June to October 10, 1883, Chief Assistant Engineer of the Southern Pacific; 1883-85, Chief Engineer of the C. P.; and is now Chief Engineer of the Southern Pacific Company.

Among his especially noteworthy achievements, under Mr. Harriman's control, is the reconstruction of the Central Pacific between Reno, Nevada, and Ogden, Utah, including the Ogden and Lucin cut-off, across Great Salt Lake. He is now busy on the double track between Sacramento and



WILLIAM HOOD

Ogden and on the road now building from a point opposite Mt. Shasta, California, to Natron, Oregon, by way of Klamath Lake as well as on sundry other railroad construction. Mr. Hood's reputation as a constructive engineer is too well known to require comment. His remarkable sense and memory for detail, topography and other essentials of success have caused his associates to regard him as a "law unto himself." But though strictly an engineer, in all that term implies, he is not above riding a hobby or two. Chief among these is his recreation of tramping in the hills and making studies, with his camera, in black and white, and in color photography. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Association for Advancement of Science. His clubs are: Pacific-Union, Bohemian and Olympic of San Francisco, California and Jonathan of Los Angeles.



BARD, THOMAS ROBERT, Capitalist and ex-Senator of the United States, Hueneme, Ventura County, California, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1841. He is the son of Robert McFarland Bard and Elizabeth Smith (Little) Bard, and descended from a family that traces back to the Middle Ages, with the American branch rich in mighty deeds of patriotism and important factors in the Revolutionary and early colonial period of the nation's history. These latter were among the Scotch-Irish settlers of the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, the first of the name being Archibald Bard.

The latter's son, Richard Bard, married Catherine Poe, who probably was a relative of the family of the immortal poet, Edgar Allen Poe, and these two figured in one of the most atrocious Indian outrages in the history of the United States. Their homestead at Marshall's Mill (now Virginia Mills) was attacked and burned in 1758, and they with their infant child and three other persons who were in the house at the time, were captured by a party of savage Delawares. Three of the captives, including the infant, were murdered and Mr. and Mrs. Bard suffered indescribable tortures. He finally escaped and more than two years later, by paying a ransom, succeeded in obtaining his wife's release from captivity.

An interesting incident in this connection is that in 1903, a century and a half later, a great-great-grandson of White Eyes, the Delaware chief, who had been one of the captors of Richard Bard, in a second experience with the savages, appeared in Washington to press an Indian land claim and enlisted the friendly aid of Senator Bard, great-great-grandson of the man who had suffered at the hands of the redmen.

Richard Bard later became a Justice of the Peace, and while he was in politics for a number of years, his only other public office was as a member of the Pennsylvania Convention, which, in 1788, passed on the Federal Convention Constitution. Richard Bard's brother, David Bard, was a Member of Congress for the fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth sessions.

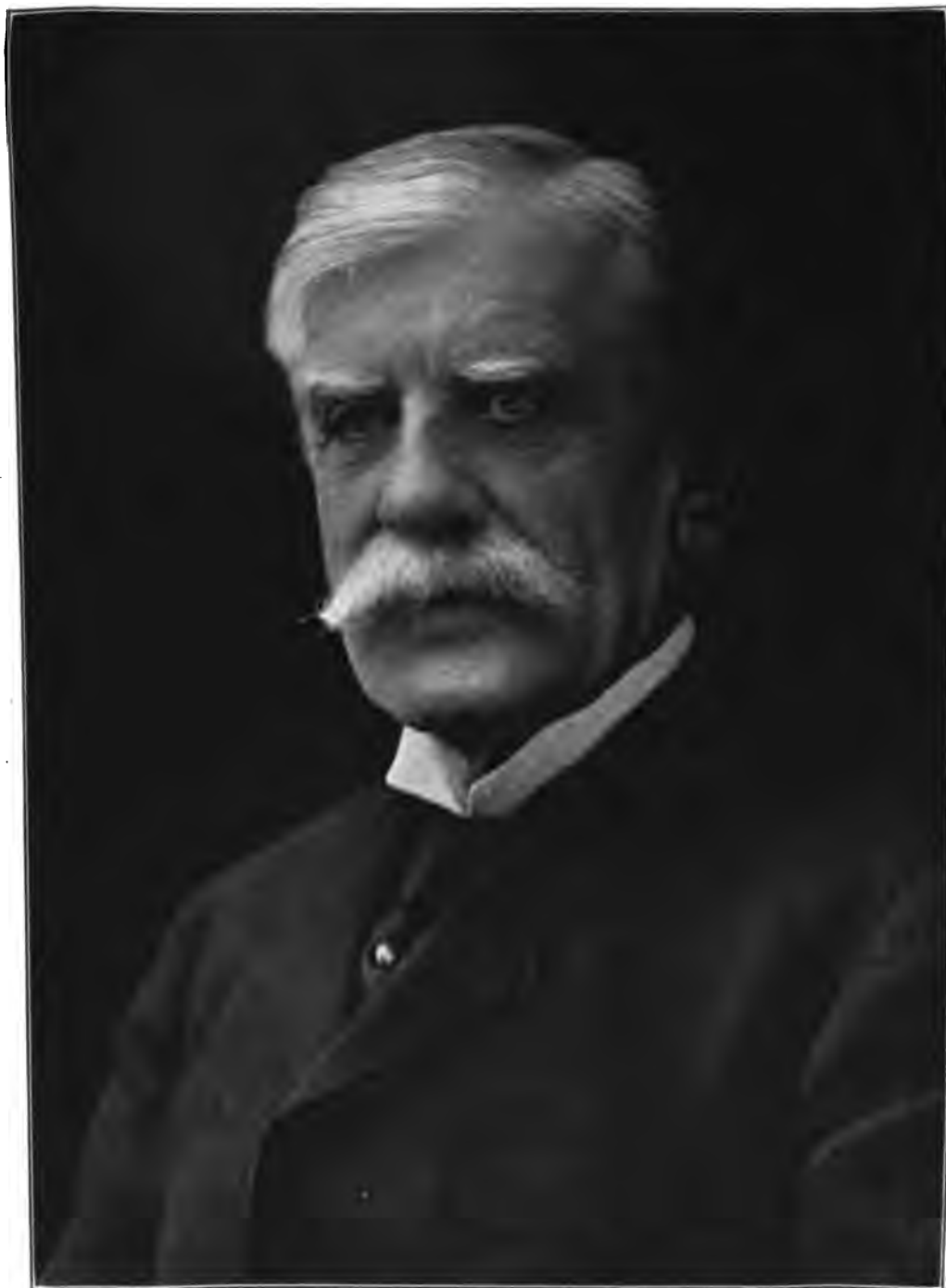
Other notable ancestors of Senator Bard were Thomas, a son of Richard Bard, who was a militia captain, conspicuous in military affairs in Pennsylvania after the Revolutionary War; Judge Archibald Bard, for twenty-one years on the Bench, and a prominent figure in politics in the early part of the last century; Thomas Bard, great grandfather of the Senator, who, in 1814, organized a company and aided in the defense of Baltimore; Captain Robert Parker, a valiant officer under Washington, who participated in many of the most important battles of the Revolution and who was praised in after years by General Marquis Lafayette for his bravery and kindness to the Marquis when the lat-

ter was wounded. Captain Parker, after the war, was appointed Collector of Excise for Franklin County and became one of the most prominent citizens in Pennsylvania.

Senator Bard's father, although he died at the early age of forty-three, was a noted man in his day, and such was the appreciation of his unusual character and force that he might have achieved almost any position had he lived. He was a lawyer. Between 1842 and 1844 he was associated with the Hon. James K. McLanahan, one of the leading lawyers of that period. He soon attained a high position at the bar of his native county, and in his later years enjoyed a wide reputation in the State as a lawyer of great ability. "Mr. Bard was a peculiarly gifted man intellectually," wrote one of his contemporaries; "he had a profound knowledge of the law, was ardently devoted to his profession, managed every case entrusted to him with masterly skill and force, and would, had not death removed him in the meridian of his years, been one of the country's grandest jurists. He possessed an active, vigorous, and logical mind, and his legal learning was extensive and profound. His arguments to the court were cogent, and free from prolixity and redundancy. His addresses before a jury were eloquent, convincing and directed toward presenting the strong points of his case clearly and strenuously. He judiciously refrained from dwelling at length on matters of minor importance. When he gave a legal opinion to a client on a difficult point of law, he was able to give it confidently, because it was the result of the most painstaking investigation and study. In politics, Senator Bard's father was a Whig, but he was never an aspirant for political office. In 1839, when he was only thirty years old, and the public school system was in its infancy, he was elected a member of the Chambersburg School Board, and he was chosen Chief Burgess of the borough in 1847. In 1850 he was nominated for Congress by the Whigs. He was a man of strong convictions, with the courage to avow them. He was conspicuous as an influential and consistent advocate of temperance at a time when opposition to the Rum Power and Slave Power were alike regarded as a species of fanaticism."

Senator Bard married Mary Beatrice Gerberding, at San Francisco, California, April 17, 1876, and to them there were born eight children, Robert (deceased), Beryl Beatrice, Mary Louise (now Mrs. R. G. Edwards), Anna Greenwell, Thomas Gerberding, Elizabeth Parker, Richard and Archibald Philip Bard.

Left fatherless at the age of ten, the future Senator Bard early developed a self-reliant character in keeping with the traits of his forbears. He attended the Chambersburg Academy, and at the age of seventeen years began the study of law in the office of Hon. George Chambers, at Chambersburg. Impaired health, however, compelled him to



HON. THOS. R. BARD

abandon his preparation for the bar and seek a more active business life. He became a member of the forwarding and commission house of Zeller & Company, in 1861, at Hagerstown, Maryland, and also served the Cumberland Valley Railroad at that place until August, 1864.

Speaking of this part of the Senator's career and events subsequent, G. O. Sellhamer, Esq., in an historical and genealogical work, entitled "The Bard Family: A Chronicle of the Bards," says:

"During this period he saw some dangerous service as a volunteer scout in the successive invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the Confederates. One day, with a companion, he penetrated the lines of the enemy and was captured. They were on the point of being hanged as spies, when a sudden rush of Union cavalry rescued them from their distressing situation. In the autumn of 1864, Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, and afterwards president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was in search of a capable young man to take charge of his extensive interests in Southern California, which included oil lands that it was believed would rival the oil regions of Pennsylvania.

"Mr. Bard was chosen for the work, and after spending several months in Colonel Scott's office, was placed in control of his holdings in Los Angeles, Ventura and Humboldt Counties, comprising about 227,000 acres. These holdings included 113,000 acres in Rancho Simi; 26,600, Las Posas; 48,000, San Francisco; 10,000, Calleguas; 45,000, El Rio de Santa Clara o la Colonia; 6600 in the Canada Clara, and 16,000 in the Ojai.

"At that time there were not more than a dozen Americans in the entire region. It was not long, however, until squatters began to swarm over a part of Scott's land. In the description of the old Rancho la Colonia one line ran from a certain monument to a point on the Santa Barbara channel shore between two esteros. Lagoons were numerous along that shore, and it was easy for a designing and unscrupulous person to raise a doubt in regard to the two esteros between which the rancho line ran. A Sacramento lawyer asserted that the line ran to a point near where the Hueheme lighthouse now stands. This was in direct conflict with Scott's claim, and would have deprived him of about 17,000 acres of as rich, level land as was to be found along the coast.

"The lawyers sat on the squatters, who at once began to drop down on the 17,000 acres. Scott insisted on his claim and Bard was on the ground to defend his rights and to drive the squatters off. The settlers talked 'shoot' and 'hang,' but Bard kept after them. At the outset he had a survey made by the United States Surveyor General, and, as the line fitted the Scott claim, he was unyielding in enforcing it.

"The conflict lasted for years with varying fortunes. The settlers stole a march on Scott by obtaining a decision in their favor from the Land

Office at Washington, but Scott succeeded in having it reversed, and it has remained reversed to this day. When Grover Cleveland became President the squatters made their last attempt to get the Colonia lands, but Attorney General Garland upheld the old Scott line and that was the end of it.

"During all these years Bard was on the firing line. He had desperate men to deal with, but he never flinched. He kept the courts of the county busy dealing with the cases of the squatters. After he had won he dealt so generously with the men who had been his bitter enemies that they became his friends.

"While Mr. Bard was Colonel Scott's agent he had some thrilling experiences. The California Petroleum Company was organized to develop the oil on Scott's holdings. Well No. 1 was put down on the Ojai Country, and there Bard made his home when he first went to Southern California. One night in 1874, he was the victim of an attempted "hold-up" while driving to No. 1 on the Ojai with a large sum of money in his possession. He had forgotten his pistol, but the landlord at the hotel where he received the money loaned him an old derringer with which to defend himself in case of attack. He was driving four-in-hand. It was not an easy thing to hold up four bronchos on the run, but on an up-grade a man got in front of the leaders, while another came to the forward wheels demanding Bard's money. Bard blazed away with the ancient derringer, missing his man, but hurting himself with the old weapon, the handle of which burst in his hand. Frightened by the explosion the leaders dashed forward and Bard was out of reach of the highwaymen.

"Desperadoes among the squatters on the Scott lands and other bad men plotted to take Mr. Bard's life on a number of occasions, but these plots always failed. These antagonisms have passed away, and now he is held in the highest esteem by all classes in Southern California for what he has achieved for the development of his section of the State."

In the days when Senator Bard started for California the transportation problem was little better than during the rush of '49, and he made the trip by steamer, then via the Isthmus of Panama overland. Ventura County, in which he makes his home, and wherein his activities have lain principally since his arrival, was a part of Santa Barbara. His important responsibility as master of the Scott holdings at once made him the leading business man of the section, but despite the cares of that office and the attendant difficulties and litigation, he early took an active part in politics.

Reaching Ventura in 1865, he was elected two years later to the Board of County Supervisors, and served until 1871. In 1872 he was one of the Commissioners who organized Ventura County and started the government going. Five years later he

ran for State Senator on the Republican ticket in the district made up of Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. He carried the first two, but was defeated by Patrick Murphy, of the last named county, by a slight margin. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Blaine for President, and in 1892 he was elected a Presidential elector, the only Republican to win in a Democratic landslide. In this contest he received more votes than the three lowest of the Democratic candidates combined.

The Democratic California Legislature becoming deadlocked, in 1899, over the choice of a United States Senator, Mr. Bard was proposed by Dr. Howell for the office in January, 1899, as the man "who would be free from all corporation entanglement, and on whose character there could be no stain." He received two votes at that time, but in February, 1900, after the deadlock had existed for more than a year, he was elected at a special session of the Legislature over Colonel Daniel Burns, taking his seat untrammelled by promises to any man or body of men.

Senator Bard served his State until March 4, 1905, and during his tenure in office was conspicuous in numerous important legislative campaigns. His most notable works, however, were his effort in behalf of the amendment of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; his opposition to Cuban reciprocity and the defeat of the Statehood bill intended to join Arizona and New Mexico as one State. He stood at all times for the autonomy of Arizona and the subsequent admission of the two territories as separate States has vindicated his position. He made several powerful speeches on Cuban reciprocity and the Statehood question, and was in the thick of the battle over both questions. He also contributed to the defeat of the effort to grant public funds to Catholic and other sectarian Indian schools. This latter, it is believed, contributed more than any other one thing to his defeat for re-election.

His candidacy for re-election, however, was proposed by political friends and others, irrespective of politics, and not by himself. During that contest he said: "My attitude is, in effect, a protest against the power of the machine in the State, and if that power is to be continued, free and independent representation in Congress is an impossibility."

During his service in the Senate, Senator Bard was Chairman of the Committee on Irrigation, which had to do with enormous problems for the reclamation of the arid wastes of the West, and in this capacity performed remarkable work for the progress and upbuilding of his section.

He was at one time a member of the Executive Committee of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League, with the understanding that his membership was to cease after the campaign, as he was not in favor of many of the principles of the League, being especially opposed to the direct election of United States Senators by popular vote and the initiative, referendum and recall. He was able, however, to assist the League in its campaign to "kick the

Southern Pacific Railroad out of the Republican party in California."

Senator Bard is a conservative Republican, but at the same time a believer in modern development of the country's resources. He does not believe in saloons or too much legislation which would hamper the growth of the nation, and advocated the Anti-Saloon League of California, though his views differ from those of the Prohibition party in that he prefers the local option solution.

Senator Bard has been one of the most successful business men in America, and has extensive landed interests in Ventura and other counties. His activities extend through various lines of enterprise, including oil, banking, development, colonization, sugar and manufactures. He is President of the following corporations: Berylwood Investment Company, Bank of Hueneme, Quimichis Colony, Compania Hacienda de Quimichis, Las Posas Water Company, and is a director in the Graham and Loftus Oil Company, Sacramento Valley Sugar Company, and the Potter Hotel Company.

He was also the first President of the Union Oil Company of California, in 1890; built at Hueneme, in 1871, the first wharf constructed in any open roadstead south of Santa Cruz, and in 1874 contracted for the building of the first wharf erected at Santa Monica, California.

Senator Bard served, by appointment of Governor Gillett, as Regent of the University of California, and has been a conspicuous figure in educational advancement in the Golden State. He is a noted floriculturist, and at his home in Hueneme, called "Berylwood," after his eldest daughter, he indulges his taste for gardening. He developed two new roses, one called "Beauty of Berylwood" and the other "Dr. Bard," after his brother, Dr. Cephas Little Bard, a man who in life presented one of the noblest characters his fellows ever came in contact with. He had served as a surgeon in the Civil War, and later settled at Buenaventura, California, where, for many years, he was a real ministering angel to his people. He cared for the sick of the district regardless of their position, and oftentimes, at risk of his own life in swollen stream or on dangerous mountain trail, he went forth in the night to care for his suffering neighbors.

The two brothers, several years ago, built and endowed the beautiful Elizabeth Bard Memorial Hospital, erected in memory of their mother at Buenaventura, and there, in 1902, the doctor, who was its first patient, died shortly after the completion of the building.

With his brother, Senator Bard founded the Pioneer Society of Ventura County, and is today its President. He is also a prominent member of the F. and A. M., Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania, Union League of San Francisco, and the California Club of Los Angeles.

The home life of Senator Bard, with his family around him and his beautiful home for a setting, is described as ideal. He is a man of fine presence, large frame, magnetic personality and innate honesty that prevented him from spending, as the price of a political honor, even a cigar.



LAYTON, NEPHI W., Manager Inland Crystal Salt Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in that city October 8, 1855. He is the son of William Clayton and Augusta (Braddock) Clayton. He married Sybella White Johnson at Salt Lake, June 26, 1884, and of their union there have been five children—Sybella W., Charles C., Lawrence, Irving and Robert W. Clayton.

Mr. Clayton had a very limited opportunity for education and was forced to leave the grade school of Salt Lake, which he had attended, when he was 12 years old and go to work. He has been steadily engaged in business since that time, and as a result of earnest endeavor and in-born ability has attained an eminent position in the business life of his State.

His first employment was in a salt mill, where he received wages of 50 cents a day. He worked there for several years, but at the same time he was fitting himself for better things in life and spent his nights studying. By his own efforts he was able to teach himself many things he had missed by leaving school, and when he was 17 years of age he obtained a position as office boy in the office of the Territorial Auditor of Utah.

He remained in that office in various capacities until he was 21 years of age, and at that time was elected to the position of Territorial Librarian and Recorder of Marks and Bonds. He retained that for a number of years and then was elected Territorial Auditor of Accounts, taking charge of the department where he had gone, a few years before, as office boy.

He served as Territorial Auditor until 1890, when he resigned to engage in the salt refining business, a field in which he has won a foremost position. Among his earlier

works after leaving the employ of the Territory was the building of the famous Saltair Pavilion in Utah, which was followed by his assisting in the incorporation and building of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad, connecting Salt Lake with the pavilion. These were among the most important improvements made in Utah up to that time.

In addition to these two enterprises and the Crystal Salt Company, Mr. Clayton is interested in various others. Among them are the Clayton Investment Company, of which he is president and general manager; the Utah Sulphur Company, the Consolidated Music Company, Delray Salt Company of Detroit and the Clayton Land and Cattle Company. Of all these corporations Mr. Clayton is president and a heavy stockholder. He has numerous minor interests scattered throughout the United States. He gives his personal attention to the more important ones and is the principal influence in their successful operation.



N. W. CLAYTON

Mr. Clayton is also a director and stockholder in the Utah National Bank and holds directorships in numerous smaller corporations.

He has been active in the affairs of Utah for the greater portion of his life and has been most prominent among the men who developed the resources of that State, bringing it up to a position among the leading commonwealths of the Union.

In 1894, in recognition of his services to the State, he was chosen by Governor Caleb W. Webb to be his aide-de-camp, and when Utah was admitted to Statehood was made Commissary General, with the rank of Colonel, on the Governor's staff. He continued in that office until 1904.

He is a member of the Alta, Country and Commercial Clubs of Salt Lake City and is one of the most popular men in the city.



GARLAND, WILLIAM MAY, Real Estate Dealer, Los Angeles, California, was born at Westport, Maine, March 31, 1866. His father was Jonathan May Garland and his mother Rebecca Heal (Jewett) Garland. From his parents, who were of sturdy New England stock, he inherited that spirit of thrift and aggressiveness which has made him such a prominent figure in the making of "The City Beautiful" of today. At Dunkirk, New York, October 12, 1898, he married Blanche Hinman, and to them two sons have been born, William Marshall and John Jewett Garland.

Mr. Garland was educated in the public schools of Waterville, Maine.

After his graduation from high school he went to Boston and entered the employ of a wholesale and retail crockery house. After a year spent at this occupation he decided to quit merchandising, and as his father owned an orange grove and operated a stage line at Daytona, Florida, he went there and was employed by his father until 1884. The call of the West had attracted his attention, and he located in Chicago, where he secured employment in the Merchants' National Bank as messenger. In less than six years he was appointed receiving teller in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. Notwithstanding this rapid rise in banking, by reason of physicians' advice Mr. Garland determined to go further west, and settled upon Los Angeles, arriving in that city in the winter of 1890. He obtained there the position of auditor of the old Pacific Cable Railway Company, which supplied the transportation service to the city a score of years ago. Mr. Garland was not long to discover the great possibilities of real estate operations, and at the end of three years' service with the transportation lines he embarked in the

real estate business. He has always been optimistic about Los Angeles as a home city, and has made some notable prophecies as to the wonderful growth in area and population. His latest prediction is that by the last of 1920 Los Angeles will have a population of 1,000,000.

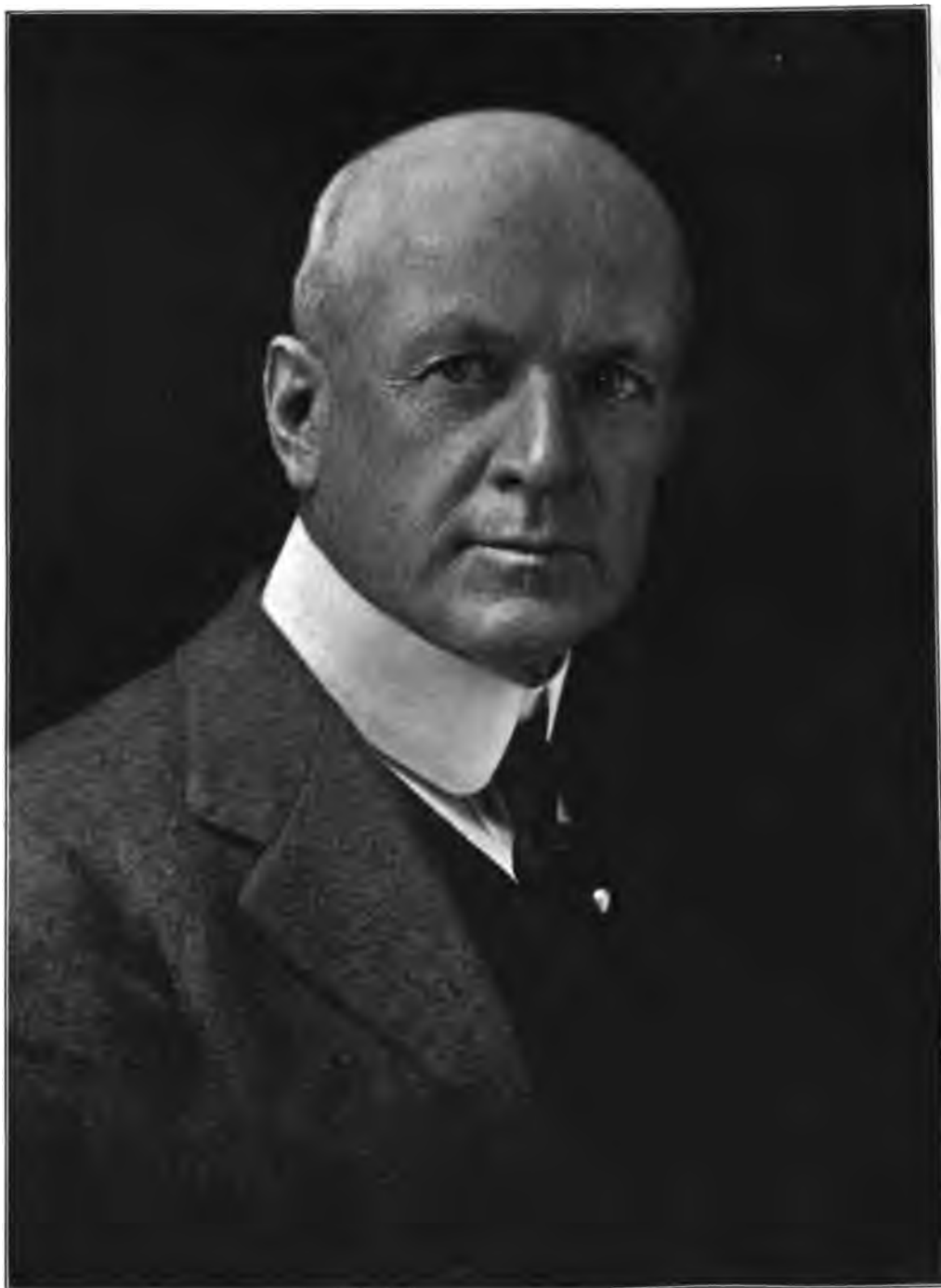


WILLIAM MAY GARLAND

The first important realty deal put through by Mr. Garland was the subdivision of the Wilshire Boulevard Tract, which was put on the market in 1896. At that time the whole section was unimproved and somewhat remote. To-day it is noted as having some of the finest residences in the city, and is easily one of the famous show spots of the city. Mr. Garland's closer interest, however, has been given to business property, and he has been especially successful in keeping well in advance of the trend of business improvement.

Mr. Garland was one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Realty Board, and is now its president. He is officer and director in several prominent corporations of the city, and in addition is a director of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank. He served two years on the Los Angeles Board of Library Directors and a similar term on the Board of Education. He is a staunch Republican and was a delegate to the National Convention which met at Philadelphia in 1900, when McKinley and Roosevelt were nominated. He was also the member from California of the notification committee which visited Canton, Ohio, to notify Major McKinley of his election to the Presidency.

Mr. Garland was Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of ex-Governor Gillett, and is a member of the Los Angeles, Pasadena and Annandale Country clubs, and of the Los Angeles Athletic, Jonathan and Bolsa Chica Gun clubs and California Club, of which he was president during 1908.



JOSEPH D. GRANT



GRANT, JOSEPH DONOHUE, President of the Murphy-Grant Co., San Francisco, California, was born in that city, March 28, 1858, the son of Adam Grant and Emma F. (Gummer) Grant. Of Scotch-English ancestry, he has carried through life the qualities of shrewdness, integrity and affability presumed to inhere in that happy combination. His father, Adam Grant, was a true Highland Scotchman, who went to California in 1850, and in San Francisco founded the pioneer and long famous dry goods house of Murphy, Grant & Co., which his son, Joseph, has successfully controlled since 1904. The latter was married in Portland, Ore., June 28, 1897, to Miss Edith Macleay, daughter of Donald Macleay, one of Portland's oldest and most noted bankers and merchants. Josephine and Edith Grant are the children of this marriage, and Douglas Grant is a son by Mr. Grant's first wife.

Joseph D. Grant's early education was received in the Lincoln Grammar, 1866-67; the next three years at the old Washington School, of which Miss Jene Parker was principal, and from 1870-75 at the Boys' High School. In the latter year he entered the College of Social Science of the University of California, but left one year before graduation; a year later he toured the greater part of Europe and the East, and for five months attended the Sorbonne lectures on Political Economy and Literature.

In 1881 he returned to San Francisco and entered the firm of Murphy, Grant & Co. He began at the bottom and progressed through all the various departments.

Throughout the greater part of this period, however, many outside activities, such as his large ranches in California and interests in Oregon claimed his attention, but did not swerve him from his main purpose, the mastery of the details aforesaid. He regarded as a precious legacy, with all the responsibilities the term implies, his succession to the ownership of the oldest commercial house in its own line on the Pacific Coast.

In 1904 Mr. Grant became the owner of the business and President of the corporation. Since then the expansion of the trade has been due as much to the efficiency of the management as to the natural growth of the commerce. In the first quarter of the year 1906, preceding the great fire, the sales exceeded those of any previous similar period in the history of the house, and this disaster

called for the maximum of managerial and executive ability. As in the case of every business alike afflicted, entire rehabilitation was a necessity. All sources of supply were cut off, and new stock and new quarters had to be procured. This practical re-creation was begun within seven days after the fire.

On April 25, 1906, or just one week after the destruction of the business section of San Francisco, the house reopened with a stock of goods in the Tribune Building, Oakland, and on April 18, 1907, the anniversary of the fire, the firm moved into a substantial concrete building on the corner of Sansome and Market streets. But as soon as the necessary supplies and materials could be secured the Class "A" Adam Grant Building, on the corner of Sansome and Bush streets, was erected on lines that will permit its enlargement to double its present size. This is a model of modern construction for the dispatch of business and for the convenience of customers; and therein, on July 25, 1908, or a little more than two years after the earthquake, the company was completely installed ready for business that now covers this extensive territory: California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Alaska, Lower California, Arizona, New Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, Tahiti and Manila.

The principal directors of the firm are now Joseph D. Grant, President, and Charles R. Havens, Vice President and Manager.

Besides his presidency of the Murphy-Grant Co., and of the North Central Improvement Association, he is a director of the First National Bank of San Jose, Mercantile Trust Co. of San Francisco, Mercantile National Bank, Security Savings Bank, Donohoe-Kelley Banking Co., Natoma Consolidated Co., Coast Counties Light and Power Co., and the Charities Indorsement Committee.

He is a life trustee of Stanford University, as well as of the Academy of Sciences, a member of the Council of the Academy of Pacific Coast History, the American Astronomical Society and the Seismological Society, and for two years was President of the S. F. Art Association. His club memberships include the Union, and the Rocky Mountain, of New York; the Pacific-Union, Bohemian, Olympic, Press, of which two last he is a life-member; Golf and Country, and the Commonwealth, all of San Francisco; Menlo Country and Burlingame Country, of San Mateo, of the latter of which he is also a life member, and the Chi Phi Fraternity of the University of California.



KERCKHOFF, WILLIAM GEORGE, capitalist and banker, President Pacific Light and Power Corporation, Los Angeles, California, was born March 30, 1856, at Terre Haute, Indiana, the son of George Kerckhoff and Philippine (Newhart) Kerckhoff. He married Louise Eshman at Terre Haute, November 13, 1883. They have two daughters, Gertrude and Marion Kerckhoff.

Mr. Kerckhoff received his primary education in the public schools of his native city and at the Gymnasium Lingen, Province Hanover, Germany.

After leaving school, he entered the business of his father in Terre Haute, where he continued until his removal to California in the fall of 1878. This gave him a thorough knowledge of the wholesale saddler and jobbing saddlery hardware business. After arriving in California he traveled throughout the State and following a thorough investigation he decided that Los Angeles, although then only a city of 10,000 people, gave the greatest promise of success.

The spring following his location at Los Angeles, with two associates, he organized the firm of Jackson, Kerckhoff & Kuzner, lumber dealers, the firm later changing to the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company, wherein began one of the great industrial enterprises that have done so much to develop the resources of Southern California.

Mr. Kerckhoff with associates established a chain of yards and docks along the southern coast of California and wharves at San Pedro (Los Angeles Harbor.) Their timber lands are situated in several Western States, with large mills on the Umpqua River, in Oregon. They own a line of lumber vessels which ply between Pacific Coast ports. The Company, with Mr. Kerckhoff as president, has become one of the gigantic enterprises of the West and the members of it are among the leading lumbermen of the country.



WILLIAM G. KERCKHOFF

In 1898, Mr. Kerckhoff sought another outlet for his energies, and with A. C. Balch, organized the San Gabriel Electric Company, which was the pioneer in Southern California water power development for electrical purposes. Through this company, which utilized the water power of the San Gabriel river to generate electricity, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and twelve other cities were

furnished with electric lighting and power. This original company was the basis of one of the greatest light and power systems in the world and the work of Mr. Kerckhoff was a factor dominant in its success. In time it was merged into the Pacific Light and Power Corporation, which now distributes light and power to all parts of Southern California.

The success of the two pioneer companies was such that Mr. Kerckhoff and his associates subsequently organized the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation, and this company now distributes throughout the San Joaquin Valley from Merced to Bakersfield, with its plant and head-

quarters located at Fresno. In addition the company owns and operates the electric railway and water plants at Fresno.

In recognition of his ability, Mr. Kerckhoff was selected by Governor Budd of California as Commissioner to manage the Yosemite Valley, one of the world's greatest scenic spots. His work in this capacity was so successful that he was reappointed for a second term by Governor Gage.

Mr. Kerckhoff has numerous active interests. He is President of the Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. and of the First National Bank of Kerman, Cal., and is a director in the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, the Southern Trust Co., both of Los Angeles, and the S. P., L. A. & S. L. Railroad.

His clubs are: Bohemian and Pacific Union of San Francisco; Jonathan, Los Angeles Country and California, of Los Angeles, and Bolsa Chica Gun Club.



BILICKE, ALBERT C., Capitalist, Los Angeles, California, was born in Coos County, Oregon, June 22, 1861. His father was Carl Gustavus Bilicke and his mother was Caroline Sigismund Bilicke. At Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1900, he married Gladys Huff, and of this union three children have been born. They are Albert Constant, Nancy Caroline and Carl Archibald.

Mr. Bilicke came to California in 1868, settling in San Francisco, and attended the public schools of that city until 1876, when he entered Heald's Business College of the same city. At the age of 17 (1878) Mr. Bilicke went to Arizona, where he engaged in the hotel business, being made manager of the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Florence, and after two years went to Tombstone, Arizona, where he managed the Cosmopolitan Hotel of that town and also became interested in mining as superintendent of the Pedro Consolidated Mining Company. Returning to California in 1885, Mr.

Bilicke became proprietor of the Ross House, Modesto, and in 1891 became the proprietor of the Pacific Ocean House, Santa Cruz, California, a famous high-class resort in that day.

In 1893 Mr. Bilicke first came to Los Angeles, and shortly after his arrival became the proprietor of one of the most famous hotels of the West of that and the present day, the Hollenbeck Hotel, of which he is still the president and moving spirit.

Although Mr. Bilicke's interests have grown to great magnitude and are spread far and wide, among which is the magnificent Hotel Alexandria of Los Angeles, he still has a feeling of affectionate regard and pride in the "Hollenbeck" that no other interest, no matter the magnitude, can lessen.

In 1903 Mr. Bilicke turned his attention to building and organized the Bilicke-Rowan Fireproof Building Company, principally for the purpose of improving in the most modern

and substantial manner some of the many central business sites which he and his associates had acquired. Notable among the structures erected by this company stands the palatial Hotel Alexandria, erected in 1905, of which he is president and which has added much to the fame and luxurious hotel life of Los Angeles. The success of this undertaking is best told by the fact that the company has just completed

an addition or annex containing over 300 rooms. He is president of the Bilicke - Rowan Annex Company, the Century Building Company, organized in 1906, and of the Central Fireproof Building Company, organized in the same year. He is also the presiding head of the Chester Fireproof Building Company, which at this time is erecting the Title Insurance Building, a modern office building at Fifth and Spring streets and of which it is proposed to make one of the finest office buildings west of Chicago.

When the business district of Los Angeles started south along Broadway and Spring streets, Mr. Bilicke displayed

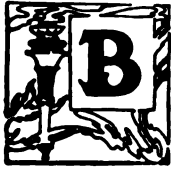


A. C. BILICKE

his confidence in the future of the city by stepping far ahead and buying choice corners on which he could today take a handsome profit; but he is not a speculator, he is an investor, with unbounded confidence in Los Angeles, and is backing his judgment with enormous investments in modern improvements on the properties which he controls. His investments are almost entirely of a character that benefit the community at large and add beauty to the city.

While Mr. Bilicke's charities are generally known to be large, he sees to it that the details are confined to the knowledge of himself and the recipient.

In addition to the high position Mr. Bilicke occupies in business, financial and social circles, he is a member of the Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, Annandale Golf Club and the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena.



BIRD, ABRAHAM C., transportation service (retired), Compton, California, born in Pike County, Illinois, March 4, 1843. He is the son of the Rev. William H. Bird and Evelyn Bird. In 1868 he married Sarah E. Lippincott at Pana, Illinois. There are five surviving children of his marriage, three of whom are married: Mrs. Alberta Bird Childs, Mrs. Martha B. Olmstead, Mrs. Evelyn B. Huston, Kathryn Bird and William H. Bird.

Mr. Bird attended the public school and academy in Illinois. At the time President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers in the spring of 1861, Mr. Bird, like many other young men of that period, left school and entered the army as a private. He enlisted in the Twenty-second Illinois Infantry. With his regiment he served one year and a half and resigned by permission in order to enlist for three years in Troop K, Fourth United States Cavalry. He was a soldier of the Union four years and eight months; during that long period he fought in many of the deadly battles of the Civil War, and remained in the service until after Lee had surrendered at Appomattox and the last gun had been fired.

Mr. Bird was mustered out of the service November 28, 1865. He was one of the lucky ones to get early employment after returning from the war, and, being determined to succeed, he accepted the first employment that seemed to offer future success. He went to work as night watchman for the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad. He was soon promoted to the position of station clerk. Within a few years he was made general clerk in the freight department of the general office in St. Louis. In the early

seventies he resigned that position to become chief clerk of the freight department of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Company. Within two years he was promoted to the general freight agency of that company.

On December 31, 1882, he resigned to take a similar position on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, on which road he held several positions, that of freight traffic manager, general traffic manager and third vice president in charge of traffic. He remained with that company continuously for for more than twenty-one years. His experience was invaluable to him in many ways, and when he retired in the spring of 1903 it was to accept a somewhat similar offer for the Gould system of roads, being vice president of each company and traffic director of all. Headquarters were in Chicago. Capability and



A. C. BIRD

knowledge of railroad traffic and general affairs placed him prominently among the men of the Gould system.

His long years of constant work in the service of the Middle West railroad brought about a physical collapse, which induced him to withdraw from service in September, 1906. After a long term in the hospital in Denver, and later in a sanitarium at Lamanda Park, California, he retired to a little ranch which he had owned many years, at Compton, California. He takes as much interest in overlooking his affairs now as he took in former years in keeping the trains well filled, and with a great deal more comfort.

Mr. Bird has always been an active lodge man. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the California Club in Los Angeles; he is president of the Compton Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Board of City Trustees.



CASS, ALONZO B., President of the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles, California, is a native of New York State. He was born July 4, 1856, at Albion. His father was P. C. Cass and his mother Amanda M. (Herrick) Cass. He was married in Muskogee, Oklahoma, June 21, 1885, to Emily F. Tufts (deceased), to which union there were born eight children, Frank T. Cass, Phil, Louis, Donald, Quincy, Harold, Emily F. and Alonzo B. Cass, Jr. On August 23, 1909, he married Martha T. Muir, at Los Angeles, and adopted her three children, John, William and Robert.

Mr. Cass attended the public schools of New York State, and finished his education at the Albion Academy, Albion, New York.

He started in the business world at Ash Grove, Missouri, in 1879, in the general merchandise line as the firm of Green and Cass. From there Mr. Cass moved south to Oklahoma, where at Muskogee he continued in the general merchandise business between the years of 1880 and 1887. Two of his brothers, Frank H. and B. H. Cass, with Leo B. Newberry, were his associates, for one year in that city. He was also in the same business in Atoka, Oklahoma, in 1883-1884; at South Canadian in 1884-1886, and at McAllister, Oklahoma, from 1887 up to 1888. He was also a member of the firm of Govigan and Cass, druggists, at Muskogee.

On arriving in Los Angeles, in 1888, Mr. Cass immediately went into business with his brothers as the firm of Cass Brothers Stove Company, which continued under that name until 1890. In that year the firm became known as the Crandall and Cass Company, continuing to 1893. Between the years of 1893-1906, the Company was known as the Cass and Smurr Stove Company, when it came under its present name, Cass, Smurr, Damerel Company.

During his years in business in Los Angeles, Mr. Cass established a substantial reputation for himself among the representative and progressive men of that city. His success in whatever field he pleased to enter won the hearty endorsement of able men.

Mr. Cass was one of the original founders of the Central Bank, now the Central National Bank. His keen perception in the business world and his wide acquaintance among men of affairs were forces which worked for the upbuilding of the bank which today is one of the sound institutions of Los Angeles.

In 1906, when the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company was forging to the front, Mr. Cass was elected President of that corporation. Immediately he set about to make the Company a success.

Four years later because of his successful work with the Home Telephone Company, in Los Angeles, Mr. Cass was made President of the Bay Cities Home Telephone Company of San Francisco.

When the Home Telephone Company was first founded in 1898, Mr. Cass became its first subscriber for stock and has stood by the corporation ever since. He was shortly after elected vice president of the company, and today occupies the position of chief executive, directing the tremendous workings of the system.

He still retains his interest with the Cass, Smurr, Damerel Company, and holds the vice presidency of that firm. He is a director of the Central National Bank, and holds many other important interests. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1901, was the first president of the Municipal League and a trustee of the State Normal School for four years.

He is a member of the California, Jonathan, Sunset, and Union League Clubs of Los Angeles, is vice president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the Federation and City Clubs.



ALONZO B. CASS



M. H. SHERMAN



SHERMAN, MOSES H., railroad builder and banker, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in West Rupert, Bennington County, Vt., Dec. 3, 1853, of sturdy New England stock which dates back far into the colonial days in America and originally came from England. He married in 1885, Harriet E. Pratt, daughter of R. H. Pratt, one of the distinguished builders of the Central Pacific Railway. They have three children, Robert, Hazeltine and Lucy Sherman.

He graduated from the Oswego (N. Y.) Normal School. Then, long before he was out of his teens, he taught district school in New York State, leaving before he was twenty to go to Los Angeles.

He did not stay long in Los Angeles, but went into the sparsely settled territory of Arizona, to the then remote mining town of Prescott. There he continued his calling of teaching until 1876, when he first came to public notice.

Although only twenty-three, he impressed Governor A. F. K. Stafford of Arizona as the suitable man to represent Arizona at the Philadelphia Exposition or World's Fair in 1876, the first of the series of America's great world displays. His duties kept him at Philadelphia the one summer, after which he started on his return to the Pacific Coast. He took back with him his sister, now the wife of the Hon. E. P. Clark, of Los Angeles. They started the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama, taking a Pacific Mail steamship at New York. While in the Windward passage, near the island of Cuba, the steamer was wrecked. For three days the disabled vessel was kept afloat, drifting helplessly about, when finally the passengers and crew were rescued by a steamer running from South America to Liverpool. After various vicissitudes the two reached Los Angeles in safety.

Upon the return of young Sherman to Arizona, Governor John C. Fremont of Arizona appointed him Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Territory. Arizona had at the time of his accession to office practically no public school system, but he created and organized one so complete that even the most isolated communities could enjoy the benefits of education, a remarkable situation in the West of those early days. When his appointive term was over the office became elective. He was nominated on the Republican ticket and was elected by a large majority. Arizona was strongly Democratic at the time, and he had the added distinction of being the only Republican to be elected to office. During this term the Legislature asked him to rewrite the school laws of Arizona. His draft was adopted unanimously without change, and remains the school law of Arizona to this day, after more than thirty years.

Still less than thirty years of age, he was a conspicuous public figure in Arizona at the expiration of his second term as school superintendent. He was then immediately appointed Adjutant General of the Territory by Governor F. A. Tritle. He found the National Guard situation as he had found that of the public schools. There was no organization and everything had to be done from the beginning. He was reappointed Adjutant General by Governor

C. Meyer Zulic, and during this term of office he put the National Guard on a solid basis.

While he was yet a public official he began the foundation of his business career. In 1884, at the age of thirty-one, he started the Valley Bank of Phoenix, Phoenix, Arizona. He was its first president. This bank has now the largest resources of any in the State. He remained actively interested in its affairs, which prospered, until 1889, when he happened to make a visit to Los Angeles.

There he discovered a new opportunity. Los Angeles was then just well started on its career of great growth. A syndicate of Chicago men had just completed a costly cable tramway system. The cable system was frequently paralyzed by the winter rains, which washed sand into the cable slots, causing delay for days at a time. General Sherman knew that in a couple of the Eastern cities electric street railway systems had been successfully started. It occurred to him that the failure of the cable system left an opening for the electric. He acted at once on the idea, enlisted his brother-in-law, E. P. Clark, raised capital, secured a franchise, and built the first tracks of the Los Angeles Railway. General Sherman was the President of the system and Mr. Clark vice president and general manager. Soon thereafter the electric system absorbed the cable railway.

The success of the first electric venture was such that the Los Angeles and Pasadena Electric Railway was organized and built to Pasadena and Altadena by General Sherman and Mr. Clark. Later this property, as well as the Los Angeles railway system, was sold to H. E. Huntington.

The next venture in the electric railway field was the construction by the brothers-in-law of the Los Angeles Pacific Railway to Hollywood, Soldiers' Home, Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Redondo and other points. They covered with a close network all the territory between Los Angeles and the Santa Monica bay beaches. They sold this system to the late E. H. Harriman, not long before his death, for a very large sum of money.

Mr. Sherman and Mr. Clark were the pioneer electric railway builders of the Pacific Coast, and have the credit of building the greatest interurban system in the world. The systems, now consolidated, all of which they started, make Los Angeles an interurban center greater than any half dozen cities in America combined. Mr. Sherman is still a director in all the "Harriman" electric railways in Southern California.

He did not confine his railroad construction to Los Angeles. As early as 1884 he built the Phoenix Railway. This line he still owns. He extended it in 1910 to Glendale, Arizona, to connect with the Santa Fe system.

He is a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank and the Southern Trust Company of Los Angeles, and has very extensive oil interests. He is a director in many companies and is one of the large property owners of California and Arizona.

He is a member of the California Club, the Jonathan Club, Country Club, Bolsa Chica Gun Club and others of Los Angeles, and of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.



PEARSON, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, General Superintendent of the California Edison Company, Los Angeles, California, was born in Middlesex County, England, September 19, 1868, a descendant of the distinguished old Pearson family of Salopia. His father was Benjamin Pearson and his mother Sarah Louis (Maile) Pearson. He married Florence Louise Wyatt at Redlands, California, July 30, 1892, by which union there are two sons, Harols Benjamin and Robert Rolland Pearson.

Mr. Pearson was educated in St. Mary's School, of Cowley, and the Uxbridge Grammar School, England.

At the age of fourteen years Mr. Pearson was apprenticed to the Grand Junction Company of England as a steam engineer and fitter. He made a study of steam and mechanical engineering and at the early age of eighteen years held a marine license under the London Board of Examiners. He remained in England until he was twenty years of age, when he decided to cross the Atlantic with the determination to build a career in the United States.

During one and a half years he followed various occupations throughout Europe and the United States, arriving in Los Angeles in January, 1889. He was then following steam and sanitary engineering as a profession and in 1896 began specialization in Hydro-Electric work.

In 1896, Mr. Pearson entered the employ of the Southern California Edison Company, with which corporation he has been identified for fifteen years. Beginning with the company at the lowest rung of the ladder he did not hesitate to engage in laboring work, being determined to ground himself thoroughly in what has become one of the most important engineering and industrial factors in the United States. During the years following he was repeatedly advanced through all the

grades, owing to his mechanical and executive ability, until he was appointed General Superintendent of that great corporation.

He has devoted almost all of his attention to the success of the corporation, dealing fairly with everyone, using his ability to its fullest extent in the interest of the company.

Mr. Pearson has always been identified with the Republican party while at the same

time being in sympathy with any non-partisan or partisan progressive policy. He stands squarely for the people and boasts that he would rather be known as a friend of "the man who works" than anything else. He is honest and fearless in the stand he takes with reference to his beliefs and the principles he considers essential in public or patriotic private life.

Mr. Pearson still is in the prime of life and works on an average of eighteen hours a day. He is well known as a philanthropist throughout Southern California, and after his day's work is done, devotes his spare hours to helping those who are not so fortunate as he. He has spent a number of years in tem-

perance and rescue work and has started hundreds of men in the right direction—always ready to extend a helping hand to any man "down and out."

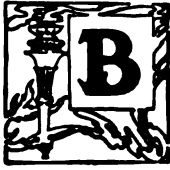
He has been instrumental in liberating on parole scores of prisoners from San Quentin and Folsom prisons in California, and is familiarly known to the great majority as "Uncle Ben." Due to his efforts, hundreds of men have been turned from lives of crime and placed on the right track; and those who were a charge to the state are now enjoying the privileges of citizenship, wage earners and supporting their families.

In the early part of 1911, he was appointed by Governor Johnson a Trustee of the Whittier State Reform School. He is a director of the Union and City Rescue Missions and of the Prison Parole League.

He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.



B. F. PEARSON



BARKER, WILLIAM ALFRED, merchant, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Owenburg, Indiana, born March 11, 1864, the son of O. T. Barker and Arene (Record) Barker. He married Pauline Berman, at Los Angeles, August 19, 1887, and to them there were born two children, Everett, an art student, and Lawrence, now attending Yale University.

Mr. Barker's childhood was spent in his native Indiana home, but at an early age his family moved to Colorado and it was in the public schools of that State that he received his education. He prepared for college, and in 1880 received an appointment from Colorado to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He had nearly completed his studies when, in 1883, Congress passed an act limiting the classes to ten men only, because of a surplus of naval officers. As a result of this action numerous cadets resigned from the academy and Mr. Barker was among them.

Immediately after quitting Annapolis Mr. Barker went to Los Angeles, California, whither his family had moved, and there went to work in a small capacity for the firm of Barker and Allen, merchants, of which his father was a member.

After a year with this firm Mr. Barker's father bought out Mr. Allen and organized the firm of O. T. Barker and Sons, taking Mr. Barker in as one of the partners. The latter remained with the firm for three years, working in various capacities, then withdrew in 1887 to work for the Milwaukee Furniture Company in the capacity of general salesman.

In 1890 Mr. Barker organized the firm of Bailey and Barker Bros. A year later Mr. Bailey retired and the firm name was changed to Barker Bros., and Mr. W. A. Barker was acting as secretary and treasurer of this firm until 1906.

He in that year organized the Pacific Purchasing Company, one of the most ambitious concerns in the commercial history of the West.

This company owned seven wholesale and retail furniture stores, and for two years was a tremendous success; its business being reputed to be the largest of the kind in the country. In 1908, however, owing to the anti-trust agitation, it came under the consideration of the Federal authorities. Mr. Barker was president at that time. After a trial, which is historic in corporation affairs, it was decided that the ownership of so many stores constituted a monopoly in restraint of trade, and Mr. Barker willingly bowed to the decree of the court and dissolved the concern.

His prominence in this matter made Mr. Barker one of the most conspicuous business men on the Pacific Coast, his formation of the purchasing company having shown him an executive organizer of exceptional ability.

Following the dissolution of the Pacific Purchasing Company Mr. Barker devoted his entire attention to the business of Barker Brothers, and in 1910 was elected to the presidency of the firm, a position he still occupies. He has been a director of the Merchants National Bank for years.

Mr. Barker has been a director and office holder in several mining and oil enterprises, and retains interests in some of the substantial ones. He has also been conspicuous in the politics of Los Angeles, but outside of serving on the executive staff of the city and county central committees, has never been a public official.

He quit political work in 1907, after seventeen years in the arena, but he still retains a keen interest, as a layman, in the destinies of his party, besides being concerned in the progress of the city. Mr. Barker has crossed the American continent eighty-two times, a record equaled by few persons.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles, and holds memberships in the University, Jonathan, California, Los Angeles Athletic and Los Angeles Country Clubs.



W. A. BARKER



HUGHES, HENRY WEST, Retired Physician, President Union Trust Company, Los Angeles, California, was born at Tulip, Dallas County, Arkansas, April 3, 1858. His father was George W. Hughes and his mother Martha Wyche (Butler) Hughes. He was married on the 8th day of June, 1892, at Louisville, Ky., his wife being Cora Jarvis.

Dr. Hughes attended a private school in his native town until he was sixteen years of age and then entered the University of Virginia, where he was graduated with the degree of A. M. in 1879. He was then twenty-one years of age and determined to study abroad for a time. He traveled through France, Germany and other countries, making a study of the language and the people of each nation.

In the fall of 1882 he returned to the United States and entered the Medical School of Harvard University, remaining there one year. He then went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City and in 1885 received the M. D. degree. The next two years he spent on the surgical staff of the New York Hospital, an institution which afforded him many opportunities for gaining the practical experience which stood him in such fine stead during the years of his subsequent practice.

Upon leaving the hospital, Dr. Hughes became connected with the medical examiners' staff of a large life insurance company in New York and remained in that work for about eight months, at the same time keeping up a constant study in the medical field.

In the early part of 1889 he determined to go to California. He made the trip to the western coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama, landing at San Francisco after a voyage of thirty days. Shortly after settling at Los Angeles a smallpox epidemic broke out at San Fernando, near Los Angeles, and Dr. Hughes took charge of that plague. He dropped all other work to aid in checking

the disease, and for many weeks worked night and day, and deserves much credit for stamping out the epidemic which at one time threatened the lives of hundreds.

Returning to Los Angeles, he opened offices at 175 North Spring Street, and for fourteen years following was prominently identified with the medical advancement of Los Angeles and Southern California. In 1900 his father died and two years later Dr. Hughes retired from active practice.

Since 1902 Dr. Hughes has identified himself with the business growth and advancement of Southern California, more specifically Los Angeles. He is heavily interested in a number of well-known corporations, being President of the Union Trust Company, Treasurer of the Associated Bank Corporation, and Secretary of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, and also owns a good deal of valuable city real estate, the doctor being an ardent believer in this form of investment.



DR. HENRY WEST HUGHES

Dr. Hughes is a thirty-second degree Mason, life member of the Mystic

Shrine, and holds memberships in the University Club of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Country Club and the Annandale Country Club. He is a golfer, hunter and spends many leisure hours in fishing.

Like the average business man of the day, Dr. Hughes has a hobby—it is that of collecting oil paintings, and he is probably the possessor of the largest collection of rare works of art in Los Angeles. He has paintings from such eminent artists as Corot, Dupre and the great Daubigny—fine representations of the Barbizon School. He has ten paintings from the late William Keith, of whom Dr. Hughes was a personal friend.

He also owns many fine paintings of Southern California artists.

In his artistic home, at 500 West Twenty-third street, Dr. Hughes is always glad to welcome the lover of art.



MORRISON, ALEXANDER FRANCIS, Attorney-at-Law, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Weymouth, Mass., Feb. 22, 1856, the son of Archibald Morrison and Ellen (Hart) Morrison. As he came to San Francisco in 1864, when he was eight years old, and has grown up with the city, he is generally regarded as a true San Franciscan. On April 27, 1893, he was married, at Turner, Oregon, to Miss May B. Treat.

After a course in the public schools of San Francisco he attended the Boys' High School, from 1872 to 1874, and then entered the University of California, from which he was graduated A. B. with the Class of '78. In 1881 he took the degree of LL. B. from the Hastings College of the Law and began the active practice of his profession.

While he was a student at Hastings he supplemented his studies with some practical experience in the law office of Cope & Boyd, and not long after his admission to the bar, in 1881, he formed a partnership with Thomas V. O'Brien, under the name of O'Brien & Morrison. In 1889 this was changed to O'Brien, Morrison & Daingerfield.

Two years later Mr. Morrison withdrew from this firm and formed an alliance with the late C. E. A. Foerster, which continued until the latter's death, in 1898.

Hon. W. B. Cope having joined the firm in 1896, the title remained Morrison & Cope until 1906, when it became Morrison, Cope & Brobeck, and on the death of Judge Cope, in 1908, Morrison & Brobeck. The present firm of Morrison, Dunne & Brobeck was formed in 1910.

During these years Mr. Morrison's practice has been of a general nature, but chiefly in corporation law, wherein his skill and character have won him an unusual degree of respect and confidence. Almost from the start he has had charge of cases involving

important questions and interests. Conspicuous among these was his attorneyship for the settlement of the George Crocker Trust, and also for the estate of Col. Charles F. Crocker.

His identification with the Crocker interests, especially as they relate to the public, was still more prominent in the part he played in the proceedings whereby the debt of the Central Pacific Railroad Company was readjusted and the property of that company acquired by the Southern Pacific.

In fact, his success in bringing about settlements and relations as harmonious and satisfactory as the conditions will permit has been as pronounced as is his reputation for diffidence and trustworthiness.

Mr. Morrison's special hobby is historical reading, and in the pursuit thereof he has collected what is probably the largest private library of historical works to be found in the State. It comprises more than ten thousand well selected volumes.

Among the various corporations of which he is a director are the Crocker Estate Company, the Crocker, Huffman Land and Water Company, the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, the Western Sugar Refining Company, the Spreckels Sugar Company, the National Ice and Cold Storage Company, the Parrafine Paint Company and others.

Mr. Morrison is a member of the American Historical Association, the Pacific Coast Historical Society, the California Academy of Sciences, the National Geographical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the American Economic Society. In each of these organizations, which have for the objects modern accomplishment, Mr. Morrison is an enthusiastic worker and takes an active part.

He is a member of the Pacific-Union Club, the University Club, the Commercial Club and the University of California.



A. F. MORRISON



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST



HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH, Editor, San Francisco and New York, was born in San Francisco, April 29, 1863, the son of United States Senator George Hearst and Phoebe (Apperson) Hearst. His father had great intellectual powers and was a conspicuous figure in the early history of the West. His mother is a noted philanthropist and uplifter, having given vast sums to aid in the education of the poor. She has established numerous kindergartens and libraries in various parts of the West and at the present time occupies a place on the Board of Regents of the University of California, to which she gave a building costing approximately four million dollars. Mr. Hearst married Miss Millicent V. Willson in New York City, April 28, 1903. To them there have been born three children, George, William Randolph, Jr., and John Randolph Hearst.

Mr. Hearst received his elementary education in the public schools of his native city, and later attended Harvard University.

Upon his return to San Francisco after completion of his college career, Mr. Hearst was placed in control of the San Francisco "Examiner" by his father, who had himself up to that time (1886) conducted the paper as an organ for the people. This inherited policy Mr. Hearst has never changed; he has made it the guiding principle of all his subsequent newspaper enterprises.

After conducting the San Francisco "Examiner" for nine years with a large degree of success, adding to its prestige as a journal and its value as a property, Mr. Hearst's progressive spirit sought larger fields. Accordingly, he went to New York, in 1895, and purchased the old New York "Journal," later acquiring the New York "Advertiser," and consolidating the two, issuing morning and afternoon editions.

The arrival of Mr. Hearst into New York not only changed the journalistic methods of the metropolis, but was the beginning of a new era in newspaper operation as a whole. Surrounding himself with the best talent to be procured, Mr. Hearst projected his ideas and his personality into the field in such a manner that within a short time he was recognized as the embodiment of a new thought in journalism.

His cardinal principles in the conduct of his papers have been the protection of the people, the correction of government evils, city, state and national, and the enactment of legislation intended for the betterment of the people as a whole.

In following out this policy, Mr. Hearst has been a potential influence in the establishment of progressive reforms, which have purified politics and raised the general moral plane of life in various communities.

After fighting strenuously for five years in New York, with the "Journal" as a militant power for right, Mr. Hearst invaded Chicago, by establishing the Chicago "American," an afternoon paper. Two years later the Chicago "Examiner," a morning issue, was founded, and that same year the morning edition of the New York "Journal" became known as "The New York American." Eight years ago (1903) he established the Los Angeles "Examiner," and a year later the "American" in Boston. He also owns the "Morgen Journal" (New York), the largest and most influential German daily in the United States, and several other weekly and monthly publications.

All of Mr. Hearst's newspapers are maintained

along the same general lines as those upon which he conducted his first publication. In their respective fields they are relentless in their efforts for the eradication of corruption in politics, corporation oppression and other evils of local or national extent.

One of Mr. Hearst's large and most important institutions is the International News Service, originally organized for gathering and distributing news, covering the especially big events of the world for his own publications. It is today one of the largest news agencies in the world and supplies, in addition to his own, hundreds of other large newspapers. It has had a most important influence on the newspaper situation of the world.

A fact worthy of mention is that Mr. Hearst is a thorough newspaper man. He knows the business in its every detail, from the mechanical to the editorial. He is the active director of his various publications.

Born a Democrat, Mr. Hearst has been a commanding figure in the affairs of his party, nationally and otherwise. He has fathered many sound policies for the guidance of the organization, and was at one time President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. At times his ideas have not been in harmony with those of other leaders, and on such occasions he has voiced his sentiments editorially and in public speeches. It was such a situation that led to the formation by Mr. Hearst, in February, 1906, of the Independence League, a movement the purpose of which, as avowed by delegates in convention at Albany, N. Y., was to overthrow boss rule and corporation control of the Government. Its necessity was due to the lack of a direct nominations law, which prevented progressive Democrats and Republicans from exercising any voice in the selection of candidates or writing of platforms. The cardinal principles of the Independence League, as announced in its national platform, were direct nominations, direct election of Senators, income tax, initiative, referendum and recall, postal savings banks, parcels post, inland waterways development, conservation of natural resources, physical valuation of railroads, no injunction without notice and hearing, and all contempt of court cases to be tried by a jury; opposition to child labor and the manufacture and sale of prison-made goods; revision of the tariff; all money to be issued by the Government, and "imprisonment of individuals criminally responsible for trusts, instead of merely fining the stockholders."

The general acceptance of these doctrines today is apparent from their mere enumeration.

Mr. Hearst served in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses, from the Eleventh District in New York, and during his service at Washington originated and carried to successful conclusion, oftentimes in the face of bitter opposition, various measures of reform. He introduced bills increasing the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and creating the Interstate Commerce Court, the principle of both of which bills has since been enacted into law; a bill to establish the Parcels Post; a bill for the eight-hour day, and the payment of the prevailing rate of wages by all Federal contractors and sub-contractors; a bill to promote the construction of a national system of good roads; a bill to increase the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court; a bill to enlarge the domestic market for farm products and increase the industrial uses of denatured alcohol; a bill for the incorporation and regulation of all corporations engaged in interstate business under a

national incorporation law, adequately protecting the public against watered stocks and bonds; a bill to enable the United States to acquire, maintain and operate electric telegraphs, paying therefor by the sale of bonds redeemable out of net earnings; a bill to authorize the acquisition by the United States of the entire capital stock and property of the Panama Railroad Company, and to provide for the maintenance, operation and development by the Government of the railroad and steamship properties and lines so acquired; a bill constituting a rigid and adequate Federal Corrupt Practices Act; a bill making railroad rebating a criminal offense; and a bill amending the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, strengthening it as a criminal statute and making it apply to combinations and restraints of trade in and monopoly of products of labor.

Mr. Hearst's battles in the interests of the people have been numerous and varied, but almost universally successful, and have been of national importance in virtually every instance. Following are some of the notable things he did:

He frustrated the fuel gas franchise grab in New York, in 1896, worth \$50,000,000 to its promoters.

He blocked the Ice Trust's plan to raise its price and started suits to dissolve the combine, in 1900, and forced the price down from 60 to 30 cents a hundred in three months. He fought successfully in Legislature against "dollar gas," and compelled an eighty-cent rate to be put in effect; similar, but shorter, gas fights were inaugurated by him bringing about reductions in Boston and Chicago. He brought about the conviction of the president and the payment of depositors in the wrecked Seventh National Bank of New York. He caused the electrification of the New York Central Railroad following a tunnel disaster costing forty lives. At the height of the first anthracite coal strike he produced evidence showing combination between nine Pennsylvania railroads and fought the case with such vigor that the United States Government, under President Taft, brought and won an injunction suit against railroads holding stock of the Temple Iron Company, through which the combination was carried on, the case finally reaching the United States Supreme Court. The effect of this publicity ultimately led to rate reductions by various railroads and the radical amendment of the Interstate Commerce law. He started rebating suits against the New York Central, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and allied roads for rebating, which resulted in the roads' paying large fines to the Government.

Mr. Hearst was thanked by Attorney General Moody for his activity in the case against the Sugar Trust for rebating, which resulted in the combine's paying fines aggregating \$250,000 and the ultimate exposure of its workings, which caused the corporation to refund millions of dollars to the Government in unpaid duties.

He conducted a fight for twenty-five years which resulted in San Francisco getting a municipal water supply and the ownership of street railways. He also produced the first evidence and led in the campaign against the Ruef-Schmitz graft ring in San Francisco, which sent Ruef to prison and freed the city from one of the most obnoxious systems of corruption in the history of the United States. He also exposed the "120 per cent Miller" syndicate swindle. He caused the Southern Pacific and other railroads to rebuild their roads so as to safeguard human life and directed scores of other fights in the various cities where his papers are published which saved the people millions of dollars and lightened their burdens in divers ways.

In his various campaigns Mr. Hearst has been ever ready to espouse the cause of a worthy man or measure, as was indicated in his memorable fight for the adoption of the reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. But, on the other hand he has never hesitated to criticize the unworthy actions of any public official, national or local.

Mr. Hearst, in times of disaster in any part of the world, has been one of the leaders in the work of aiding the poor and alleviating suffering. In 1906, when San Francisco was stricken by earthquake and destroyed by fire, he sent the first relief train into the city, following this with several others, and, altogether, raised \$250,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

When news of the catastrophe was heard he immediately instructed all of his papers to spare no expense and to leave no stone unturned in an endeavor to secure all supplies in their respective cities and ship at once to San Francisco. His instructions were to hire special trains or to attach cars to any available train in order to reach the stricken city at the earliest possible moment. From Los Angeles he sent one special passenger train containing provisions, doctors, nurses and medical supplies, and later sent a special from Chicago containing one hundred doctors and all available medical supplies. The steamer Roanoke sailed from Los Angeles, containing twenty-two carloads of provisions, four of which were contributed by Mr. Hearst. Trains, under his lease and orders, were made up in Chicago, New York and Boston, each containing numerous cars, filled by him with provisions and clothing. Almost every day one or more cars from the various headquarters established by Mr. Hearst throughout the country were sent forth containing supplies contributed by him. This was kept up day after day during the entire period of need.

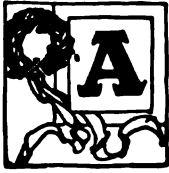
Five years previously, when Galveston was almost swept out of existence by flood, Mr. Hearst performed similar services, sending one relief train from Chicago and one from New York, which rushed provisions, doctors and nurses to the scene of trouble. He also raised and sent \$50,000 cash.

At other times he contributed freely to the relief of starving thousands during famine periods in India and Cuba and to disaster victims in other parts of the world. To the earthquake sufferers in Italy he sent \$35,000, composed of his own and other contributions made through the efforts of his publications.

By a vigorous editorial campaign and personal effort, Mr. Hearst was instrumental in securing reforms in the cause of humanity in the Congo district, where the natives had been the objects of cruelty and oppression unequalled in any other country on the globe.

Although he has lived in New York the greater part of the time in recent years, Mr. Hearst has lost none of the civic patriotism he felt for San Francisco, and when the matter of the Panama-Pacific Exposition was up in Congress, threw all his influence and the weight of his newspapers into the fight which the business men of the Bay City were making for the great fair. His work, with that of the others, finally won the honor for their city.

Among his clubs are the Pacific Union, of San Francisco; the Manhattan Club, Union Club, National Democratic Club, City Lunch Club, Press Club, National Yacht Club, New York Yacht Club and the Atlantic Yacht Club, of New York, and the Chicago Press Club.



AUSTIN, JOHN CORNELEY WILSON, Architect, Los Angeles, California, was born at Bodicote, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, February 13, 1870. He is the son of Richard Wilson Austin and Jane Elizabeth Austin of England. He has been married twice, the second marriage being in 1902, when he was wedded to Hilda Violet Mytton in Los Angeles. By the first marriage there is one child, Dorothy Austin, and by the second there are five children, Marjorie, Ada, William, Hilda and Angela.

Mr. Austin was educated in private schools of England and at various times was under the direction of a tutor. He went through an architectural apprentice course in England while studying in the offices of William S. Barwick, architect.

At the age of twenty-one, moved by a desire to see the world, he came to America, and settled at Philadelphia. This was in 1891, at which time he entered the employ of Benjamin Linfoot, one of the prominent architects of Philadelphia, with whom he remained for one year. He then returned to England, where he again went into the offices of the Barwick firm.

His stay in England was brief; three months after taking his position with the Barwick Company he again sailed for the United States. This time he continued west and crossed the continent, settling at San Francisco. He sought and found employment with the firm of William Mooser and C. J. Devlin, with whom he stayed for two and a half years. At the end of that period he returned to England, where he visited his relatives for three months.

On returning to San Francisco he went with his former employers, but the great rush to Los Angeles and Southern California was then attracting the attention of the entire country and Mr. Austin joined in the rush to that city. He arrived there in 1894 and has since made it his home.

Upon his arrival in Los Angeles Mr. Austin worked for several firms, among them being Morgan and Walls, but two years later opened offices for himself. From that date he gradually worked his way to the front and is now recognized as one of the leading architects in the West.

He has constructed everything from a mission style building to the most up-to-date

and modern sky-scraper and has played a leading role in the rapid architectural development of Los Angeles and Southern California. His business extends all through the Southwest and embraces some of the most noted structures of the Pacific Coast. His work is represented east as far as Grand Rapids, Michigan, and in Arizona and Washington and British Columbia.

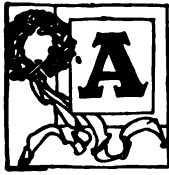
Among his best examples of construction are the following: Wright and Callender Building; the Potter Hotel, at Santa Barbara; the Virginia Hotel, of Long Beach; many local schools and churches; Madam Erskine M. Ross' beautiful home at Vermont and Wilshire boulevards; the First

Methodist churches of both Los Angeles and Pasadena; the California and Angelus Hospitals; Harvard Military School, Ontario High School, Grand Avenue School, Twelfth and E. Street Grammar School of San Diego; every building constructed in Del Mar; the Darby, Freemont, Leighton, Hershey Arms and Alvarado hotels of this city.

Besides his many business interests, which are scattered over a greater part of the State, he is deeply interested in the cause of the needy and is at the present time President of the L. A. Humane Society for Children; a member of the L. A. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and an associate member of the national body. He is a member of the Jonathan Club and Sierra Madre Club of this city and of the L. A. Chamber of Commerce. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, Al Malai-kah Temple.



JOHN C. W. AUSTIN



BBOTT, WILLIAM MARTIN, General Attorney for the United Railroads, San Francisco, California, was born in that city, March 17, 1872, the son of William Abbott and Annabell Casselman Abbott. Descending from a race of Devonshire lawyers, in whose blood the fighting strain was especially prominent in Mr. Abbott's grandfather, who fought under Wellington, he has remained true to his traditions, and furnished fairly strong evidence that heredity is still a potent force.

Mr. Abbott was married in San Francisco, August 3, 1895, to Miss Anna Josephine MacVean, and is the father of two sons, William Lindley Abbott and Tirey Casselman Abbott.

The John Swett Grammar School, 1887; the Boys' High School, 1890, and the Hastings College of the Law, 1893, were his successive graduating mile-posts.

Immediately upon his final graduation, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and when he was just of age, Mr. Abbott began the practice of his profession. For two years he met with encouraging success. In 1895 Mr. Cross, in whose office he had supplemented his studies while he was a law student, made him a member of the firm of Cross, Ford, Kelley and Abbott.

On the dissolution of this firm two years later Mr. Abbott resumed his individual practice, but in 1898 Tirey L. Ford, who had become Attorney General of California, appointed him Deputy Attorney General. He was placed in charge of the opinion department, a quasi-judicial post that offered a splendid opportunity for brilliant work and invaluable experience. Here he had to deal with requests for opinions from the Governor, State officers and institutions, the district attorneys of the State and other similar sources. During his term of office he played a prominent part in the Atlantic and Pacific Tax Cases, following them to the United

States Supreme Court, and attracted flattering attention by his able handling of them.

In 1902 Mr. Abbott became Assistant General Counsel for the United Railroads. He was one of the attorneys for Brown Brothers, the Baltimore syndicate which purchased the properties now owned by the United Railroads, and was active in the consolidation of all the street railways.

Shortly after the big fire in 1906 Mr. Abbott was associated with the defense in the so-called graft prosecution, wherein his legal knowledge and judgment materially aided the preparation of his clients' cases. In 1910 he was appointed General Attorney for the United Railroads.

He is president of the Market Street Railway Company, the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway Company, the Metropolitan Railway Company, and is vice president of the South San Francisco Railroad and power Company and a director of the United Railroads Company.

Until recent years he was very active politically and has been a delegate to all of the Republican State and local conventions.

Mr. Abbott's club and social activities are wide and varied. He is a member of the National Geographical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the Academy of Pacific Coast History, and is treasurer and ex-vice president of the California Historical Landmark League. He belongs to the Union League, the Bohemian Club, the California Tennis Club and to the B. P. O. Elks, of which last he is Past Exalted Ruler. He has filled all the offices of the local lodge of the N. S. G. W. and is at present a member of Stanford Parlor No. 76, N. S. G. W. He is a member of California Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., California Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., Knights Templar, California Commandery No. 1; a Mystic Shriner and a member of the legal fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi.



WILLIAM M. ABBOTT



KNOX, FRANK, Banking, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born at Washington, Iowa, the son of William Knox and Elizabeth (Short) Knox. He married Julia M. Granby, at Red Oak, Iowa, in 1882, and to them there have been born three children: De Witt, George G. and Frances May Knox. His father being a farmer and stock raiser, Mr. Knox spent his early days on the farm.

He attended the public schools and wound up his studies with a brief attendance at Washington Academy, in his native town.

Mr. Knox began his business career as messenger for the First National Bank of Washington, Iowa, at the age of fifteen years and continued with that organization until he had attained the position of Assistant Cashier.

He resigned from that post in 1885 and then moved to Osborne, Kansas, where he organized the First National Bank, in which he was one of the principal owners and Cashier.

This was the real beginning of his career as a financier, and in addition to his holdings at Osborne he became associated as President and chief owner of two State banks in the Sunflower State. He was actively engaged in the conduct of the three institutions until November, 1889, and at that time he decided to move further West.

Accordingly he sold out all of his interests in the Kansas institutions and went to Salt Lake City, Utah. He arrived there in January, 1890, and immediately set about organizing the National Bank of the Republic.

This concern was opened for business in May, 1890, and Mr. Knox was chosen its president and general manager.

He has continued as such ever since and has been the directing factor in all its success during the twenty-one years that have elapsed.

The bank began business as a brand new enterprise, without any old following, the integrity and financial strength of its backers being its best recommendation. It has grown to be one of the largest financial institutions between Denver and the Pacific Coast, being a Government depository with the largest deposits of any National bank in the State.

Mr. Knox's time has been given over almost entirely to the management of the bank, and as a consequence he has had little opportunity to engage actively in any other business.

His interests outside of the bank consist of large holdings in real estate in Salt Lake and mining in Utah and Nevada.

Mr. Knox takes an active part in the affairs of the American Bankers' Association, of which he is a prominent member. He has been chosen vice president for Utah several times and served one term on the executive council.

His position in the financial world and his native energy have made him a man conspicuous in the civic upbuilding of Salt Lake City, and de-

spite his close application to his banking duties he has always been among the leaders in any movement which had for its object the betterment of Salt Lake City proper and the State of Utah as a whole.

He is also a generous-hearted philanthropist, bestowing his charities with lavish hand and little ostentation.

Mr. Knox has been an extensive traveler in Europe and the United States and has a remarkable following of friends in financial circles throughout the nation.

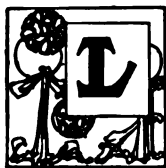
He has always maintained a keen, patriotic interest in the political affairs of his adopted city, but has never held office.

A man of striking personality and magnetism, Mr. Knox is very popular among his associates and is a leading clubman.

He holds memberships in the Alta Club, the Country Club and the Commercial Club, all of Salt Lake.



FRANK KNOX



LOBINGIER, ANDREW STEWART, Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Laurelville, Pennsylvania, where he was born December 22, 1862. His parents were Jacob Lobingier and Lillian Findley (Stewart) Lobingier; among his notable ancestors were Christopher Lobingier, colonial Huguenot, and Judge John Lobingier. Dr. Lobingier was married on November 2, 1889, to Miss Kate Reynolds at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, and one daughter, Gladys, was born to them.

As a boy, Dr. Lobingier was prepared for college at the Mt. Pleasant Institute at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, 1880-83. He entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he took his A. B. degree in 1886. Immediately on completing his regular course at the University, he took up the study of medicine and surgery, completing it and taking his degree of M. D. in 1889.

At the conclusion of his college career, Dr. Lobingier went to Denver, Colorado, and opened an office for the practice of medicine. Soon he was elected to the professorship of Bacteriology and Pathology in the Gross Medical College. Two years later he was elected to the chair of Pathology and Surgical Pathology in the University of Colorado at Denver and was a member of the faculty of that institution for eleven years.

During that time he successively held the chairs of Clinical Surgery and Chief of the Surgical Clinic (1893), Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery and Surgeon to the University Hospital (1896). He was Chief of the Department of Surgery in the University for the subsequent six years, but resigned on account of impaired health, April, 1902, and went to Los Angeles.

In Denver he was a charter member of the Denver City Troop and Acting Surgeon of the Second Colorado Regiment during the Leadville riots. He was also treasurer of

the troop and for several years secretary of the Colorado State Medical Society.

In June, 1902, he attended the British Medical Association meeting in Manchester, England, then spent the summer and autumn in the study of surgery with the leading surgeons of Heidelberg, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and London, after which he returned to Los Angeles to engage in surgical practice.

In 1906, he devoted a second period of study under the great surgeons of Europe.

Dr. Lobingier takes a very natural and proper pride in his ancestry, which, on his father's side is of Huguenot stock and on his mother's Scotch. His paternal ancestors were driven from their homes in France as a result of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which removed their guarantees of safety and religious freedom.

In the wide-spread exodus from France which followed, and which extended to England, and to the United States, Dr. Lobingier's paternal forbears selected the United States as their refuge, and sailed for America in 1727. Arriving in this

country, they made their homes in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The original colonist of the family was Christopher Lobingier. His son of the same name was very active in the Revolution, and in the founding of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was a close friend of Benjamin Franklin, and was a member of the first conference committee, the committee to raise troops, a member of the constitutional convention, and a member of the first legislature of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Lobingier is a member of the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society, L. A. County Medical Society, Southern California Medical Association, California State Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, L. A. Academy of Sciences and the National Geographical Society. His clubs are: The Cal. University, Valley Country, Annandale Country, and Gamut Clubs of Los Angeles.



DR. A. S. LOBINGIER



HAMILTON, WALTER RALEIGH, Geologist and Engineer, San Francisco, California, was born near Modesto, California, August 10, 1880, the son of Henry Hamilton and Nora (Coughlin) Hamilton. He married Mattie Dunn at Oroville, California, on May 27, 1905, and to them there was born one child, Fay Hamilton.

From 1886 to 1895 Mr. Hamilton attended the public schools of Stanislaus County, California, and in the latter year entered the University of the Pacific, from which he was graduated into Leland Stanford University in 1898. This course was interrupted by two years' work in the mines and on dredgers, after which he returned to the University and graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1904.

Mr. Hamilton is another instance of the college-trained man who "makes good" as a student and makes better as a graduate, thus increasing the already long roll of honor. A student athlete while at Stanford University, where he was a winner of the mile run in the inter-collegiate games, and also as a substitute on the football team, as well as something of a "dig" in his major subjects—geology and the natural sciences—he has carried into his post-graduate life a husky constitution and a well-equipped mind, which have contributed much to his success.

Shortly after his graduation from Stanford Mr. Hamilton began his professional career as engineer of the Standard Consolidated Mining Company, at Bodie, California, and was soon made assistant superintendent. This property changed hands in 1906, and following the general "shake up" that occurred Mr. Hamilton left for Manhattan, Nevada, where he was employed for two months as a surveyor. Returning to San Francisco, he secured the position as assayer for the Ymir Gold Mines, Ltd., of British Columbia, but subsequently found that "the principal thing that was limited was the gold." In January,

1907, he left this limited company, somewhat richer in experience than in substance.

The next four months found him acting as engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, from which employ he stepped into the important position of assistant geologist for the Associated Oil Corporation, but after six months in this capacity in the land department he was promoted to the full charge

thereof. Here he performed the valuable work of organizing the present geological department, of which he became chief geologist, with that title. Here, while acting as adviser, he put a staff of competent geologists in the field and laid the foundation of what is today the most efficient geological department that any company in the oil field can boast.

In 1910 Mr. Hamilton became associated with W. P. Hammon as director of field operations in oil. These are gradually extending and enlarging the scope of his activities, which at present include the Montebello Oil Company, the Oak Ridge, the Gato Ridge, the Coalinga Syndicate and the Oil Field Syndicate Oil Companies.

As these, however, are in a somewhat tentative state of organization, their names are subject to change.

Mr. Hamilton is an apt illustration of the value of developing one's natural bent by concentrating on the work best adapted to the task. In his life he has followed the same habits of devotion to the work in hand that characterized his university experience and has had little time or inclination for clubs and organizations. Those to which he belongs all have bearing on his professional duties, and are the American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Geographical Society and Le Conte Geological Club. He has contributed articles on geological subjects to magazines, the most important, perhaps, of which treatises is his paper, written in collaboration with Mr. H. H. Kessler, on the "Orbicular Gabbro of Dehesa, California."



W. R. HAMILTON



TANTON, ERASTUS JAMES, lumber, Los Angeles, California, was born in Angelica, N. Y., in 1856. His father was Erastus H. Stanton, born in Hornellsville, N. Y., 1816, a son of James R. Stanton of New York, who served in the War of 1812. Mr. Stanton's father moved to Rockton, Ill., in 1854, where he invested in large land interests and became later a banker and merchant at Beloit, Wis. In 1868 he moved to Ionia, Mich., engaging in the mercantile business and at the same time made extensive investments, for that period, in the lumber business at Stanton and Sheridan, Mich., the former being named for him. He was for several terms a Senator from Ionia and Montcalm Counties in the State Legislature. Mr. Stanton's mother was born in Green County in 1820. One of her brothers, Lyman Sanford, was a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and another brother, Truman S., was Attorney General. Mr. Stanton married Fannie Boynton in October, 1880, at Albion, Mich. They have had five children: Dede, Helen, Lillian, Leroy and Adelaide; Dede and Helen being deceased.

Mr. Stanton received a common school education in Ionia, Mich.

At the age of sixteen he was assisting his father in his lumber business, and later in its management until closed out in 1880. He moved to Saginaw, Michigan, in 1884, then the largest lumber manufacturing district in the world. Up to this time lumber was practically sold on the docks and transported to market via water. That year he took charge of the sales department of the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company, one of Michigan's largest concerns, sorted the lumber into all the grades for commercial use and marketed it by rail. In 1893 his health failed and he moved to Arizona to assist in the development of the properties of the Saginaw Lumber Company at Williams. At this time there was only one saw-mill in Arizona. Mr. Stanton obtained competitive rates from the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and shipped the first lumber to the West and California. He organized the sales for this company and made and shipped the first fruit box to Southern California and developed the first box business in Arizona, shipping into California and Mexico. This pioneer effort has

since grown to an immense business at Williams and Flagstaff, Arizona.

In 1894 Mr. Stanton moved to Los Angeles, where he has since resided. His first effort there was the box and lumber business, confined to California products. This grew into an immense industry, and was the beginning of the use of the native California woods, sugar and white pine.

In 1897 he assisted in the organization of the California Pine Box Company, which was an association of mills formed for the purpose of the development of the box business to absorb the lower grades of sugar and white pine, for the manufacture of fruit boxes on a uniform basis and to develop market results. This today is one of the largest industries of the State. The output runs into the hundreds of millions of feet and the employment of thousands of men.

In 1900 the California Sugar and White Pine Agency was formed for grading the lumber for Eastern and foreign trade. Most large mills were included, and today millions of feet of California sugar and white pine are exported and sold in Eastern states. Mr. Stanton was a member of the company and manager for all the Southwestern territory. The yards were started in 1896. Los Angeles then had a population



E. J. STANTON

of 65,000, but no hardwoods were sold to speak of. This pioneer yard today is the largest and most complete in the West and its imports and exports are of large volume.

In politics Mr. Stanton is a Republican. He is a self-made man, his first capital being his knowledge of the lumber business. He has always taken an interest in the conservation and development of the lumber interests of his State and the West.

Among the interests of which he is an officer are: E. J. Stanton, Wholesale and Retail Lumber, sole proprietor; the Klamath River Lumber Company, director; the California Sugar and White Pine Agency, General Manager, Southwestern territory.

Mr. Stanton is a member of the Jonathan, Union League, Los Angeles Athletic and Los Angeles Country clubs; the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Mines, Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, Los Angeles Consistory No. 3, thirty-second degree Mason, Al Malaikah Shrine and B. P. O. E., No. 99.



STRONG, FRANK R., real estate operator, Los Angeles, California, is a native of San Diego, where he was born January 5, 1871, his parents being Dr. D. W. and Mary A. Strong.

Like most of the notable men of the country, Mr. Strong's education was derived from the public schools and business colleges of his native city.

After leaving school he entered business life at the age of eighteen, as an employe of the famous firm of Easton, Eldridge and Company, in San Diego. He remained with this firm until 1891, when he found himself so well equipped in sagacity that he succeeded to the San Diego business of the firm, and formed a partnership with M. D. Arms under the name of Strong and Arms, meeting with such a degree of success as to encourage him to seek a wider field. With that end in view he removed to Los Angeles in 1895, and formed a partnership with Mr. F. B. Wilde, a former member of the Easton and Eldridge concern, and began business under the style of Wilde and Strong; excellent results attended the career of this firm, which continued until 1900, when Mr. Wilde decided to retire from business activity, and Mr. Strong formed a new partnership with Mr. G. W. Dickinson, who as well had been a San Diegan, and business was continued by the new concern of Strong and Dickinson.

The new firm at once engaged in subdividing large properties and placing them on the market; they successfully handled in rapid succession eighty such subdivisions.

Few real estate operators have had more to do with the imperial development of Los Angeles and Southern California than had Mr. Strong. He acquired large holdings himself, and thus has not only been a dealer deriving profits from his transactions, but has become the owner of farms and business properties which in themselves form handsome fortunes.



FRANK R. STRONG

One of his business structures is on Fourth street, between Main and Los Angeles streets; another is on Fifth street, between Broadway and Hill, and Mr. Strong is also the owner of several most valuable pieces of property, notably the southwest corner of Ninth and Spring streets, with Mr. Robert Marsh. This is a location which by many it is believed will be the center of the business activity of the city in the near future. He owns also the corner of Seventh street and Central avenue, as well as the southwest corner of Ninth and Central avenue, which is occupied by a two-story business building.

He has acquired extensive farming lands, which have become his particular charge. He owns two large ranches near La Mirada, twenty miles from Los Angeles; a very large ranch in the Coachella Valley, that is now being planted in cotton, alfalfa and dates; these and a 2000-acre grain ranch at San Jacinto smilingly evidence Mr. Strong's capacity as a farmer.

Besides being senior member of the firm of Strong and Dickinson, he is president of the Western Building and Investment Company, president of the Pasadena Park Improvement Company, president of the Suburban Improvement Company, president of the Cottage Terrace Tract, vice president of the Rimpau Heights Company, Alamitos Bay Improvement Company, Alamitos Development Company, Los Angeles Beach Company, Short Line Beach Company; a director in the British-American Oil Company, the North Midway Oil Company, the Gold Standard Investment Company, the Commercial National Bank, the Figueroa Heights Company, the Howard Park Company, and the Crenshaw Investment Company.

Mr. Strong is a member of Ramona Parlor Native Sons of the Golden West and of the Union League Club, both of Los Angeles.



ROBERT MARSH



MARSH, ROBERT, Real Estate, Los Angeles, California, was born in Charleston, Illinois, January 20, 1874, the son of Joseph E. Marsh and Martha J. (Atwood) Marsh. He married Cecile Lothrop at Alhambra, California, April 12, 1898, and of the union there have been two children, Florence L. and Martha J. Marsh.

The preliminaries of his education he received in the public schools of Little Rock, Arkansas, and concluded with a year in the high school of Los Angeles. Mr. Marsh's parents moved to Little Rock when he was a child, then in 1888 journeyed to San Diego, California, remaining there for three years. In 1891 the family moved to Los Angeles, and there Mr. Marsh has remained down to date.

Leaving high school in 1892, without waiting to graduate, Mr. Marsh immediately started forth to make a career for himself. Like many other successful men, his beginning was small. He first went to work in the book store of E. T. Cook, the bookseller, and after four years left that establishment and associated himself with a men's furnishing house in Los Angeles. He remained in this line for approximately two years more and then, in 1898, moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business, remaining about two years. Late in 1899 Mr. Marsh gave up his interests there and returned to Los Angeles, to embark upon one of the most active and successful careers in that continually growing community.

Mr. Marsh plunged into the swirl of real estate activity in the early part of 1900 and his name is identified intimately with the development of Los Angeles since that time. He went in for big things from the very outset, and during the eleven years that have intervened has been instrumental in opening up numerous large residence tracts, more of which are today exclusive home districts.

This class of operations, however, has not claimed all his attention. In addition, he has dealt largely in business and suburban properties. In this latter field he has been one of the leading factors for the upbuilding of the outlying districts of Los Angeles. Southern California has had one of the most phenomenal growths in population of any section in the United States and the beautiful suburbs have attracted the larger percentage of the new people.

It is due to such men as Mr. Marsh that large stretches of country, until a few years ago

ranch lands, have been transformed into beautiful, flowering residence parks, built up with handsome homes, with those modern improvements and conveniences which make life worth living.

Notable among the fine residence tracts which were laid out and improved by Mr. Marsh are Country Club Park, Western Heights, Westchester Place, Country Club Terrace, Arlington Heights Terrace and Mount Washington. Each of these is now built up with handsome residences and compare favorably with many of the older fashionable sections of the United States.

Mr. Marsh's principal business affiliation is Robert Marsh & Co., but he is interested in a number of other enterprises, the combined operations of which make him one of the conspicuous business men of the Southwest. He has large holdings in the business section of Los Angeles and at this writing is planning for the erection of a skyscraper.

By his work of developing real estate property Mr. Marsh necessarily has been thrown into the midst of all movements intended for the betterment of Los Angeles and the Southwest and his name has been linked with nearly every large proposition in the past decade having to do with the progress of that section.

In 1908 he was appointed on the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce committee having in hand the labor of securing a Union Depot for Los Angeles. This is a public improvement that has long been needed in that city and for three years Mr. Marsh and his associates have been strenuously at work, trying to get the railroads to build the station. Partial success has rewarded their efforts, but they are still working on it and Mr. Marsh is one of the leaders in the fight.

In addition to this, Mr. Marsh was one of the active factors in the campaign that led to the annexation of San Pedro, California, to Los Angeles, whereby the latter city was given a municipal harbor and placed in a position of importance as an outlet to the Panama Canal.

Mr. Marsh is a valued member of the Los Angeles Realty Board, and at one time was vice president of that organization.

Despite all his business and civic enterprises, Mr. Marsh is an enthusiastic lodge member and clubman. He is a Mystic Shriner, member of the B. P. O. E., Jonathan Club, California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Craggs Country Club, San Gabriel Valley Country Club and the Bolsa Chico Gun Club.



HENDERSON HAYWARD



WALTER GRESHAM



HAYWARD, HENDERSON, retired physician and banker, Los Angeles, California, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, on November 18, 1844. His parents were Dr. Joseph Hayward and Sally (Brearley) Hayward. He was married to Julia Dibble on April 22, 1897, in San Francisco. Dr. Hayward has eight children by a former marriage; Julia Brearley Hayward being the daughter of the present Mrs. Hayward.

Dr. Hayward attended the Cumberland Valley Institute at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, from 1855 to 1858. He then studied in the Medical Department of the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., from which he graduated.

From October, 1864, to April, 1865, Dr. Hayward served as Hospital Steward in the United States Army, under Colonel L. A. Edwards, who on being detailed as Chief Medical Officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, appointed him Chief Clerk of the Medical Department of the Bureau.

Dr. Hayward spent most of the time of 1869 and 1871 regaining his health which had become impaired, but in 1871 he settled in Delaware County, near Philadelphia and practiced medicine until 1893, when his health again became impaired and he had to finally relinquish his practice. He came to Los Angeles in December, 1894, and became a permanent resident. He engaged in the oil business first, as secretary and treasurer of the Coalinda Oil Company and subsequently as director in the Reed Crude and Rice Ranch Oil Companies. In 1898 Dr. Hayward became interested in real estate investments and in 1906 retired from all active business pursuits. He is a director of the Security Savings Bank and the Merchants' Bank and Trust Company. He is a member of the Los Angeles Country and the University Clubs.



GRESHAM, WALTER, Attorney-at-law, Galveston, Texas, was born July 22, 1841, in King and Queen County, Virginia, the son of Edward Gresham and Isabella (Mann) Gresham. He married Josephine C. Mann at Galveston, October 28, 1868. There were born nine children, Edward (deceased), Estha, Walter (deceased), William (deceased), Josephine C., T. Dew, Frank S., Beulah and Philip.

Prior to 1857, he attended the Stevensville Academy in his native county, then entered Edgehill Academy, remaining until early in 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate Army. He quit the army and entered the University of Virginia, but re-enlisted the following spring. After a year he returned to the University and stayed there until he received his degree of B. L., June, 1863. A third time he joined the Confederate forces and remained until the surrender at Appomatox in 1865, serving in the 9th and 24th Virginia Cavalry.

The year following the war's close he went to Galveston and began law practice, taking an active part in politics. He served in the 20th, 21st and 22d Legislatures of Texas and the 53d Congress, securing the Congressional appropriation which made Galveston a deep water port. He was on the committee which formulated the commission form of government for Galveston and obtained from the Legislature the tax donation, which provided that city's protective works against floods. He was Pres. Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress and Vice Pres. Nat. Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Mr. Gresham was in various partnerships, the last being with his son Walter, who died in 1905. In addition to his legal practice, he is president of the Galveston and Western Railway, and formerly second vice president and director of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway and director of the Galveston, La Porte and Houston Railway.



INTERHALTER, WILHELM KARL, Consulting Agriculturist, San Francisco and Los Angeles, was born in Munich, Bavaria, Germany, February 12, 1868. His father was Leopold Winterhalter, M. D., and his mother Minna (Fischborn) Winterhalter. He came to America in 1893 and was married to Nellie Humphreys in San Francisco, October 19, 1898. They have one child, Eleanore Gwendolyn, born in San Francisco. Mr. Winterhalter comes from an old family of physicians, dating back to 1721. His ancestors were mostly court physicians to the Grand Dukes and Kings of Bavaria up to 1850, and also numbered among them were painters of reputation, soldiers and merchants.

Mr. Winterhalter was educated in Munich and Traunstein, graduating from the Real Gymnasium in 1885; then went for ten months to Chateau de Gourchevaux, near Morat, Switzerland, to perfect himself in the French language.

He then went as apprentice for one year to Hanover on a large Rittergut near Wunstorf, in order to become acquainted with practical agriculture, before entering the Agricultural Academy Weißenstephan, near Munich, Bavaria, from which he was graduated with highest honors in 1889. He then accepted a position as agricultural manager of a large domain at Remstaedt, near Gotha, Thuringen, Germany, which position he held until October, 1901. In order to broaden his knowledge in agriculture and forestry he accepted a position as field superintendent and assistant forester at the Royal Domain, Sarvar, Hungary.

In May, 1893, he came to the United States on a leave of absence to visit the Chicago World's Fair and California. Being charmed with California, he decided not to return to Europe, but owing to the hard times of 1893, the seeming impossibility of business to his liking, a trip to Alaska, late in September, 1893, was undertaken. Severe hardships were encountered on this trip, which finally ended on Wood Island, but after a couple of months of employment at the trading station of the North American Commercial Company he then proceeded on a hunting expedition with a few natives southward to Unalaska. From there by steamer to St. Michaels, then up the Yukon for 600 miles and back to St. Michaels, and as far north as Point Barrow. Returning in August, 1894, on a coaling vessel to San Francisco, he shortly afterwards joined the experimental station of the Kern County Land Com-

pany at Bakersfield. After its discontinuance he took up the study of practical irrigation.

In the fall of 1895 he went to the University of California as post graduate student, and in January, 1896, he was appointed secretary to professor Hilgard until January, 1897, when he went to the Sacramento Valley to engage in the dairy business to obtain practical experience in that line. He returned to Berkeley to the office of Professor Hilgard in August of the same year for five months, and

then accepted the superintendency of the Spreckels ranch of 12,000 acres at King City until October. After his marriage and a short vacation he was engaged by the American Beet Sugar Company as agriculturist at their Oxnard factory, having had thorough experience in this branch at Hanover, Thuringen and Hungary.

In January, 1900, he went for them to the Arkansas Valley, Colorado, and took charge of the agricultural work in that State and in Kansas and New Mexico, introducing beet culture in those States. He remained at Rockyford, where the first factory had been constructed, until November, 1904, when he was appointed manager of the second sugar factory in the Arkansas Valley, at Lamar, which was built in 1905. He remained in charge of that factory and of the

development of 10,000 acres of land and of the Lamar Canal, which had been purchased, until March, 1907, when he was sent by the president of the company to Europe for the purpose of studying the agricultural situation in the leading beet sugar countries, with instructions to go over the ground thoroughly and without time limit. He traveled and visited sixty-seven sugar factories, and the largest seed-breeding establishments in Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Hungary, Austria, Poland and Bohemia, and returned to the United States in 1908.

He was then appointed to the position of consulting agriculturist for the company's six factories, in California, Colorado and Nebraska, which place he filled until January, 1911, when he removed to California, having resigned his position after twelve years' service and established himself as consulting agriculturist in the purchase of land, establishment and operation of ranches, under irrigation or without. However, he continued to make beet culture and its many branches a specialty.

Mr. Winterhalter makes his principal headquarters in San Francisco, California, with offices in the Humboldt Savings Bank Building, on Market street.



W. K. WINTERHALTER



UNT, SUMNER P., Architect, Los Angeles, California, was born May 8, 1865, in Brooklyn, New York; his parents were Stephen P. Hunt and Harriet (Conkling) Hunt.

Mr. Hunt was married on January 21, 1892, to Miss Mary Hancock Chapman and a daughter was born to them, Louise Hunt.

He was educated in private schools up to the age of fourteen years, when the profession of architecture having been selected by him, he studied that art in the office of Clarence B. Cutler of Troy, New York. Mr. Hunt worked in the office of Mr. Cutler in Troy from 1879 until 1887, and in the office of Mr. Cutler in New York until 1889, in which year he removed to Los Angeles.

On arriving in Los Angeles Mr. Hunt was employed in the firm of Calkins & Haas in that city from 1889 to 1892; by that time his personality had been recognized to such an extent in the class of designs he had been turning out that he felt empowered to enter business for himself, and so occupied himself, with a high degree of success, until 1895, when, with Theodore A. Eisen, he formed a partnership under the firm name of Eisen & Hunt, which continued until 1899.

In 1899 he went into partnership with A. W. Eager, under the title of Hunt & Eager, which extended until 1908, when the firm was altered to read Hunt, Eager & Burns, and in 1910 Mr. Eager retired and the firm has since been termed Hunt & Burns.

Owing to his long residence in Los Angeles, and his arriving there properly equipped, technically and artistically, it is within bounds to say that probably no one architect has had a greater domination over the creation of a type of elegance and of appropriateness and residences and club houses than that established by Sumner P. Hunt.

A vast number of those who have resided in Los Angeles for any great length of time,

and who have erected houses notable for beauty, have employed Mr. Hunt to prepare the plans and execute the work.

In such varying examples of architectural arts as the notable home of the Los Angeles Country Club, the most complete edifice of the kind in the country; the Annandale Country Club and the Ebell Club House at Figueroa and Eighteenth street, the effectiveness

and impressiveness of Mr. Hunt's work can be studied to advantage, when it will be seen how permanently he has marked his talent on the region where he has practised.

Other examples of his capacity for adaptation of plan to environment are the beautiful home of the Casa de Rosas, the private school building at Adams and Hoover streets; the home of Mr. J. F. Francis, at Ninth and Bonnie Brae streets, the homes of Mr. W. G. Kerckhoff and Mrs. Ross Clark, on Adams street, the homes of Mr. William Lacy and Mr. H. W. O'Melveny, on Wilshire boulevard, and the residence of Mr. T. L. Duque, at New Hampshire and Seventh streets. And in another direction of art,



SUMNER P. HUNT

besides the buildings earlier mentioned, the buildings of the Los Angeles play grounds show the happy versatility and comprehension that have won for Mr. Hunt a most satisfactory degree of success and a recognition of his purely artistic capacity as well as the practical side of his profession.

Mr. Hunt is one of the class of social uplifters who believe in starting with the child as a working basis for future citizenship, and in laying out the playgrounds he has had in mind not only artistic effect, but plans for teaching the children how to play and at the same time to grow strong.

Mr. Hunt has been elected a member of the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects; of the Engineers and Architects' Association of Southern California; of the California Club; of the Los Angeles Country Club, the Craggs Country Club and the Sunset Club.



DENMAN, WILLIAM, Attorney and Publicist, San Francisco, California, was born in San Francisco in 1872, the son of James Denman and Helen V. (Jordan) Denman. His father was principal of the first school in San Francisco under the State system and retired fifty-one years later as the president of the Board of Education. He is thoroughly American, his first American ancestor having arrived in 1631.

He was married in San Francisco, April 4, 1905, to Leslie Van Ness, daughter of the well-known lawyer Thomas C. Van Ness.

From 1881 to 1885 Mr. Denman attended the Clement Grammar School; from 1885 to 1886 the old Lincoln Grammar, and was graduated from Lowell High in 1889. Prior to entering the University of California in 1890, he punched cattle in Nevada for a year, an experience that stood him in good stead years later at the time of the great fire in San Francisco, when he impressed over a hundred teams, sometimes at the point of the pistol, and had food supplies moving from the transport dock through the cinders to the refugee camps while the city was yet burning.

After his graduation from the University, in 1894, he took one year in the Hastings College of the Law, then entered the Harvard Law School and was graduated therefrom in 1897 with the degree of LL. B. Although taking an active part in both athletic and military life at the University, he became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the honor society. Returning to California, he was admitted to the State Bar in 1898, and immediately began active practice.

Mr. Denman's professional experience has been of a widely diversified nature, both in the Federal and in the State courts, and marked by a number of important cases, especially in maritime law. The litigation

growing out of the sinking of the Rio de Janeiro, the explosion of the Progreso, the collision of the Columbia and San Pedro, as well as other causes he argued in the Admiralty courts, aroused interest both in the profession and in the community at large. From 1902 to 1906 Mr. Denman was lecturer and assistant professor of law in the Hastings College and the University of California.



WILLIAM DENMAN

In 1911 he formed a partnership with George Stanley Arnold under the name of Denman & Arnold, the firm conducting a general practice, with offices in the Merchants' Exchange building in San Francisco. He became a member of the non-partisan party when yet in college. His faith in the ultimate removal of the national parties from municipal elections was justified nearly twenty years later by the acceptance by San Francisco of the charter amendment drafted by him prohibiting party nominations and party designations on the ballot.

In 1908 the Mayor appointed him chairman of a committee of public citizens to report on the causes of municipal corruption in San Francisco, and as chairman he drafted the report subsequently known by his name. Mr. Denman has also been very active in the work of the Bar Association and organized the State-wide movement for the non-partisan election of judges. He campaigned, however, in opposition to the recall of judges at popular elections, advocating simplified procedure before the Legislature. He defended the constitutionality of the eight-hour law for women, his opposition to the attempt by the American Protective Association to inject religion into politics, his drafting of the majority election law now in force in San Francisco and his organization of the campaign for its passage.

He is a member of the University, the Pacific-Union, the Unitarian, the Commonwealth and the Sierra clubs, as well as the Bar Association.



MILLER, JOHN BARNES, president of the Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles, California, was born at Port Huron, St. Clair County, Michigan, October 23, 1869. He is the son of John Edgar Miller and Sarah Amelia (Barnes) Miller. His ancestors were of that group of religious refugees from Germany—Mennonites—who settled in Pennsylvania on the invitation of William Penn. He married Carrie Borden Johnson of Yonkers, N. Y., on April 17, 1895. There are five children: Philadelphia Borden, John Borden, Edgar Gail, Morris Barnes and Carrie St. Clair Miller.

Mr. Miller attended public and private schools at Port Huron, Michigan, and graduated from the Ann Arbor School in 1888. He took a special literary course in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, 1888-89, and left college owing to the physical collapse of his father.

The next two years he managed the personal interests of his father and studied law in an office at Port Huron. He planned to take the bar examinations, but in 1892 became interested in a plantation near Delhi, Richmond Parish, Louisiana, and managed it for about two years.

Mr. Miller then returned to Michigan, where his father was again actively engaged in business. They became interested in the steamboat and fuel business, to which he devoted about three years.

In 1896 he disposed of his Eastern interests and moved to Los Angeles. After surveying the investment field for a considerable length of time, Mr. Miller was struck with the wonderful opportunities for development in electric lighting and the utilization of water power for long transmission, a method then little known. When he undertook the development of electric light and power the country around Los Angeles was dotted with numerous little plants, none of which was large enough to attract capital, and consequently not in a position to expand or to render the best service.

By amalgamating a number of these smaller companies—with consequent economies—modernizing plants and methods, and a highly organized management, and by obtaining extensive water power control, Mr. Miller and his associates laid the foundation of what today is one of the most

important public utilities in the West. The organization of this company by Mr. Miller marked the beginning of electrical advancement in Southern California and the birth of an industry that has grown steadily.

Mr. Miller was elected president of the Edison Electric Company in 1901, and through various changes in the form of that corporation has been the directing spirit. When the company was re-

organized several years ago under the name of the Southern California Edison Co. he continued as its executive head, and still retains that position. It is not stretching a point to say that Mr. Miller has been a dominating personality in the growth of the company, but his success in the upbuilding of it is due to his financial rather than to any technical ability.

He was one of the founders of the old Southwestern National Bank, later consolidated with the First National Bank, and of the Los Angeles Trust Company, now the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, in the former of which organizations he remains as director. In addition to those two, and the office of president of the Southern California Edison Company, Mr. Miller is a director and member of the executive committee of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance



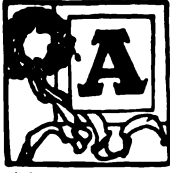
JOHN B. MILLER.

Company, president of the Union Power Company, director of the Sinaloa Land and Water Company, director of the Santa Barbara Gas and Electric Company and a director of the Long Beach Consolidated Gas Company.

The Pacific Mutual is one of the leading life insurance companies on the Pacific Coast, and the other concerns mentioned, such as water, gas and power, are important public utilities in their respective localities, ably managed and modern in every detail. In all of these the progressive policies of Mr. Miller go far toward shaping their courses and expansion.

His clubs are: California, Jonathan, Los Angeles Country and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs, Country, Overland Clubs of Pasadena, Santa Barbara Country Club, University Club of Redlands, Pacific Union and Bohemian Clubs of San Francisco and the Automobile Club of America of New York.

He belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine of Masonry. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon College Fraternity.



ALEXANDER, GEORGE, Mayor of Los Angeles, California, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, September 21, 1839, the son of William Alexander and Mary (Cleland) Alexander. The family came to America in 1850, first settling in Chicago, Illinois. There they lived for about five years, and early in 1856 journeyed to Iowa, where the elder Alexander purchased a large acreage of government land and began work as an agriculturist. Mr. Alexander married Annie Yeiser in Iowa in April, 1862, and to them were born three children, two of whom, Lydia A. and Frank A. Alexander, are still living. The son is a prominent merchant of Redlands, California.

Mr. Alexander's educational opportunities were extremely limited and he began life as a newsboy in Chicago at the age of twelve years. This occupation held him until the family went to Iowa, and then he became a farmer, helping his father with his crops. He remained on the farm until about the time of his marriage, and four months after his wedding he volunteered for service in the Civil War, enlisting in the Union Army.

He served in numerous battles and remained under arms until the conclusion of the War, in 1865. He was with General Grant's army in the campaign around Vicksburg and was under General Banks in the Red River campaign. His regiment was then transferred to the East and placed in General Sheridan's command, serving throughout the Shenandoah Valley campaign. Mr. Alexander was a witness of Sheridan's famous ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek.

When he was mustered out of service Mr. Alexander had to start life over again, and his first position was in a grain warehouse, where he received wages of \$40 per month. He stayed with the firm for five years and during that time became an expert

in the grain business, drawing a salary of \$100, when he quit to go into the grain warehouse business for himself. In 1874 he went to Toledo, Iowa, establishing a business there, and a year later took up a similar enterprise at Dysart, Iowa. In 1886, when he had four large warehouses and a great shipping business under his control, he and his wife visited California and he decided to make his future home there.

Returning to Iowa, he sold out his interests and went to Los Angeles. He spent some time looking over the business field and finally built a feed mill. This he conducted approximately two years, and then, in 1890, entered the political field.

His first public office was that of Inspector in the City Street Department, under E. H. Hutchinson. His ability won him rapid promotion, and in 1893 he was made Chief Deputy. Two years in this position and he entered the County Recorder's office as a clerk, but by the time he left that office, in 1898, he was Chief Deputy Recorder. In 1899 he re-

turned to the Street Dept., and remained there until elected to the Board of County Supervisors, in January, 1901, a position he held eight years. During that time he made a record for honest service and protection of the people's interests. He won a great fight in 1902, against the majority of the Board of County Hospital contracts. He carried the matter successfully through the courts. He made another notable battle when he took a stand, advocated by the Los Angeles Examiner, against the award by private bid of \$3,500,000 for building County good roads.

In 1909 he was chosen Mayor of Los Angeles when the people had recalled the former Mayor from office. At the regular election the following fall he was retained in that office and has filled it down to date. He is a Mason, K. T., member G. A. R., Municipal League, City Club, Chamber of Commerce, Moose Lodge and Union League of L. A.



GEORGE ALEXANDER



YOULE, WILLIAM EDMUND, Oil Well Development, Los Angeles, California, was born at Pontiac, Michigan, August 21, 1847, the son of British parents, his father, William Youle, having been a native of England, while his mother, Mary Youle, was a native of Ireland. He married Mary Murphy, January 18, 1870, at Pontiac, and to them there were born two children, Charles and May Youle.

Mr. Youle attended the public schools of his native city until he was fifteen years of age, but at that time left his books and sought a place for himself in the business world. A year later he went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, then in a greatly undeveloped condition, and it was there he found the proper place for his talents.

Although he was only a boy he engaged boldly in the oil business, and he was one of the first men to develop and refine the crude petroleum after it was pumped from the wells. At the time he began operations the uses of oil were hardly known or appreciated, and he was one of the men who had much to do with educating the public up to the use of what in later days has become one of the prime necessities of life and industry. He started in as a driller and contractor in the year 1863, and for the next thirteen years he was one of the most active, most progressive men in the Pennsylvania fields. He also worked in the West Virginia oil regions and aided there, as he had in Pennsylvania, in the development of the business. He was always among the front rank of the petroleum hunters and led in the search for new territory.

During those years he won the reputation of being one of the most practical and competent men in the business, because he had made it a study and knew it from every angle. He was an expert driller and executive, in fact was capable of handling the product from the selection of land to the marketing of it. He drilled hundreds of wells during his work in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields, and his fame was one of the features of the stories which reached the outside world of the wonderful treasure that had been found in the Keystone State.

As has been told many times before, the days of the oil boom in Pennsylvania, when the petro-

leum beds were first discovered and tapped, were among the most exciting in the industrial history of the United States. Men made fortunes and threw them away, because there were others to be made when the first was gone.

Others, however, kept their wits about them and confined themselves to business. The Rockefellers, the Teagles, the Tillotsons, the McDonalds and Mr. Youle were among this latter class, and they are the men who nursed the oil industry through its infancy, led it through its formative stages and finally brought it up to the point where it is one of the greatest factors in the progress of the world in modern times.

At one point of his career in the Pennsylvania region Mr. Youle was superintendent and general manager of the United Oil Company, at Oil City, and under his direction the property of the company was made a highly successful proposition.

His efforts in connection with the development of this, along with his other work, attracted attention all over the country, and as a result when a company of noted Californians wanted someone to inaugurate the oil business in that State, Mr. Youle was engaged to do it.

This was in the year 1877, when he was engaged by ex-Mayor Bryant, of San Francisco, and D. G. Schofield to bring a drilling outfit and men to California.

He took his men to a point near Newhall, California, and there put down the first producing oil well in the Golden State. This well proved a producer from the very start and it was the beginning of an era of development in California that has meant fortunes for the men engaged in it and provided the State with a new claim to industrial prominence.

After proving the Newhall field by drilling a number of productive wells, Mr. Youle, in the year 1884, moved to the Puente oil region and there repeated the successes that had attended most of his drilling operations in the past.

Six years after he put down his first well in the Puente district attention was called to seepages in that part of Kern County now known as the Sunset fields, and Mr. Youle went there as a contracting well driller.

He remained in that territory from 1890 to



W. E. YOULE

1901, and during those eleven years he put down more than fifty wells, scattered in the Sunset, Midway and the McKittrick fields.

The development of the industry in these regions caused the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to build a branch road to the McKittrick oil fields, and later to the Sunset.

With the introduction of the railroad into the new oil country the business took on new strength, and Mr. Youle may be called the basic factor in its success.

Since those early days the oil business of California has become a great big thriving part of the State's life, and many men have made tremendous fortunes out of it. Mr. Youle may be justly called the pioneer, because he was the first man to demonstrate the practicability of oil wells in the State.

College professors and noted geologists who had been consulted in the matter by prospective investors declared that there was no petroleum to be found in the State, but Mr. Youle and his associates went out and demonstrated in the best kind of a way—by drilling—that it was there, and as a result thousands of wells are now pumping in various parts of the State, millions of dollars are invested, and the California fields are known among the richest and most productive in the world.

Mr. Youle was not only a practical driller, but he was a discoverer as well, and after being the first to find that drilling was practicable, he led in the opening up and promotion of new territory.

He is an expert in the matter of oil lands, and many times he pointed the way to beds that others had never dreamed existed.

He it was who invented an appliance which made deep wells feasible, and much of the credit for finding oil at extreme depths, after the higher levels had failed to produce, is due to him. He is a modest man, however, and does not claim this credit, but facts speak for themselves, and thereby is a man's value to his country indicated.

Mr. Youle's efforts in the discovery and production of oil were not without difficulties other than those presented by nature herself, for many times his experience was matched against the theories of others, and he developed many oil properties against the opposition of other persons less experienced than he.

Oftentimes he was condemned for persisting in sinking his drill hundreds of feet below what was then considered the oil level, his critics declaring that it was impossible to drill to such great depths.

He persisted, however, and when he finally struck oil at the lower levels his suppositions were verified.

In all his work Mr. Youle has been guided by one thing—a firm conviction that California was full of oil, this conviction being based on his many

years of work in the various fields of the United States, and he has succeeded many times in striking oil where others less stout-hearted and capable had failed.

During his career in California, which has spanned almost forty years, Mr. Youle has supervised the drilling of one hundred and seventy-two wells and today he is known as the father of the industry.

In addition to his actual work in the fields, Mr. Youle has been an important factor in the development of uses for the product.

He handled the first carload of oil that was used for fuel purposes by the Lankershim Flour Mills, of Los Angeles.

This was one of the very first instances of the use of oil for fuel, and today the practice has become general in railroads, steamships and industrial plants, besides being largely used for domestic purposes.

As is well known, the use of oil as fuel was delayed for a long time because it was not thought that enough could be produced to make it worth while for the large corporations to install oil burning engines in place of the variety used for coal consumption.

The rapid development of the California fields, however, and the production of oil in such tremendous quantities, swept away this opposition, and, naturally, Mr. Youle was one of the most important men in the inauguration of this modern method of producing power.

His work is well known to the oil men of the world, however, and a complete story of his accomplishments, with their resultant good for commerce and comfort, would fill a volume.

He is honored as the dean of the oil men in California and his advice is sought ever and anon by men desiring to engage in the business. His judgment on these matters is accepted as final and through him many thousands of dollars have been safely invested, adding to the development of the State, while at the same time many other thousands have been saved to the owners who otherwise might have invested in losing propositions. Because of numerous instances of this nature he has come to be recognized as one of the greatest petroleum and oil land authorities in the United States and many men who have made fortunes in that line of endeavor have him to thank for it.

Despite his long service, Mr. Youle is still in harness and takes an active part in the various enterprises in which he is interested.

He is president of the Andrews Oil Company at the present time and gives to it the value of his many years' experience.

He is a strong, vigorous, well preserved man and devotes a tremendous amount of energy to his business.

Mr. Youle is not a clubman, but gives all of his spare time to the quiet enjoyment of his home and family.



W. J. HUNSAKER



HUNSAKER, WILLIAM JEFFERSON, lawyer, Los Angeles, Cal., was born September 21, 1855, in Contra Costa County, Cal., the son of Nicholas Hunsaker and Lois E. (Hastings) Hunsaker. Lansing Warren Hastings, his maternal grand uncle, was a member of the First Constitutional Convention of California. Mr. Hunsaker married Florence Virginia McFarland February 26, 1879, at San Diego, Cal. There are four children—Mary Cameron, Florence King, Rose Margaret and Daniel McFarland Hunsaker.

He attended the public schools of Contra Costa County and San Diego up to the age of 16, when he left to learn the printer's trade. He began as a printer's devil on the "Bulletin" in San Diego, worked as a journeyman printer on the "Bulletin" and the San Diego "World" for two years and a half, then took up the study of law in the office of A. C. Baker, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona. He was admitted to the bar by the District Court of San Diego County, 1876, and by the California Supreme Court in 1882; practiced at San Diego, 1876 to 1880, when he located at Tombstone, Ariz., remaining there one year. He then returned to San Diego and in 1882 was elected District Attorney for the county. He served until 1884, when he resumed private practice. In 1886 he formed a partnership with E. W. Britt as Hunsaker and Britt. In 1892 Mr. Hunsaker moved to Los Angeles and has since resided and practiced his profession there. In 1900 he and Mr. Britt resumed their partnership relations, which still continue. Mr. Hunsaker has figured in many notable cases, among others the Robert Crawford Smith and Dalter will contests and the Tingley and Hearne libel cases. He is a member of the Am. Bar Ass'n, Cal. State Bar Ass'n, University, Jonathan and California Clubs.



WILLIAM BAYLY



BAYLY, WILLIAM, mining, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Missouri, having been born at Lexington, that State, in the year 1856. He is the son of Charles B. Bayley and Matilda (Russell) Bayly. He married Eva Houghton at Del Norte, Colorado, in the year of 1876, and to them there have been born two children—William Bayly, Jr., and Charles H. Bayly.

Mr. Bayly is one of those successful American business men who did not have opportunity or time to devote to his education before going out into the world to start his life career. His family having moved from Lexington to St. Louis, Missouri, when he was a child, he attended the public schools of the latter city in the Civil War period. At the age of 16 years he gave up his studies and decided to seek his fortune in the West. He went to Colorado and engaged in the hardware business with Alva Adams, a pioneer of Colorado, who afterwards became Governor and is today one of the richest men in the Silver State and one of those who have done much to develop that commonwealth. Between them the two young merchants built up a thriving business.

Mr. Bayly remained in this business for twenty years, during which time he made a considerable fortune. After two decades in the one line, he engaged in the mining business and has been in it ever since. He has mined on an extensive scale in Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California, and today is one of the conspicuous men in the business.

He left Denver in 1895 and went to Los Angeles to establish his home. Since becoming a citizen of the Southern California metropolis he has aided in every movement for the development of the city and Southern California.

He is a member of the California Club of Los Angeles.



LEY, ADOLFO, Banker, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, was born at Gnesen, Prussia, Germany, May 24, 1864, the descendant of families that have long been prominent in the business and financial affairs of the great Prussian German state. His father was Boas Bley and his mother Bertha Seldner, daughter of a merchant. He married Manuela Rivera, a beautiful Mexican girl, at Guaymas, Mexico, November 19, 1893.

He was a pupil in the public schools of his native city until he was nine years old and then was placed in the Gnesener Gymnasium, a high school, in which the body as well as the brain of the boy was trained. There the boys were taught gymnastics and physical culture, and the value of this feature of his education is shown in the physique of Mr. Bley, who, at the age of forty-eight, is a man of wonderful strength and endurance. Mr. Bley remained at the gymnasium for seven years, studying Latin and Greek the last three years of his course, but in 1880 left school to go into business life.

His uncle, a member of the firm of Seldner and Von Borstel, had gone to Mexico many years previously and his firm was one of the leading business houses of Guaymas, when young Bley started in first as a bookkeeper and remained in that position for seven years, during which time he became thoroughly conversant with the business. In 1887, he was made representative of the firm and continued in that capacity until 1890, when, his exceptional ability having done much for the progress of the firm, he was taken in as a partner. He held his interest for more than two years, then withdrew to go into business for himself.

In 1893, he organized the Bley Hermanos, with his brother Simon, for the conduct of a general merchandise business. They located in Hermosillo and the business was a suc-

cess from the start. They have added to it continually each year and today they are among the largest importers in the entire republic of Mexico. Mr. Bley's administration of his own business won him a position among the leaders of the commercial world in the State of Sonora and he came within a very short time to be regarded as one of the state's principal citizens. In 1897, with a

splendid record and credit to back him, Mr. Bley associated himself with other enterprising men there and they founded the Banco de Sonora of Hermosillo, now one of the most stable financial institutions in the country. Mr. Bley was elected a director of the new institution and there, as in his first position in life, his ability as an executive was recognized and within a short time he was made president of the bank, an office he now holds.

In the year 1904, Mr. Bley, in company with a number of others, organized the Compania Industrial del Pacifico, with a capital of \$1,000,000. A large factory was built near Hermosillo, and now is one of the most

important industries in the state of Sonora.

In 1910, he with two prominent Sonora men, obtained another banking concession from the Mexican government and they established the Mortgage and Farmers Bank, an enterprise capitalized at \$2,000,000. The bank began operations in March, 1911, and in six months was a success. Its stockholders are, in the majority, the same as those in the Banco de Sonora. The Banco de Sonora has a capital of \$1,500,000, and a surplus of \$1,200,000. For the last ten years it has paid dividends of sixteen per cent on its stock.

Mr. Bley is Vice President of the Compania Naviera del Pacifico, a steamship line operating between Mexican, South American and United States ports. He has been President of the Chamber of Commerce of Hermosillo, Mexico, for seven years.

Mr. Bley speaks Spanish like a native, German, English and French.



ADOLFO BLEY



MOORE, DR. MELVIN L., Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born at South Bend, Indiana, December 20, 1859. He is the son of Dr. Robert Melvin Moore and Maria (Asire) Moore. He married Elizabeth Holler, at South Bend, Indiana, in 1879. They have two children, Dr. Edward Clarence Moore and Lillian, now Mrs. Le Roy Edwards.

Dr. Moore's male ancestors were all identified with the medical profession since about the time of the Declaration of Independence. His father was the first graduate physician in the State of Ohio and practiced in South Bend and vicinity for more than a score of years, being one of the most highly respected men in the community.

Dr. Melvin Moore is one of the most thorough men in the profession today. He received his early education in the public schools of South Bend, and upon the conclusion of this work entered Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Ind., where he finished his academic studies in 1878.

Leaving his native state that year, he went to Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Ill., where he began the study of medicine. He spent three years there and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1880.

Although he was a qualified physician, and could have started in practice at once, Dr. Moore decided that he would study further in order to better equip himself for his professional career. Accordingly he went to New York and entered Bellevue College. He spent two years there, applying himself principally to surgery, and in 1882, after two years in the institution, he was given another degree of medicine. After practicing a number of years, Dr. Moore went abroad to study the methods and hospitals of the Old World. He first went to Berlin, where he took post-graduate work under the tutelage of some of Germany's greatest surgeons, and after a considerable period there went to Vienna to

study under the great specialists of that city. He was highly regarded by his mentors there and was given numerous opportunities to improve his knowledge of the subject he desired to master.

Dr. Moore began practice at South Bend, Ind., where he followed in his father's footsteps for five years. His health failed him, and in 1887 he left that state and moved to

Los Angeles, California, where he has been identified in a professional and social way for over twenty-four years.

He returned to Indiana for a brief interval and then spent a winter in Central Florida. After that short period in the health resorts of Florida he moved permanently to Southern California.

He formed a partnership with Dr. F. T. Bicknell, of Los Angeles, and they were associated for sixteen years. Both partners earned lasting reputations.

Dr. Moore at an early period began the study of gynecology and obstetrics. His proficiency and ability in those subjects gave him an authoritative standing in that branch of the profession

and in 1892 he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics at the Medical College of the University of California, located at Berkeley. That professorship he has retained for nineteen years.

He is most highly respected in professional and social circles of California and has played a prominent part in the upbuilding of the medical profession of Southern California and the entire West.

Dr. Moore holds membership in the leading professional societies of the country, such as the American Medical Association, Los Angeles County Medical Society, District Medical Society of Southern California, Pathological Society of Los Angeles, and the Medical Society of the State of California.

He is an Elk and a member of both the University Club and the California Club of Los Angeles.



DR. M. L. MOORE



MOORE, DR. EDWARD CLARENCE, Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born January 20, 1882, at South Bend, Indiana, the son of Dr. Melvin L. Moore and Elizabeth (Holler) Moore. He married Helen Rowland at Los Angeles, April 18, 1906, and to them have been born two children, William Rowland and Helen Elizabeth Moore.

Dr. Moore is the youngest of a line of physicians noted in America for more than a hundred years, and known particularly in Indiana and in California as men of high scholarly attainments. His grandfather, Dr. Robert Moore, was the first graduate physician of the State of Indiana and his father is one of the most prominent physicians in the West.

Dr. Moore was taken to Los Angeles by his parents when he was three years of age and has spent his life there since that time. He attended the public schools of Los Angeles in his boyhood and upon completion of his high school work went back to his native State, where he studied for one year at Notre Dame University, the famous Hoosier State educational institution. This was the year 1897. The next year he returned to school at Los Angeles, entering the Belmont Preparatory School to fit himself for an admission to the University of California. He was at the preparatory school for two years.

He determined to follow in the footsteps of his father and early ancestors, and in 1900 he was admitted to the medical department of the University of California. This necessitated four years of study, at the end of which period he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in June, 1904.

Dr. Moore's father at that time, as now, was a leader in the profession in Los Angeles, and as he has studied extensively in the laboratories and hospitals in Europe in fitting himself for his practice, he was enabled to give of his great knowledge and ex-

perience to his son. The latter, immediately upon passing the State examinations, went into partnership with his father. His professional life, from the day of starting, was a most active one and for three years he worked with his father, devoting himself principally to surgery. In 1907 there came a period when he felt he could quit his practice for additional study. He went to Rochester,

Minnesota, where he became clinical assistant to the celebrated brother surgeons, Drs. Mayo, whose famous sanitarium in the little northwestern town is one of the most famous institutions in the world of surgical science.

People go to the Mayos from all parts of the world, and some of their feats in surgery have not only startled the medical profession, but have made history for it. To be an associate of these great surgeons is a privilege accorded to few men. Dr. Moore was with the Mayos for a year, during which time he aided them in the performance of many of their wonderful operations and gained an experience that is almost invaluable to him. Later, in 1911, he spent three

months additional with the Drs. Mayo.

Returning to Los Angeles in 1908, he resumed his practice with his father as chief surgeon of the firm of Drs. Moore, Moore & White, and at the present time handles nothing but surgical cases.

Dr. Moore's expert work in the field of surgery placed him on the faculty of the Los Angeles Dept. of Medicine of the University of Cal., which position he has retained. He was made one of two surgeons to the L. A. Aqueduct Commission and is one of the attending surgeons to L. A. County Hospital.

He is a Director of the California Hospital and is an active member of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the L. A. Clinical and Pathological Society, L. A. County Medical Society, Cal. State Medical Society and others. He is a member of the California and the Los Angeles Country clubs.



DR. E. C. MOORE



HAWGOOD, HARRY, Civil and Hydraulic Engineer, Los Angeles, California, is a native of the British Empire, being born in Derbyshire, England, on April 28, 1853. He is the son of William Hawgood and Sarah A. (Pike) Hawgood. He married Harriet E. McWain of Vermont in 1887 in Oregon.

Mr. Hawgood received his education in the schools of England. He attended the City of London School, one of the oldest institutions of its nature in the British Empire, having been founded in 1442; it is closely identified with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. While attending this school he was a fellow student of the man who is today at the head of British politics, Premier Asquith. Later he studied civil and mechanical engineering on municipal water works, and afterward in one of the largest shipbuilding yards on the River Thames.

Shortly after finishing his studies in England he received in 1874 an appointment which carried him into South Africa, where he was engaged in designing structures for the Cape of Good Hope government railways, serving under a five years' contract. He became Assistant Resident Engineer in the Maintenance Department of the government railways in that region, where he fulfilled his contract to the day. He returned to England in 1879, and received commendatory letters from the British Government officials, and in 1880 came to America and located at Madison, Wisconsin. Shortly afterward he was made Assistant Engineer of Construction on the Madison and Milwaukee line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and his rise in the engineering world was rapid.

In 1881 he was made Locating Engineer, reconnoitering for extensions of the Utah Northern Railway, now the Oregon Short Line, in Idaho and Montana. He continued in this capacity for two years and laid out and constructed some of the most difficult pieces of railway construction known in that region.

In 1884 he was Resident Engineer in charge of construction from Le Grande to Baker City, Oregon, on the Oregon Railway and Navigation System.

A year later he resigned to follow private practice in hydraulic and railroad engineering at Port-

land, Oregon. He met with success and in a short time became Consulting Engineer for the Receiver of the Oregonian Railroad and the Chief Engineer of Construction on the Portland, Willamette Valley Railway. He was appointed by the Governor of Oregon as one of the commissioners to determine and fix the length of the navigable draw-span on the railroad bridge across the Willamette River. In May, 1888, after the purchase of the P. and W. V. Railway by the Southern Pacific System, Mr. Hawgood

became Resident Engineer for that road and was located at Los Angeles in charge of the lines between that city and El Paso, Texas. He continued in that position up to 1894, when he resigned to enter into practice as Consulting Engineer.

When the San Pedro-Santa Monica Harbor controversy arose Mr. Hawgood took a prominent part in that matter, making a thorough study of the question. In 1896 he made the engineering argument in favor of San Pedro before the Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, and later argued the same question in Los Angeles before what was known as the Walker Harbor Board, a special board appointed by the President of the United States to select the harbor site.

He followed chiefly hydraulics and power engineering up to 1900. At that time he accepted the position of Chief Engineer in the location and construction of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, notable among his structures being the large concrete viaduct over the Santa Ana River near Riverside. In 1904, his services with the railroad company being finished, he resumed practice as Consulting Engineer.

Since locating in Los Angeles, in 1888, Mr. Hawgood has been engaged as a hydraulic consulting engineer by the City of Los Angeles and other municipalities. He has done excellent service for the Los Angeles City Water Company, the Kern River Company, the Pacific Light and Power Company and various others throughout the West.

Mr. Hawgood has an international reputation. He holds memberships in the following: Institution of Civil Engineers, London; American Society of Civil Engineers; American Railway Engineering Association, and was formerly President of the Engineers and Architects' Association of So. Cal. He is a member of the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles.



HARRY HAWGOOD



BOOTH, WILLIS H., Banking and Real Estate, Los Angeles, California, was born in Winnemucca, Nevada, on February 15, 1874, the son of L. Booth and Ellen Ann (Bratt) Booth. He married Chancie Ferris, in Los Angeles, January 21, 1899, and to them there has been born one child, Ferris H. Booth. Mr. Booth missed by five years becoming a son of California, for it was at that age that he was taken to Los Angeles, where he has grown up with the city, being educated in its public schools and the University of California.

His family owning the firm of L. Booth & Sons, a large machinery house of Los Angeles, Mr. Booth, upon the completion of his education, in 1895, entered at once in that business, being made treasurer of the firm. He held this office for approximately thirteen years, becoming a commercial and a civic factor. In 1908 the Booth Company was consolidated with the Smith Machinery Company, under the name of the Smith-Booth-Usher Company, at the present time one of the leaders in its line on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Booth was elected secretary of the new firm, a position he still retains.

Two years prior to the merger of the machinery concerns, Mr. Booth aided in the organization of the Pacific Electric Heating Company, a concern manufacturing electric heating appliances at Ontario, California, and he was elected vice president of it. This company has a large plant as its California base and in addition has branch factories in Chicago, New York, Vancouver, B. C., and Toronto, Canada. The whole put together make it one of the large modern electric industries, with most promising prospects for the future.

Although he devotes a great deal of his time to this corporation's affairs, Mr. Booth has other interests which claim his attention and into each of which he injects the spirit

of progress. He was elected vice president of the Equitable Savings Bank, one of the large Los Angeles financial institutions, in 1908, and still occupies that office. He is also treasurer of the Booth Investment Company, a Booth family corporation, with real estate and other holdings in and about the city. Mr. Booth has been one of the conspicuous men in the growth and improve-

ment of Los Angeles and has figured in practically every movement having for its object the improvement of the city and its establishment as a metropolitan municipality.

He was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles in 1909, and during his administration numerous plans for the upbuilding of the city were originated and carried to a successful issue. One work in which he was most active was the annexation of San Pedro to Los Angeles, a transformation that made Los Angeles a deep water port and placed it in line for the commercial benefits that are sure to accrue to the entire Pacific Coast with the opening of the Panama Canal. Work



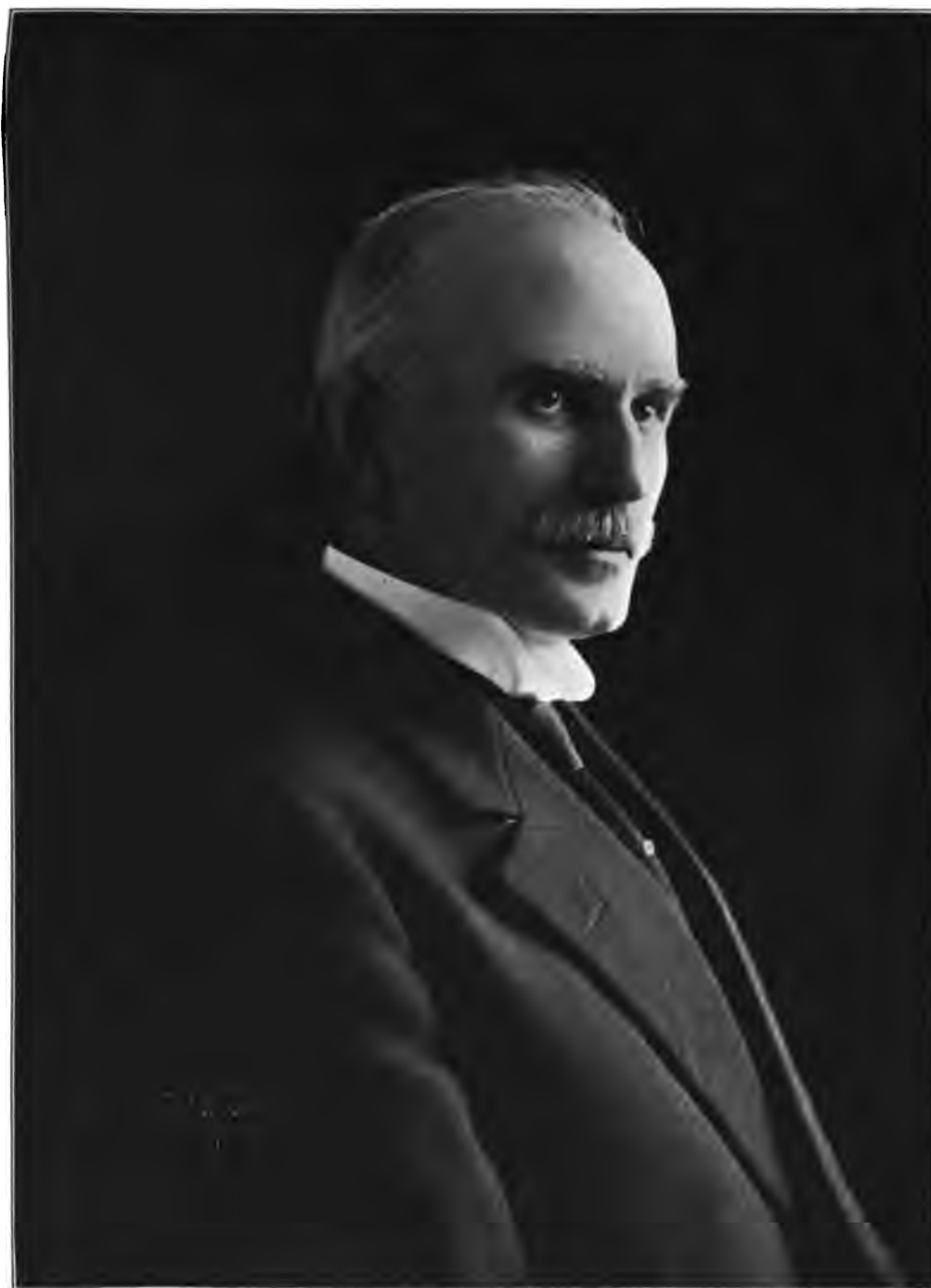
WILLIS H. BOOTH

of building a modern harbor is now in progress and Mr. Booth has been an ardent advocate of this at all times.

He was president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast in 1910, and under his leadership a commercial delegation, made up of leading men in all the organizations in the association, toured the Orient in a study of conditions and to devise means for increasing American strength in that part of the world.

He is Commander of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, and holds membership in the leading clubs of his city, among them the Jonathan Club, Sunset Club, California Club and the Los Angeles Country Club.

Mr. Booth has been an ardent supporter of higher education. He has recently been honored by being chosen a director of Occidental College.



W. L. HATHAWAY



HATHAWAY, WILLIAM LEE, San Francisco, California, Manager for California, Nevada and the Hawaiian Islands of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 15, 1867, the son of William H. Hathaway and Mary (Clancy) Hathaway. His paternal origin is of the old Puritan stock, with its source in the Isle of Wight, while his maternal ancestors were Irish and English landowners. Mr. Hathaway's paternal grandfather was prominent among the early settlers of Oregon, to which territory he came from New Bedford, Massachusetts, in the late thirties; and he, together with his companions who first cast their lot in the Umpqua Valley, below Roseburg, became the progenitors of nearly every important family of Douglas County.

On May 13, 1893, Mr. Hathaway was married at Colusa, California, to Miss Caro Paulson and they are the parents of two daughters, Marie Craig and Mabel Clancy Hathaway.

William L. Hathaway's early boyhood was passed in Oregon, his father having been the first of Captain Hathaway's relatives to join him there, in 1868. He attended the public schools in Ashland, Oregon, and later, when his family moved to California, which State they had first reached a few days before the big earthquake of 1868, he continued his schooling at Yreka, transferring thence to Colusa. After a two years' course in the night school of the Atkinson Business College at Sacramento, during which time he was employed by the firm of Waterhouse & Lester, wholesalers of wagon materials, he engaged in the real estate and brokerage business in the Puget Sound country, dealing largely in timber lands. Returning to California in 1892, he entered the employ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, through A. B. Forbes, at that time the company's chief representative on the Coast.

Since his entrance into the insurance world Mr. Hathaway's work has been closely connected with the agency end of the business. He early conceived the idea of transforming the previously existing methods to a system that has formed the basis of the present procedure. This consisted largely in eliminating the extravagant cost of getting business and in educating for insurance young men who were doing fairly well in other walks of life. He acted on the theory that a man capable of success in other activities could succeed in life insurance. Strong in this belief, he organized in the insurance world a new force, which has proved a benefit to the companies and to the agents alike. Naturally, his ideas and work attracted wide attention and led to an extension, which the company called upon him to achieve, throughout the United States. During the years that he was absent on this mission he visited every important city in

America and Canada and traveled abroad as well.

His absorbing ambition to become the head of the San Francisco office prompted him to reject many flattering offers of a choice of locations elsewhere and to return to that city, where, on January 1, 1906, he took charge of the local office. He was well on the way toward the development of the business when the great disaster befell.

During those trying days Mr. Hathaway's enthusiastic advocacy of a return of all the business houses to their old stands and his re-establishment of his own company in its own quarters, "almost before the pavements were cold," were potent influences in encouraging others to follow his example. His company was not only the first to transact any business in the burnt financial district, but it is well known that the results of his trips to New York to divert some of those millions to the parched business channels of San Francisco are responsible for about \$20,000,000 of real money contributed to the rebuilding of the city. The general recognition of his great work has helped him not only in his insurance business, but also in his connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company, which, both in the early struggles, and later through his memberships of the Ways and Means, the Counties and other important committees, he has greatly aided in the quest for funds and by the force of example.

His abundant energies are now focused on the idea he has conceived for a Panama-Pacific World's Insurance Congress in San Francisco in the year 1915. In this connection he has traveled much in the East, and his work for this great end has received the heartiest encouragement from the presidents of all the leading insurance companies in America and in foreign countries. Mr. Hathaway, as chairman of the congress, whose membership includes the presidents of all the California insurance companies, and every prominent business man connected therewith in San Francisco, feels justly proud of the honor conferred upon him.

But his greatest service for his city and state is to be found in his share of the honors of victory in the memorable fight for the Exposition. When the battle was waging in Washington this insurance association, under Mr. Hathaway's direction, who as chairman conducted the operations, did such heroic service that the papers of New Orleans gave as one of the three principal reasons why that city lost the fight the fact that all the big Eastern insurance companies were lined up for San Francisco.

He is prominent in the affairs of the National Association of Life Underwriters, the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and the Home Industry League, and is a member of the Press Club and the Presidio Golf Club. He devotes much time and energy to all business organizations connected with the upbuilding of the city and State, and has contributed as a writer to insurance publications.



JAMES SLAUSON



SLAUSON, JAMES, Capitalist, Los Angeles, California, was born at Austin, Nevada, Oct. 7, 1865. His father was Jonathan Sayre Slauson and his mother Sarah R. (Blum) Slauson. He moved to California when a child, settling in San Francisco in 1870, went to Los Angeles in 1874, where he has since resided.

In 1880 he began his business career when he entered the Los Angeles County Bank, since discontinued. He remained with this banking firm for five years.

He accepted the secretaryship of the Azusa Land and Water Company in 1885. In 1890 he set out six hundred acres of orchard land, owned now by the Azusa Foothill Citrus Company, of which he is president, and from that time has been developing agricultural undertakings in connection with his banking interests.

Mr. Slauson has been identified with agricultural pursuits in Southern California for many years, and his work in dealing with big land organizations and in promoting agricultural enterprises has been uniformly successful. He is actively interested in a number of corporate organizations, among which are the following: Azusa Foothill Citrus Company, president; Azusa Agricultural Water Company, president; First National Bank, Azusa, director; Equitable Savings Bank, Los Angeles, director; Western Union Oil Company, director; Sixth Agricultural Association, director; Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, president.

He is a director of the California Club, vice president of the Bolsa Chico Gun Club, active member Los Angeles Country Club, Annandale Country Club, University Club and Sunset Club, of which he was president in 1910. He is a director and treasurer of the Los Angeles Symphony Association.



DANA R. WELLER



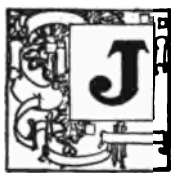
WELLER, DANA REID, Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California, was born in Oneoto, Superior County, Minnesota, March 24, 1874. His father was Levi W. Weller and his mother Cordelia (Woods) Weller. He married Jessica Rhodes in Los Angeles, Cal., October 14, 1897. To them was born a daughter, Katherine Weller.

Mr. Weller was taken to Los Angeles when he was an infant. He received his education in the grammar schools of Los Angeles, Los Angeles High School, and finally in the Los Angeles Normal.

Upon leaving school, Mr. Weller entered the office of his present partner, John T. Jones, as a stenographer and student. This was in August, 1903. He read law for approximately two years, and in April, 1895, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California. In 1899 he was admitted to practice before the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in 1899. With his admission to the bar Mr. Weller was taken into partnership by Mr. Jones, and the firm has continued down to date under the title of Jones and Weller.

In addition to his legal work, Mr. Weller is interested in various business organizations. Also he is a conspicuous figure in the military circles of Los Angeles. He served through the Spanish-American war as Major of the Seventh California Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, his service continuing from May to December, 1898; from Sept. 16, 1899, to June 30, 1901, he was captain of the Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, the latter service being in the Philippines.

Mr. Weller is a member of the Union League Club of Los Angeles, of which organization he was president in 1909; Chamber of Commerce, San Gabriel Country Club, Los Angeles City Club, United Spanish War Veterans, Roosevelt Camp No. 9, and Grand Master of Masons in California in 1911.



JOYNER, FRANK HALL, Highway Engineer, Los Angeles, California, is a New Englander by birth, being born at North Egremont, Massachusetts, January 20, 1862. His father was Loomis M. Joyner and his mother Mary L. (Cross) Joyner. Mr. Joyner is a direct descendant of Joseph Loomis, who settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639, and the original founder in America of the large Loomis family. He is also descended from Robert Joyner, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary War. On both sides Mr. Joyner is a pure Yankee. He married Clara Estelle Curtiss, October 4, 1888, at Brooklyn, New York. There is one child, Mary C. Joyner.

Mr. Joyner attended a district school in North Egremont, Mass., and later the High School of Great Barrington, Mass. He studied at Carter's Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., and took a course at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

The first actual work of his career began in 1881, when he became a chainman with the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad. His intelligent effort won him the advanced position of assistant engineer, which station he held for nearly three years. In 1885 he was made resident engineer for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, with headquarters at Des Plaines, Illinois. There he remained and practiced for the following year.

In the latter part of 1886 Mr. Joyner became engineer at the end of track and assistant superintendent of construction with the Fitzgerald and Mallory Company, and the D. M. and A., a branch of the Missouri Pacific system. He was continued in this position for a period of over a year. During all this time Mr. Joyner was not merely performing his duty, he was making a deep study all the while of the great engineering problems of the day and seeking that branch which held

the greatest promise for the future.

In 1887 he left railroad engineering to take a responsible position with Morrison and Corthell, engineers in Chicago. He was given charge of the preparation of stone for the bridge over the Ohio River at Cairo and bridges over the Mississippi River at St. Louis and at Memphis. He had charge of the construction of a number of minor bridges in and around Chicago.

He also filled the office of City Engineer at Bedford, Indiana, where he continued until the latter part of 1891, when he resigned and at the same time resigned from the Morrison and Corthell Company.

In 1892 he accepted a position with the Pejepscot Paper Company, one of the largest establishments of its kind in the State of Maine. He became Assistant Engineer on the construction of dams and pulp mill plants for this company.

Mr. Joyner took up highway engineering in 1896. His first services in that great field were with the Massachusetts Highway Commission. After two successful years



F. H. JOYNER

he was advanced to Division Engineer in 1898, which position he held until February 1, 1911, when he resigned to accept the position of Engineer in charge of Maintenance and Repair of Main Highways of Los Angeles County.

His fame as a highway engineer had become so well known throughout a greater part of the continent that during the early part of 1911 the Los Angeles County Highway Commission, finding themselves in need of a professional head, determined to send for him.

He accepted their offer and went at once to Los Angeles and took up the duties of the position.

He held the position until the following July, when he was appointed Chief Engineer for the Los Angeles County Highway Commission, which position he holds at the present time.



HAMPTON, WILLIAM E., Manufacturer, Los Angeles, California, was born in Illinois, August 18th, 1852. His father was William Edward Hampton and his mother Matilda M. (Eastin) Hampton. He was married to Frances Wilhoit, of Charleston, Illinois, in the private chapel of the Sisters of Providence in Indianapolis, Indiana, by the Right Reverend Francis Silas Chatard, D.D., Bishop of Vincennes.

At the age of fifteen years he began his first work in the wholesale and retail grocery of Wright-Minton & Co., of Charleston, Illinois. After working in this establishment for three years he became the traveling agent and cashier for the commission house of C. P. Troy & Co., of New York, remaining in this position until 1876.

At this time he returned to Charleston, Illinois, and established the dry goods house of Ray & Hampton. In 1879 Mr. Hampton purchased the entire interest of his partner and continued in the dry goods business in his own name very successfully until 1886, when he retired and moved to the Pacific Coast, and after living a retired life and traveling for two years, moved to San Francisco.

In 1890 he built a factory in San Francisco for the manufacture of patent non-shrinking wooden tanks, and this was the birth of an industry which he has built up until today it is the largest manufacturing concern of its kind in the world. He managed and conducted the original business for two years in the name of "W. E. Hampton" and then changed the name of the business to "Pacific Tank Co., W. E. Hampton, Proprietor," and continued the business under this name for eleven years, having established branches and agencies throughout the Pacific Coast States and then had the business incorporated under the name of "Pacific Tank Company," Mr. Hampton retaining the presidency and active management of the business.

In 1898 Mr. Hampton decided to make his home in Los Angeles, moved his residence to this city and built a factory for the manufacture of his product. In 1904 he built another factory at Olympia, Washington, and when this was destroyed by fire in 1909, he built a factory in Portland, Oregon, giving him a chain of factories in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, Oregon, from which he

ships his product to all parts of the world. In 1900 Mr. Hampton purchased the controlling interest of the California Redwood Pipe Company and organized as its successor the National Wood Pipe Company. A year later he branched out into the manufacturing and contracting business on a larger scale in Los Angeles, organizing the Pacific Coast Planing Mill Company, built a large factory and took the active management of this company.

In 1906, the year of the great fire in San Francisco, Mr. Hampton purchased the stock and business of the Mercantile Box Co. of that city, reorganized it and built the plant which he still owns and operates on Berry street in San Francisco.

In 1909 the business of the Pacific Tank Company and the National Wood Pipe Company was consolidated under the corporate name of "Pacific Tank & Pipe Company," the combined business now being under Mr. Hampton's personal management, and he is today President and General Manager of the manufacturing companies which he has established, Pacific Tank & Pipe Company, Pacific Coast Planing Mill Company, National Wood Pipe Company and Mercantile Box Company, with offices and factories in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, Oregon.

He also holds directorships in the following companies and organizations: Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, Olympia National Bank, Associated Jobbers of Los Angeles, Municipal League of Los Angeles, Columbus Club of Los Angeles, and is President of the Industrial Realty Company of Los Angeles. He holds a similar position with the Factory Site Company, and is Vice President of the Tidings Publishing Company.

At the present time he is a member of the Special Harbor Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which has in its hands the future of the Los Angeles Harbor. This committee is working in conjunction with the civic authorities on plans by which they hope to make it one of the most important ports to be engaged in world trade with the completion of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Hampton is Past Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus of Los Angeles, and is a member of the California, Jonathan, Newman, Columbus and Gamut Clubs of Los Angeles and of the Los Angeles Country Club.



WILLIAM E. HAMPTON



HAYDEN, THOMAS EDWARD, Lawyer and Educator, San Francisco, California, was born in 1868, in Bleeker, New York, the son of Charles C. and Maria (Howells) Hayden.

At the age of 12 he left the village school of Williamstown, New York, to become a clerk in the country store. At 13 he accepted a position as teacher of forty-five ungraded pupils in the winter school of the village. In the spring of 1882 he entered Pulaski Academy of Pulaski, New York, attending during the spring and fall terms and paying his expenses by teaching and working at other employments. He was graduated from Pulaski Academy's classical department in 1885, and for the next two years, 1886-87, was principal of the village school of Fine, New York. His next step was into Hamilton College, in 1887, where he became business manager of the Hamilton Literary Magazine, and during his vacations, until 1891, stimulated his practical senses by learning the tanner's trade.

In 1891 Mr. Hayden was still in Clinton, New York, where he organized the Clinton High School, and until 1893 was the principal thereof. The years 1894 to 1900 find him again nomadic, a superintendent at Waterville and a lecturer on literary and political subjects at the summer schools and the Chautauqua in different parts of New York State. But while he was at Hamilton College he had been reading law and developing his taste for the profession. In addition to the degree of A. B., which he had taken in 1891, he was graduated in the following year with an A. M., cum laude, from a special course in constitutional law. He went to California in 1900, completed his law studies at Stanford, 1901-03, and then opened an office in San Francisco as the head of the firm of Hayden, Alderman and Oakford. This partnership continued, with gratifying success, until shortly after the earthquake in 1906, when Mr. Alderman's departure for

Arizona left the local business in the hands of the two other members of the firm. In 1907 Mr. Oakford withdrew to accept a flattering offer elsewhere, and since then Mr. Hayden has practiced alone.

He had not been established long in San Francisco before he became active in politics. This was evidenced chiefly by his candidacy for Congress, as a Democrat, from the Fifth Congressional District, and subsequently by his Assistant City Attorneyship, under Percy V. Long, in 1908. In the following year he became a member and President of the Board of Education.

His legal work for the city is especially marked, both by his services as counsel of the Board of Education, acting under his appointment by Mayor Taylor, and also as counsel for the city in the final settlement of the eastern boundary of the Presidio Reservation, which had been in dispute for about forty years. In the former capacity he was a leading spirit in the injunction proceedings against Mayor McCarthy's appointees; again, in the mandamus proceedings in the case of



THOMAS E. HAYDEN

Bannerman vs. Boyd, against the Auditor, he succeeded in establishing before the Supreme Court a principal of charter interpretation differing widely from the rule believed to have been made in the Carter case, wherein it was held that the Mayor did not have to specify the cause for removal.

Aside from his legal and educational work, Mr. Hayden has taken interest in oil and mining development and is interested financially in both fields.

In college Mr. Hayden was the senior prize debater and chemist and was a Phi Beta Kappa man, a society that in every respect represents the best traditions and scholarship of college life. He is ex-president of the Iroquois Club, member of the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, San Francisco Settlement Association and the People's Place.



DR. JOHN R. HAYNES



AYNES, DR. JOHN RANDOLPH, Physician, Los Angeles, California; born Fairmont Springs, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1853; Father, James Sydney Haynes; mother, Elvira Mann (Koons) Haynes. At the age of 21 he received the degrees of M. D. and Ph. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Eight years later he married Miss Dora Fellows of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Owing to the ill health of members of his family he removed to Los Angeles in 1887, after thirteen years' practice in Philadelphia. Here he engaged in the practice of medicine with his brother Francis, who attained great eminence as a surgeon, but whose brilliant career was in 1898 cut short by death.

Dr. J. R. Haynes has served as a member of the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission, with the exception of a few months' interval, from the date of its inception in 1903. In 1900 he organized The Direct Legislation League of California and has served as its president up to the present time.

Dr. Haynes is referred to in the "California Outlook" of September 9, 1911, by its editor, Mr. Charles D. Willard, in the following terms:

"There is in Dr. John R. Haynes some of the material of which great law-makers are made, also something of the hero and martyr, also a bit of the prophet and seer, and a lot of the keen, vigorous man of affairs. It took all of that to accomplish what he has put to his credit in the State of California. He arrived in Los Angeles from Philadelphia in 1887 and started right to work for direct legislation. It took ten years to make the people understand what it was, and then five years more to get it into the Los Angeles city charter. He did it; nobody can dispute the honor with him; and he was abused and insulted every inch of the way. For ten years and more he has been urging every State Legislature to let the people vote on a "people's-rule" amendment. At last he won that fight. Incidentally, as mere side issues, it might be mentioned that he is one of the most eminent physicians of California, that he is one of the city's largest property holders, and that he is personally one of the most popular men in that part of the country."

The foregoing gives some insight into the progressive, practical quality which dominates Dr. Haynes' efforts in behalf of all worthy movements calculated by him to be for the greatest good of the greatest number.

He was the first to agitate the question of the adoption of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall provisions for the city of Los Angeles, and largely through his untiring energy they became, in 1903, a part of the city's charter. The incorporation of the "Re-

call" was especially his individual work; the first application of the principle, in fact, into the actual machinery of government. On this account he is known throughout the country as the "Father of the Recall." At the time of its adoption Los Angeles was the only community in the world where a majority of the electors had at any time the power to discharge unsatisfactory officials. Since that date the Recall has been adopted by more than two hundred American cities and by three States.

Immediately after the adoption of these Direct Legislation provisions by the city, Dr. Haynes set to work to secure the same measures for the State; and after eight years of unremitting effort they were adopted in the election of October 10, 1911, by a majority of 4 to 1.

An instance of the practical value of the Initiative in government affairs occurred several years ago, when Dr. Haynes, by its use, compelled the street railways in Los Angeles to equip their cars with efficient fenders, resulting in an enormous saving of life. At that time the city of Los Angeles had the highest fatality rate from street car accidents of any city in the world. After correspondence with officials of seventy-four cities in Europe and America, he drew up a safety fender ordinance, which, by means of an initiative petition, he forced through an unwilling street-railway-bossed Council, with the result that the superintendent of the company himself some time later voluntarily stated to Dr. Haynes that these fenders, put on as a result of the Initiative ordinance, he estimated to have saved in a comparatively short space of time the lives of two hundred people.

Dr. Haynes is now endeavoring to reduce the rate of fatality in the coal mines of the United States, which is now five times as great as in Europe. After a personal inspection of European mines and interviews with many experts there and at home, he is strenuously advocating the establishment of an interstate mining commission empowered to prescribe safety regulations. He thinks coal mines still owned by the nation should not be sold, but retained by the Nation and operated either by the government or by leases safeguarding the interest of the Nation and the lives of the miners.

Dr. Haynes is a member of a large number of societies and clubs, medical, philanthropic, civic and social in character, and State, national and even international in the range of their activities.



DREW, FRANK C., Attorney (firm Metson, Drew & McKenzie), San Francisco, California, was born at San Jose, that State, May 31, 1861, the son of John R. Drew and Mary Francis (Dowling) Drew. He married Mrs. Helen P. White (formerly Miss Ramsay) in San Francisco, April 7, 1900.

After a course through the Lincoln Primary and the Lincoln Grammar Schools of San Francisco, the latter of which he left in 1876, he took two years in the Boys' High School, but the desire, coupled with the necessity, of earning his living, prevented his graduation. The real struggle began there, and he showed the qualities that have characterized his subsequent progress. During this schooling he was in the habit of rising at 2:30 a. m. to sell papers on the street and also to deliver them on his routes.

In 1879, when he was 17 years old, he entered the publishing house of Bacon & Co., where he became a book and job printer and proof reader. But the progressive bee was already in his bonnet, so at night he studied shorthand to qualify as a stenographer. These efforts were rewarded a few years later, in 1883, by a position as amanuensis with Eppinger & Co., wheat operators.

Here he remained until 1887, and then entered, in the same capacity, the House of Slegfried & Brandenstein, tea importers. Losing his position two years later, he went over to the San Francisco Call as compositor and proofreader, but after another two years became the stenographer in the law office of Patrick Reddy.

This position he retained until 1894, in which year he was appointed stenographer to Governor James H. Budd. At the end of three months, however, he returned to the office of Patrick Reddy, but retained his allegiance to the Governor, becoming, in fact, his chief political adviser. From this point he was an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Upon the appointment of Rhodes Borden as Judge of the Superior Court, Mr. Drew was made official shorthand reporter in Department 11. He held the same position under Judge Lawlor and managed both his and Borden's political campaigns. After another course of night study, this time of the law, he was admitted, in 1903, to the bar and

soon became a member of the firm of Campbell, Metson & Drew, which changed subsequently to the present title of Metson, Drew & McKenzie.

By a curious turn of fate this firm was employed, in 1905, to prosecute Mr. Drew's old employer, Eppinger, who had been indicted on the charge of issuing false warehouse receipts. Sentiment proving stronger than the lure of success and dollars, Mr. Drew refused to associate himself with the prosecution. Among other important cases

with which his name is prominently linked may be mentioned that of the People vs. Eugene Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco, and the People vs. Rankin, who was accused of hypothecating some of the Ocean Shore bonds. In the latter of these Mr. Drew was the leading counsel for the defense and in the former associate counsel.

Mr. Drew's marriage, in 1900, indirectly enlarged his field of activities. To prevent a strike, wherein much diplomacy was necessary, he became president and superintendent of the L. E. White Lumber Company and spent two years in close study of the business, at the same time that he was preparing himself for admittance to the bar. Under his management the assets of the company grew from half a million to five million dollars,

and incidentally made him a holder of many acres of sugar pine lands in the Southern part of the State.

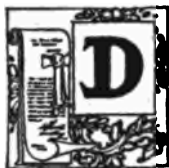
This foregoing industry, however, has apparently only stimulated Mr. Drew's desire to find recreation in his favorite hobbies, the study of French and Esperanto, in the former of which he is skillful and in the latter an expert.

He has also found time to contribute articles and verses to the newspapers and to keep alive his interest in his clubs and societies, among which are the Bohemian, the Family and the Press clubs, the San Francisco Bar Association, Touring Club of France, Native Sons of the Golden West, the Eagles, the Redmen, the American Geographical Society, the Dolphin Swimming and Rowing Club, the American Esperanto Association, the French Society for the Development of Phonetics and the International Association of Esperanto Jurists.

He is an exempt member of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21.



FRANK C. DREW



RAKE, CHARLES RIVERS, capitalist, Los Angeles, California, was born at Walnut Prairie, Clark County, Illinois, July 26, 1843. His father was Charles Drake and his mother before her marriage was Mahala Jane Jeter. His paternal line traces back to the gallant commander, Sir Francis Drake. Mr. Drake's wife was Mrs. Kate Astrea Seeley, whom he married in Tucson, Arizona, April 30, 1890; as issue of this marriage is Marguerite Rivers Drake. Mr. Drake has been twice married, his first wife having been Agripine Moreno, whom he married in Tucson, Arizona, in July of 1872. Of this union were born Jean G., William Lord, Albert Garfield, Elizabeth Jane and Pinita Rivers Drake.

Mr. Drake had a public school education and at an early age began his conquest of fortune, which he soon achieved. He is a man whose name is synonymous with the upbuilding of the West, particularly of Arizona.

Mr. Drake began his business life by qualifying as drug clerk, which occupation he filled until 1863, when he entered the United States Navy, volunteer service, beginning with the post of acting master's mate in the War of the Rebellion, 1863 to 1865. During his enlistment he served in the Mississippi Squadron under Admiral D. D. Porter. At the end of the war he resigned and re-entered his former occupation in New York. Later he was made hospital steward in the United States Army service, and was assigned to duty under General Crook, then commanding the Department of Arizona, where in 1871 he was stationed at Fort Lowell, Tucson. In 1875 he retired to civil life and took up his residence at Tucson, where he was made Assistant Postmaster and Assistant United States Depository until 1880. In 1881 he was elected County Recorder of Pima County, and was again chosen for that office in 1883. During those years he conducted a general insurance, brokerage

and real estate business throughout Arizona.

While conducting his insurance and brokerage business, Colonel Drake was appointed by President Harrison to the office of Receiver of Public Moneys at the U. S. Land office in Tucson. During his residence of thirty years in Arizona he filled innumerable political positions, including two elections to the Territorial Senate and as president of that body.



CHARLES R. DRAKE

In 1893 Colonel Drake organized the famous firm in the Southwest of Norton & Drake, associating himself with the late Major John H. Norton. This concern undertook labor contracts for the Southern Pacific Company, and through that business and numerous other investments Colonel Drake amassed a reasonable fortune and moved to Los Angeles in 1900 with the intention of living a retired life, but he saw so many opportunities for his talents that he found it hard to break away from his life training, and as a result has continued in active business life.

His principal efforts since moving to Los Angeles have been along lines of development in and about Long Beach, the popular and substantial beach city. Through his investments he has become one of the most vitally interested men in the upbuilding of that city.

Since locating in Los Angeles Colonel Drake has become president, general manager and director of the Seaside Water Company, and occupies the same positions with the San Pedro Water Company, the Long Beach Bath House and Amusement Company and the Seaside Investment Company, the corporation which owns and operates the great Virginia Hotel of Long Beach, which is undoubtedly the finest example of a beach hotel on the Pacific Coast.

He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Chamber of Commerce of Long Beach, Hotel Virginia Country Club, Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen.



ANDREWS, HARRY, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Los Angeles, California, was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 10, 1868, the son of Robert Kennedy Andrews and Mary (Blackman) Andrews. Married Laura Elizabeth Lyman May 23, 1906, at Los Angeles.

He attended grammar and high schools at Marengo, Illinois, but did not graduate. He engaged in various lines of business as a young man and in 1897 became a city salesman

for the National Biscuit Company in Des Moines, Iowa. After three years he accepted a position with H. J. Heinz Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, traveling for five years over Western Iowa territory.

In 1905 made a visit to Los Angeles, California, and has been there since. Sold real estate for Barry Brothers for a year, then entered business for himself. Has continued down to date, making a specialty of high-class residence property in the Wilshire boulevard district. He has placed on the market a number of subdivisions.

Member of the following organizations, located in Los Angeles: Municipal League, Federation Club, Auto Club of Southern California, Realty Board and California State Realty Federation; also Masonic bodies.



BENT, ARTHUR S., Contracting, Los Angeles, California, was born at Dowleville, California, in 1863. He is the son of Henry K. Bent and Jennie (Crawford) Bent. His ancestors were minute men and officers in the Revolutionary War. He married in Los Angeles, in 1888, Eliza J. McKee. They have two children, Ellen and Crawford H. Bent. He was taken to Los Angeles from Massachusetts when 6 years old and received his education in the grammar and high schools of that city. Finishing school he went into the newspaper business. He was a reporter on the Los Angeles Times and Herald, and in 1881 was city editor of the Los Angeles Express. He then went with the Banning Company at San Pedro and remained for five years. Was for a number of years general manager of the Pacific Clay manufacturing Company of Los Angeles and Corona. In 1888 he began for himself the business of general contracting, in which he is now engaged. He has executed many important irrigation, concrete and macadam road contracts throughout the West and Mexico and maintains offices in Denver and Seattle.

He is a member of the Jonathan Club and several learned societies.

CURRAN, ROBERT GARNER, Printer and Publisher, Los Angeles, California, was born at Jeffersonville, Indiana, June 18, 1870. Son of Robert E. Curran and Pauline (Garner) Curran. Married Caroline A. Cook at Los Angeles February 24, 1897.

Attended schools in Jeffersonville and Charlestown, Ind., and Sioux Rapids, Ia. Went to California in 1884, attended the high school of Ventura, California. Started in the newspaper business at Santa Barbara, California, 1886; with Ventura Free Press in 1887. In 1888-89 worked on father's papers at Nordhoff and Ventura. Went until 1894 to the University of Southern California, where he edited and published the college paper from his own plant. Formed a partnership, sold interest after three years; managed Press Clipping Bureau five years; organizer and first president Southwest Printers' Supply Company; sold interest and traveled for a Chicago type foundry; organized Pacific Steam Economizer Company, 1903, and Keller Steam Economizer Company at St. Louis Exposition; re-entered publishing and printing business, Los Angeles, 1906; publisher Western Insurance News, president Curran Printing Company, member Sigma Chi Fraternity, City Club and Union League of Los Angeles.



CHANDLER, LEO S., Banker, Los Angeles, California, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, September 4, 1878, the son of Jefferson Chandler and Catherine (O'Toole) Chandler. Married Louise Towell McFarland in February, 1907, at Los Angeles. To them two children have been born, Dan McFarland and Thomas Alden Chandler.

He attended the St. Louis University, St. Louis, then was sent to Stanton Military Academy. To prepare for college he went to the famous Lawrenceville, New Jersey, school. Before completing his course his family moved to Los Angeles, in the year 1894. Two years later he entered the Leland Stanford University. He studied through three years, until the spring of 1899. Then he left to engage in U. S. Transport Service. Purser of Transport Warren, which took the Fourteenth Regiment to China during the Boxer Rebellion. In May, 1900, resigned for place in general manager's office Salt Lake Railroad. Left in 1905 to join Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, with which he has continued to date as trust officer. He studied law after leaving college; admitted to bar in 1906.

Mr. Chandler is a member of the Phi Delta Phi and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternities and the California Club.





BARLOW, WALTER JARVIS, Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born in Ossining, New York, January 22, 1868, the son of William Henry Barlow and Catherine Stratton (Lent) Barlow. Ancestors original American colonists. Married Marion Brooks Patterson at Los Angeles in 1898. Three children born to them, W. J., Jr.; Catherine Lent and Ella Brooks.

Graduated at Mount Pleasant Military Academy, 1885, New York

State; graduated Columbia University 1889, degree A. B.; received degree M. D. at Columbia University in 1892. His first practice was as house physician at the Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City; then he was house surgeon at Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York; instructor Post Graduate School of New York.

Went to California in 1895; in private practice since 1895. Dean and professor of Clinical Medicine, Los Angeles Department, College of Medicine, University of California; vice president of American Academy of Medicine, member of American Climatological Association and President Los Angeles Medical Association; secretary-treasurer the Barlow Sanatorium.

Clubs: California and University, Los Angeles Athletic Club and Phi Phi Sigma Fraternity.

KRESS, GEORGE H., physician, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Cincinnati, O., December 23, 1874, the son of Henry Kress and Salome (Kern) Kress. He married Elizabeth Hamilton Hill, a college classmate, June 16, 1903, at Cincinnati.

He graduated from Hughes High School, Cincinnati, in 1892; received his degree, after four years of study, from the University of Cincinnati in the year 1896, and then took up the study of medicine at the same university. He received the degree of M. D. in 1899. Dr. Kress at once became resident physician at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati; appointed assistant surgeon at the National Soldiers' Hospital, Dayton, O., 1900-1903; went to Los Angeles to engage in private practice. Conspicuous in medical affairs and prominent in fight against tuberculosis. Chairman of the State Tuberculosis Commission to investigate tuberculosis in California. Member of all the important medical and scientific societies; has written prolifically on health subjects, having received the gold and silver medals from the International Tuberculosis Congress for educational leaflets, 1908. Secretary of Faculty and Professor of Hygiene, Los Angeles department, State University of California Medical School. Member, University Club of Los Angeles.



FITZHUGH THORNTON, Architect, Los Angeles, Cal., since 1895. Born Indianapolis, Ind., 1864. Parents, Lee Mason and Anna Harrison (Thornton) Fitzhugh. Educated in Indianapolis and Cincinnati. Studied art under Mr. Charles J. Fiscus of Indianapolis. Studied, afterward taught architecture for four years, Ohio Mechanics' Institute, Cincinnati. Took special course in structural steel in Chicago. After about eight years

in well known Eastern offices, began practice in Cincinnati, designing buildings for the American Cotton Seed Oil Company, Russell-Morgan Printing Company, "Big Four," and "C. & O." Railways.

In Los Angeles he has built the Pacific Electric Building, with the Jonathan Club and its roof garden, the Territorial Penitentiary and the Insane Hospital of Arizona.

Mr. Fitzhugh drafted the first building ordinance of Cincinnati, and served on the Los Angeles Building Ordinance Commission of 1905-6 and the Theater Commission of the latter year.

Dr. Matthew Thornton, one of the architects of the National Capitol Building, was in Mr. Fitzhugh's maternal line. He is a member of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A.

BLACK, GEORGE NATHAN, Real Estate, Los Angeles, California, was born in San Francisco, California, June 17, 1876, the son of Samuel Black and Rosalie (Newman) Black.

Began life as a newsboy, went through the grammar school and high schools of Los Angeles, to which city he went when he was 9 years old.

Leaving school, he went to work in a department store, and after a few years entered the real estate business, in which he has remained to date. Is junior partner of the firm of Black Brothers.

Mr. Black, although yet a young man, has had a notable political career. He is a Republican and honored by his party. He has served on its State, city and county executive committees at Los Angeles. He was entrusted, in 1908, with the management of the Taft campaign in Los Angeles County. He was chairman of the Republican City Convention in 1908. Governor Gillett of California made him Lieutenant-Colonel on his staff. He has not yet been a candidate for office, although urged repeatedly.

Past Grand President Independent Order B'nai B'rith, Past Master Westgate Lodge, F. and A. M., member Governing Committee Los Angeles Realty Board.





OTTENGER, FRANCIS MARION, Physician, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Sater, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1869. His father was Thomas Pottenger and his mother Hannah Ellen (Sater) Pottenger. On his mother's side his ancestry runs direct to Oliver Cromwell. April 5, 1894, Dr. Pottenger married Carrie Burtner, of Germantown, Ohio, and Aug. 29, 1900, married Adelaide Gertrude Babbitt, at Sacramento, Cal. By his second wife there are three children, Francis Marion, Jr., Robert Thomas and Adelaide Marie Pottenger.

Dr. Pottenger, one of the leading lung specialists in Southern California, and one of the world's leading crusaders in the fight against tuberculosis, was born on an Ohio farm. He began his studies in the public schools of Sater and in the Preparatory Department of Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, for his higher education, from 1886 to 1888. He then entered the collegiate department of Otterbein, remaining until 1892, when he was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. He obtained the degree of A. M. in 1907, and the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1909. Determining upon medicine for his life work, he spent the next year at the Medical College of Ohio. Another year in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery and he received his degree of M. D., graduating with the highest honors of his class and winning the first gold medal.

He left school April 3, 1894, two days later was married, and before the end of the month was in Europe, where he spent his honeymoon and did post-graduate work in leading hospitals of the old world, particularly those of Vienna. Returning in December, 1894, he began practice at Norwood, Ohio, and became assistant to Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, a noted surgeon of Cincinnati. About the same time he was made assistant to the Chair of Surgery of his Alma Mater.

In 1895, his wife developing tuberculosis, Dr. Pottenger surrendered his practice and went to Monrovia, Cal., where he re-engaged in practice. His wife's health failing to improve, he gave up his work a second time and returned to her home, near Dayton, Ohio, there to devote all his time to her care, until she died, in 1898. It had been Dr. Pottenger's intention to specialize in diseases of children and obstetrics, but when his wife died he

decided that much more important work could be done in tuberculosis, and he took up tuberculosis as a life study. He returned to California to resume practice, but in 1900 suspended temporarily while he did post-graduate work in New York. Returning to California in 1901, he opened offices in Los Angeles as a tuberculosis specialist, the first ethical physician on the Pacific Coast to specialize in this line. In 1903, in the picturesque and healthful environs of Monrovia, he established the Pot-

tenger Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, which has grown to be one of the famous institutions of the world. From a capacity of eleven, it has grown until now it houses more than one hundred patients. The success of the institution as a scientific life saving station has been due to the personal efforts of Dr. Pottenger, who has continually strived for better methods. With this thought in mind, he has visited the leading sanatoria of Europe and America, attended many scientific gatherings and associated with the leaders of the universe in the war against the plague. He has written a book on the subject, in addition to about seventy-five separate papers, and has delivered numerous lectures on the subject.

Through Dr. Pottenger's efforts the Southern California Anti-Tuberculosis League was founded, and he was its President for three years.

Among the noted and learned societies of which he is a member, the following are given: The Los Angeles County Medical Association, the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society, the Southern California Medical Society, the Medical Society of California, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Therapeutic Society, the American Climatological Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; Los Angeles, California, National and International Associations for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the American Sanatorium Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the National Geographical Society.

He is a member of the California Club, the University Club and the Gamut Club, of Los Angeles.

In August, 1911, he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, of the United States Army.



DR. F. M. POTTENGER



BILGER, FRANK WILLIAM, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager of the Oakland Paving Company and of the Blake & Bilger Company, was born at Willow Springs, Oregon, August 2, 1868, the son of William F. Bilger and Pauline (Hauser) Bilger. He is of German descent on both sides of the house and seems to have inherited his quarry-operating and road-building proclivities from his paternal grandfather, who was a Burgo-master in Trossingen, Germany, and for many years operated stone quarries and was active in constructive work in various parts of the Empire.

Mr. Bilger was married in Oakland, December 19, 1894, to Miss Carrie S. Siebe, daughter of George Siebe, for many years an official of the San Francisco Customs House. Their children are Anson S., Marion A., William F. and Frank W. Bilger, Jr.

Mental and physical alertness, ambition to get ahead and avidity for any kind of work that came to hand have been the dynamos that have supplied the live wire that Mr. Bilger has proved himself to be. His actual schooling was of the intermittent kind. Coming from Jacksonville, Oregon, in May, 1875, he attended the grammar school in San Leandro, Alameda County, until 1883, and for the next two years tried to qualify as a farmer on his father's ranch at Vacaville, Solano County. Tiring of this uncongenial monotony, he secured employment, in 1885, in Bowman's Drug Store, Oakland, as errand boy, window washer and about everything else he was asked to be. During this strenuous apprenticeship he entered the Department of Pharmacy of the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1889, with the degree of Ph. G. His ambition to add an M. D. to this designation, however, was sidetracked by opportunity, for which he was ever on the watch. Pending his intended matriculation in the Cooper Medical College he became a collector for the Oakland Paving Company, liked the work, remained and was promoted to bookkeeper. On the death of one of the owners he was elected a trustee of the company, and later was made secretary and treasurer.

In 1905 Mr. Bilger, with Mr. Anson S. Blake, organized the Blake & Bilger Company, contractors for all kinds of work connected with the paving

business. He has focused his commercial energies on these concerns, and together with his associates has developed them to large proportions. A superfluity of energy, however, will generally find an outlet in more than one channel—a fact which Mr. Bilger has well exemplified. For years he was a director of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, in which capacity he became a close observer and a student of organization work. Largely through his intelligent efforts the membership of the chamber was greatly increased, and in 1906, on the consolidation with the Board of Trade, he was made its first vice president. The next year he was chosen president of the body.

Immediately after the fire of 1906 Mr. Bilger became very active in the relief work. Dropping his private business he co-operated with the business men of San Francisco and was one of the most ardent of all the Good Samaritans in that beneficent field.

In 1907 Mr. Bilger organized the Harbor Bank and was its first president, acting at the same time as director of the Oakland Bank of Commerce. Beyond all this he has been a very live Republican, for six years chairman of the City Central Committee, manager of Mayor Mott's campaign in 1905 and state campaign

manager for Alden Anderson, candidate for Governor in 1910. His prominence and success in fraternal circles have been equally marked. He organized the Alameda County Shriners' Club, for four years held together the disintegrating elements, and in April, 1910, had the Imperial Council, in session at New Orleans, grant the charter for Aahmes Temple, Oakland's new shrine. He was elected the first Illustrious Potentate of the temple and still retains the office. He is a member of the Yerba Buena Lodge, F. & A. M.; of the Oakland Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M.; Oakland Commandery, K. T.; Oakland Consistory, A. A. R. S.; Woodmen of the World, and an Elk.

He belongs also to the Nile, the Deutscher and the Athenian Clubs of Oakland, and is the tenth life member of the Society of American Magicians, an order whose chief object is the prevention of exposure of the tricks by which public entertainers in this field earn their living and whose efforts have done a great deal toward keeping the mysteries of the art among the fascinations of the stage.



FRANK W. BILGER



GENERAL HARRISON GRAY OTIS
PRES. AND GEN. MGR. TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
LOS ANGELES TIMES



PRINGLE, WILLIAM BULL, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, San Francisco, California, was born in Oakland, Cal., Sept. 14, 1872, the son of Edward J. Pringle and Cornelia Covington (Johnson) Pringle. His father was for many years a noted lawyer in San Francisco, and in 1899 was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court Commission of California. Among his ancestors who distinguished themselves in South Carolina, especially noteworthy was his great-grandfather, Hon. John Julius Pringle, of Charleston, who on the 26th of September, 1789, was appointed by George Washington Judge of the District of South Carolina, and who, on June 15, 1809, declined the United States Attorney Generalship offered him by Thomas Jefferson, at that time President of the United States. In connection with this historical tender of office an interesting incident grew out of one of President Taft's visits to the South during his campaign. While calling at the Pringle home in Charleston he saw the original document containing the above-mentioned offer from President Jefferson, and remarked: "Pringle, Pringle—I don't remember any Attorney General by that name!" "Yes," replied the lady of the house, "but in those days the office sought the man, not the man the office. Mr. Pringle declined the offer."

On his maternal side Mr. Pringle is a great-great grandson of the Revolutionary heroine, Rebecca Motte, and through his connections has a personal pride in much of the early history of South Carolina. On Dec. 19, 1899, he was married in Oakland, Cal., to Miss Isabel Hutchinson, the children of which union are William Bull Pringle, Jr., born Sept. 16, 1903, and Anne Isabel Pringle, born Oct. 16, 1905.

After a course through the Oakland grammar school he entered Boone's Academy, in Berkeley, where he prepared for Yale Univer-

sity, and later became a member of the class of '95. Afterward attended Yale Law School, transferring to Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco, from which he took the degree of LL. B. in 1895.

In the latter year he began his professional life as a clerk in the law office of his father, Edward J. Pringle. Three years later he became a member of the firm of Pringle, Monroe

& Pringle. In 1899 the firm was changed to Pringle & Pringle, of which he and his brother, Edward J. Pringle, Jr., were the junior partners. Shortly thereafter his father retired from the firm to become Judge of the Supreme Court Commission, and the firm Pringle & Pringle has continued to the present time, being composed of the two brothers.

In 1895-96 Mr. Pringle was a member and President of the Oakland City Council, and since that time has been interested in real estate. Of late years his enterprise has extended to securing of long leases as an aid to the rebuilding of the city. Among the expressions of his activity in this direction are the Russ Building, the Turpin Hotel and the Terminal Hotel. He is President of the Convention League, formed for the purpose of attracting important conventions to San Francisco.

He reads much on economic subjects, upon which he has positive views. He is well known as a football enthusiast and expert and for a number of years coached the Reliance Club eleven to victory over the best teams on the Pacific Coast.

In addition to his membership in the firm of Pringle & Pringle, he is President of the Montgomery Street Investment Co., Powell Street Investment Co., Terminal Investment Co.; vice president S. F. Suburban Home Bldg. Society, Columbia Theater Co., Secretary Direct Line Telephone Co., and director of the United Milk Co.

His clubs are: Pacific-Union, Burlingame Country, Mira Monte Gun and the Commonwealth.



WILLIAM B. PRINGLE



DAVID KEITH



KEITH, DAVID, Capitalist, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born at Mabou, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, May 27, 1847, the son of John Keith and Margaret (Ness) Keith. He married Miss Mary Ferguson of Salt Lake City and is the father of four children, Mrs. Richard S. Eskridge of Seattle, Washington, Mrs. Albert C. Allen of Medford, Oregon, Miss Margaret Keith and David Keith, Jr., who is now attending school in Connecticut.

Mr. Keith had no advantages of riches at birth, and his schooling was limited to a few years at the public schools of his native town. At a tender age, however, he went to work in the mines of Nova Scotia, but gave this up before long because the love of adventure was strong within him. He ran away to sea while still a boy, but tired of the life of a sailor after a time, and thought that war offered him a better chance for adventure. The Civil War beginning, he tried to enter the Federal Army, but his sea captain, who had become attached to him, interposed an obstacle that even young Keith could not overcome. The captain disclosed the extreme youth of the would-be soldier and he was barred from the ranks.

Balked in this ambition, he went to California, and in 1867, after a brief period spent in the Golden State, journeyed to Nevada. He was employed for a time as construction boss in the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad near Reno, but left this in due time to go back to his original work of mining. That this was his destined field would seem to have been proved by the events which followed in his life.

He first obtained employment in the great Comstock mines, and by his intelligent work attracted attention which placed him, in quick succession, in positions of trust and responsibility in the operations of that famous property.

On the decline of the celebrated Comstock camp he moved to Park City, Utah, arriving there in 1883. He accepted a position as foreman of Ontario No. 3, and later became superintendent.

It was in the management of the Ontario that the really great abilities of Mr. Keith as a mining man came to general notice.

After several years' association with that enterprise he became a mine owner. Here we arrive at the point where he was transformed from a manager into one of the greatest men in the history of mining in the United States. In partnership with Thomas Kearns (later United States Senator from Utah), John Judge and Al Emery, he began taking leases on mining claims, from which enterprise sprang the fabulous Silver King mine, the most famous silver property in the world and one which has not only made multi-millionaires of its promoters and their families, but added immensely to the visible wealth of the State.

This silver treasury has been declared the most

important factor in the growth and development of Utah and Salt Lake City, and few men, if any, have had more to do with the upbuilding of the capital than David Keith.

He, in a great measure, became the silver king of Utah, and the successful work in making of a mere prospect the wonderful Silver King mine has been of such varied and picturesque coloring that if the story were presented in its many interesting details it would read like a story from the "Arabian Nights."

Salt Lake City itself may be taken as an everlasting monument to the work of the Silver King developers, for almost all of the wealth which the mine poured into the laps of its owners has been used by them in making of Utah's capital a "City Beautiful" in every sense of the term. The money wrested from the mountains has been kept at home, and no man is more public spirited in the use of his part of it than is David Keith.

The range of his activities has been a wide one and of almost incalculable value in making a modern commonwealth out of the rugged territory of Utah.

He has been engaged in mining, mercantile, banking, real estate and other lines of endeavor and into each he has put the force of a progressive character and the unlimited energy which has marked him all through life.

Aside from his work in developing the Silver King, Mr. Keith organized the Keith-O'Brien Company, one of the greatest mercantile establishments in the Trans-mountain States, but about two years ago he disposed of his interest in the latter to David F. Walker, although the name of the firm remains the same.

At the present time he is president of the Silver King Coalition Mines Co., president Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Co., president First National Bank of Park City, Utah, director of the National Copper Bank of Salt Lake, director Las Vegas & Tonopah Railroad, director National Bank of the Republic, Salt Lake City, and a large bond and stockholder in the San Pedro, Las Vegas, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. In addition to these connections, Mr. Keith is the owner of large real estate and property interests in Salt Lake, as well as large timber tracts. He has always devoted part of his time to his city and State and has been one of the prime movers in any enterprise which had for its object the betterment of either. He has taken a patriotic interest in politics, and was a member of the Legislature which adopted the Constitution of the State, but beyond this he has neither sought nor held political office.

Mr. Keith is a man of personality and his club memberships testify to his popularity. They are: Alta, Commercial, Elks and Salt Lake County, of Salt Lake; California Club, of Los Angeles; Rocky Mountain Club, of New York City. He finds a recreation in reading, his library of standard works being one of the most complete in the West.



KELLER, WILL E., President Globe Grain and Milling Company, Los Angeles, California, was born at Woodville, Mississippi, January 30, 1868, the son of Charles E. Keller and Agnes M. (Phares) Keller. Mr. Keller has four sons, Robert L., Will J., Edward McD., and Henry E. Keller. In 1892 Mr. Keller went to Los Angeles and there began what has become one of the most notable careers in that city of successful men.

He first embarked in the wholesale grain business, and expanded it to such an extent that in 1898 he organized a manufacturing company and built a large mill plant. This was followed by another plant, erected at Colton, Cal., in 1902; the next year they built at San Francisco. This plant later was partially destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1906. Another plant was built at Woodland, California, in 1905; El Paso, Texas, followed in 1909, and San Diego, California, in 1910.

It was about this time that Mr. Keller became interested in ice manufacturing, and in this line also he was concerned in the erection of several big plants, among them one at El Paso, in 1909; another at Fresno, California, in 1910, and a third at Bakersfield, California, in 1911.

The combined capacity of the flour mills is 4200 barrels per day of flour and 500 tons of feed. The daily output of the ice plants combined is 336 tons, and they have a total storage capacity of 20,000 tons. Mr. Keller bears the honor of having constructed the first fire-proof flour mills in the West.

These various ice and flour enterprises are owned and operated by separate companies, all organized by Mr. Keller, and in

all of which he is the controlling factor, both as to management and policy. Each is a success by itself and they are not in any way interdependent. Through them many hundred persons are given work and they form a series of the greatest industrial operations in the western country. The companies and Mr. Keller's connection in each are as follows: Globe Grain and Milling Company,

Los Angeles and San Francisco, President; Colton Grain and Milling Company, President; San Diego Grain and Milling Company, President; Woodland Grain and Milling Company, President; El Paso Grain and Milling Company, President; California and Oregon Grain and Elevator Company, President; Globe Ice and Cold Storage Company, El Paso, President; Valley Ice Company, Fresno and Bakersfield, President.

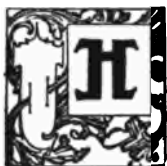
Despite the arduous duties which fall upon him as head of these numerous and active concerns, Mr. Keller has



W. E. KELLER

other interests which claim part of his time, and to all he gives the best that is in him, as organizer, executive or planner. He is a director and stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank, one of the largest in Los Angeles; also a director of the Ralston Iron Works of San Francisco.

From this list it is apparent that Mr. Keller is one of the busiest business men in the United States, and necessarily must be a practical improver of the great Pacific Coast country. He has little time for recreation, but when he does take a holiday usually spends it hunting. He holds memberships in the California, Los Angeles Country and Westminster Gun Clubs of Los Angeles, Pacific Union and Transportation Clubs of San Francisco, and the El Paso Country Club, El Paso, Tex.



HARWOOD, ALFRED JAMES, Attorney at Law, San Francisco, California, was born in that city, April 30, 1881, the son of Henry Harwood and Jane (McNerney) Harwood. His father was a well known mining man of the early days of California, who came to the State in 1850 and tried his luck with varying success, along the American river, subsequently shifting his operations to the Fraser river of British Columbia. Mr. Harwood comes of a very sturdy English stock, with a liberal graft, in the botanical meaning of the term, of distinguished forbears. Among the latter his great-uncle, Sir Robert John Coghlan, was a general, under Wellington, and won glory by his bravery in the battles of Salamanca and Talavera; while his great grandfather, Sir Owen Pell, was an admiral in the British Navy. A paternal grandfather, a native of England, went to Canada in the early part of the last century, and was a magistrate of Halton County, Ontario, for many years; while a maternal grandfather was a prominent architect of Dublin, Ireland. The force of heredity is in strong evidence here, and A. J. Harwood has all the physical, and many of the mental, characteristics of a pure-blooded Englishman, even to the point of deferring marriage longer than is the wont of Americans, for he is still a bachelor.

His education has been exceptional, if not unique. Until he was eighteen he received most of his schooling at home, largely under the direction of his mother, a highly cultivated woman, who seems to have instilled in him a genuine thirst for knowledge. With this incentive, probably the most essential stimulus to rapid progress, he was able to profit much by the private instruction subsequently given him by various professors. At the age of twenty-one he began to study law, of his own initiative, adopting the case system which the

Harvard Law School at Cambridge had the honor of originating. This method of study still further developed the independence of thought and reliance upon self which his previous education had fostered. With as excellent an equipment as he could have obtained from a process with which he was in less perfect sympathy he was admitted to the Bar in 1905, and soon thereafter began the practice of his profession.

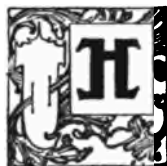
Mr. Harwood's legal beginnings were somewhat unusually fortunate, for as assistant to the firm of Bishop, Wheeler & Hoefler, the predecessor of the present partnership, he had the advantage of valuable associations and a large business. On the retirement of Mr. Wheeler in 1905 his duties and experience were materially increased, and in the following year he was admitted to partnership, the title becoming Bishop, Hoefler, Cook & Harwood.

His practice has been entirely of a civil nature, largely in corporation law, wherein a knowledge of commercial theory and practice is an essential of success. In this connection he has become attorney for a number of important concerns, such as The San Francisco Breweries Ltd., the City Street Improvement Company, and others. He is one of those men who have sufficient versatility to be at one time a little uncertain of their proper sphere of action, but whose adaptability enables them to find success and contentment in the field they finally choose. Mr. Harwood formerly fluctuated between medicine and law as a choice of professions, but he has evidently "found himself" in the latter. His English inheritance again appears in his wholesome, breezy, affable personality as well as in his fondness for outdoor life, and he relaxes variously, on horseback, on the tennis courts and on the golf links.

His club activity is confined to the following organizations: Bohemian, Olympic Athletic, Presidio Golf, California Lawn Tennis.



A. J. HARWOOD



UNT, MYRON, Architect, Los Angeles, California, was born on February 27, 1868, at Sunderland, Massachusetts, his parents being Myron Hunt, Sr., and Hannah (Miller) Hunt. In 1893 he married Miss Harriette H. Boardman. Three sons and a daughter have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunt.

After completing the course of the grammar schools in Chicago, where the family early removed, and graduating at the Lake View High School. Mr. Hunt attended the Northwestern University for two years with the Class of 1892, from which school he went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taking the special course in architecture. After completing the special architectural course at the Institute, Mr. Hunt went to Europe, and during 1895 and 1896, by actual view and study of the great architectural monuments, further prepared himself for the important works which were to come to him.

In the beginning of his career Mr. Hunt served as draughtsman, first for Hartwell and Richardson, architects, of Boston, entering this work in 1894. In a similar capacity he worked for Jenny and Mundie; for Henry Ives Cobb, and for Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, all well known Chicago firms, between the years 1897 and 1899, when the young man found himself in such position that he felt justified in starting out for himself and he began an independent practice in Chicago. This continued from 1899 until 1903, during which period Mr. Hunt made a specialty of apartments and residences. In 1903 he moved from Chicago to Los Angeles as a result of illness in his family. In 1904 he formed a business partnership with Mr. Elmer Grey, who had come to Los Angeles from Milwaukee. This partnership was dissolved in October, 1910. The result of its work can be found in remarkably frequent and varying works of beauty and practical adaptability.

Instances of these achievements are: The Denman warehouses in San Francisco; additions to the Mary Lamb Hotel in Pasadena; the Ingraham Hotel of Los Angeles; the remodeled Casa Loma Hotel in Redlands; and of particular moment, the residence of H. E. Huntington, on his property formerly known as the Shorb Ranch, adjacent to Pasadena; this structure is possibly the most ambitious and complete private residence in the State, and is a worthy setting for the varied art treasures which its owner is installing in it.

Other most delightful residences erected by the firm of Hunt and Grey are those of Messrs. Howard E. Huntington at Oak Knoll; H. S. McKee, Monrovia; Lee Phillips, Los Angeles; Walter

Leeds, Los Angeles; G. W. Wattles, Hollywood; Dr. Guy Cochran, Los Angeles; E. M. Neustadt, Los Angeles; G. W. Winter, Los Angeles; R. C. Gillis, Santa Monica; L. A. Nares, Beverly; H. W. Bailey, San Rafael Heights, Pasadena; Dr. Webster Merrifield, in the same locality; John J. Mitchell, Pasadena; S. P. Calef, Santa Barbara. The erection of the Gillespie Villa, Santa Barbara, was also superintended by this firm for New York architects.



MYRON HUNT

The firm also designed the Throop Polytechnic Institute buildings, in Pasadena, and the dormitory for Pomona College.

Since the dissolution of the firm Mr. Hunt has undertaken the erection of the entire group of buildings for Occidental College, and is completing the unfinished Throop Institute buildings. He is also finishing for the dissolved firm residences for E. M. Taylor, Altadena, and for E. F. Robbins, Oak Knoll, and the First Congregational Church at Riverside.

Mr. Hunt is also official architect for Pomona College, Occidental College, Whittier College, the George Junior Republic and the Hotel Maryland.

He is also erecting from his own designs notable residences for Russell Taylor in Los Angeles; for John P. Wilson, Pasadena, and has under way at this writing the home for the Elks' Order at Pasadena and a residence for former U. S. Senator Thomas R. Bard at Oxnard.

The result of Mr. Hunt's having been one of the architects of Mr. H. E. Huntington's now famous San Gabriel Valley residence has been his recent appointment as architect for the preparation of the drawings looking toward the improvement of an entire city square measuring 600 feet in each direction, at Main St., Eleventh St., Twelfth St. and Hill St., in Los Angeles, owned by Mr. Huntington, upon a portion of which Mr. Hunt is about to erect for Mr. Huntington a twelve-story fireproof steel office building, for the use of Mr. Huntington's various corporations and sub-corporations and for the purpose of ordinary office rental. The building, measuring 200 feet square, is a part of a group of buildings of such importance that they are destined to become the nucleus of one of the main business centers of the city.

Mr. Hunt is the author of numerous architectural magazine articles on the subjects of apartments and also on gardens.

He is a Fellow of American Institute of Architects ('08), president of the Architectural Club of Los Angeles and one of the ex-presidents of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He is a member of the California Club, University Club, Gamut Club, Architectural Club, Valley Hunt, Twilight and Tuna Clubs.



M'CORNICK, WILLIAM SYLVESTER, Banking, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario, Sept. 14, 1837, the son of George McCornick and Mary (Vance) McCornick. He married Hannah Keogh, at Austin, Nevada, in January, 1867, and to them there were born ten children: William (deceased), Emma W., Henry A., Harry (deceased), Clarence K., Willis S., Lewis B., Anna, Albert V., and Genevieve McCornick.

Mr. McCornick's parents were farmers and he spent his early days in the trying duties that go with life on a farm. The rudiments of his education he obtained at the public schools of his native town, but he added to it by his own efforts and taught himself many things that did not appear in the curriculum of the school. He remained on the farm until he reached the voting age and then decided to go forth in the world.

He pointed for the States and the Golden West, which seemed to offer the best opportunities for fortune, and located at Marysville, Cal., where he first went to work as a rancher. After two years there he went, in 1862, to the mining regions of Nevada, the fame of the great Comstock lode having reached him. For the next eleven years he was engaged in lumber and mining pursuits in various parts of Nevada and at different times was located at Virginia City, Belmont, Austin and Hamilton.

From Belmont, where he had rounded out a snug fortune, he went to Salt Lake City, arriving there in May, 1873, and within a month started the banking business of which he is the head today. The house was first known as White and McCornick and it continued as such until 1875, when the firm name was changed to McCornick & Company, with Mr. McCornick as sole owner. This house, probably the greatest of its kind in the intermountain country and surely one of the greatest factors in the growth of Salt Lake City, was a one-man proposition during the greater part of its days (the one man being Mr. McCornick), but in 1910 it was incorporated as a State Bank, and as such it is conducted today.

From that first venture Mr. McCornick has become the largest individual banker in Salt Lake, and in addition to the great institution which bears

his name, he has interests in numerous other banks, among them the Utah National, Utah Savings Bank and Trust Company, Garfield Banking Company, Twin Falls Bank and Trust Company, in all of which he is president; First National of Nephi, of which he is vice president, and the First National of Logan, Utah; First National of Park City and First National of Prier City, Utah, in which he holds directorships. His early successes in the mining lands of Nevada gave Mr. McCornick an intimate knowledge which has served as the basis for a wonderful series of investments in that line, and today he holds numerous valuable interests in the various mining properties of Utah. He is a heavy stockholder in all of them, organizer of many and officer in most of them.



W. S. McCORNICK

Among his mining connections are Silver King Coalition Mining Company, Treasurer and Director; Daly West Mining Company, Treasurer and Director; Centennial-Eureka, the Grand Central. He is also a director of the American Smelting and Refining Company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, Utah Light and Railroad Company; President Guardian Casualty Company, President Raft River Land and Livestock Company, in Idaho; President Gold Belt Water Company, Utah;

Vice President Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, Vice President Hotel Utah. All of these are active, paying institutions and the brain of Mr. McCornick is an important factor in the policies and success of each, because he gives to them quite as much of his vigorous, energetic methods as he does to his banking.

While not an active politician, Mr. McCornick is possessed of a great civic pride and has always been ready to serve in any way that would benefit his city.

He served as a member of the Salt Lake City Council in 1888, and some years later was re-elected and served as President of that body. He was for seventeen years President of the Board of Trustees of the Utah State Agricultural College and did much to advance education.

He was the first President of the Alta Club, and in addition to his membership in that belongs to the Commercial Club. He is a man of generous impulses and his personal philanthropies have been numerous and practical.



EDWIN T. EARL
PUBLISHER
LOS ANGELES EXPRESS AND LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE



DOAK, DAVID PERRY, Capitalist, San Francisco, California, was born in the town of Cameron, Missouri, January 27, 1866, the son of Thomas Doak and Sarah (Coffing) Doak.

Mr. Doak received his early education in the public schools of his native town and subsequently took a course at the Macon City College of Macon, Missouri. Upon completion of this part of his studies he immediately embarked on his commercial career and from that day down to date has been continually engaged. His career, begun with banking, has coursed through railroad construction and the surveying of terminals to the organization of modern steel plants, and he is now president of the Pacific Coast Steel Company. His has been an evolution natural, if somewhat metallic, for a man whose constitution has absorbed something like the powerful material in which he has worked and whose large ideas have been backed by the ability to execute them.

Mr. Doak first entered business life in a bank at Kendall, Kansas. In this he continued from 1886 to 1889, and then, after advancing through various stages in that field, changed to railroad construction, in which he was busy for the next four years.

In 1893 he became President and General Manager of the Missouri Smelting Co. at St. Louis, but in 1899 left this office to engage in the surveying of terminals and various lines for certain transcontinental roads that desired to extend their operations to the Pacific Coast. He was active in this work until 1903, when he was made President, in full charge of the construction of the Panama-American R. R. of Mexico. By the completion of this he connected the Mexican lines with the railroads of Guatemala, and subsequently sold to the Mexican Government.

During these years of varied experience

in somewhat similar fields his ideas of development and construction work were expanding and led him to shift his operations to what he deemed the most promising ground for them. He had come to California from St. Louis in 1899, and was not slow to sense the great possibilities to be realized by imagination and energy. So from 1910 to 1911 we find him engaged in constructing the first

modern steel plant on the Pacific Coast. This has since been consolidated with the Seattle Company and the Portland Rolling Mills, under the name of the Pacific Coast Steel Co. The business has expanded to huge proportions, and has added much to the importance of this section of the country as an industrial Promised Land.

Of recent years Mr. Doak has devoted much of his time to the development of his water rights on the McCloud River. He owns ten thousand acres of land in Shasta County, adjacent to this river, and therein has a watershed capable of supplying 80,000 inches, or 500,000,000 gallons of water per day. This he naturally regards as a

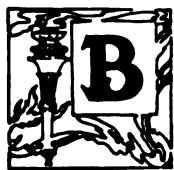
formidable rival of any company in the field, and is determined to demonstrate its practicability in this respect.

It is planned to bring this water through a concrete aqueduct down the Sacramento Valley, and furnish the towns and cities along its course, with a view to ultimately supplying San Francisco and the other bay cities. Having generally succeeded in materializing his large views of things, Mr. Doak is confident that this last will not prove an exception in his progressive march toward the goal he has sighted.

While he has many big interests he concentrates chiefly on his water rights, the Pacific Coast Steel Co., the Doak Sheet Steel Co. and the Standard Corrugated Pipe Co., of all which he is president. He is a member of the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco and the ranking clubs of St. Louis, Mo., but devotes most of his time to his business.



D. P. DOAK



BOOOTH, HIRAM EVANS, Attorney-at-Law, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born on a farm near Postville, Iowa, October 25, 1860, the son of Joseph Booth and Caroline (Bishop) Booth. He is descended from the ancient Booth family of Lancashire and Yorkshire, England. Mr. Booth was twice married, his first wife being Carrie M. Robinson, whom he married August 26, 1886, and who was claimed by death in December of the following year. One child, Viola Katherine, was born to them. On May 29, 1889, Mr. Booth married Lillian B. Redhead, at Postville, and of this union there are two children, Mrs. C. E. W. Bowers and Irma A. Booth.

Mr. Booth was educated in the public schools of Iowa and also studied under private tutors. He read law with the Hon. Frank Shinn of Carson, Iowa, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of that State in 1885. After admission to the bar he purchased a half interest in the Carson Critic and was the editor and manager of it from 1885 to 1887, when he formed a law partnership with Mr. Shinn, withdrawing in 1888 to go to Utah. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Utah in 1889 and has practiced there continually since. He formed a partnership with John G. Gray and later E. O. Lee entered the firm, which was known as Booth, Lee & Gray. In 1898 Mr. Gray went to Seattle and Judge M. L. Ritchie, now of the Utah State District Court, entered the firm, but retired from it in 1907, when he was re-elected to the bench, and later State Senator Carl A. Badger took his place in the firm. Other partners were taken in and the firm is now known as Booth, Lee, Badger, Rich & Parke. Messrs. Booth and Lee have been in partnership longer than any other law firm in Utah. Mr. Booth has



HIRAM E. BOOTH

held office frequently, as follows: Elected to upper House of last Territorial Legislature of Utah, serving in 1894; elected to first State Senate of Utah, 1896; member Executive Committee Republican party in Utah, 1904; appointed by President Roosevelt U. S. Attorney for Utah, 1906; reappointed by President Taft June 27, 1910, and is now serving in that capacity; appointed Judge Advocate General for Utah by Governor Spry in January, 1909, and is a Colonel on the Governor's Staff.

As United States Attorney Mr. Booth was associated with Hon. Fred A. Maynard in the coal land fraud cases in Utah, which resulted in a victory for the Government, and was also associated with Messrs. Kellogg and Severance in the merger suit brought by the United States against the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Southern Pacific and other railroads to dissolve an unlawful merger. The case is pending on appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Both these cases are among the most notable actions in which the Government has sought to protect its lands and to force corporations to operate in accordance with the laws of the United States.

In 1905 Mr. Booth was one of the incorporators and president of the Intermountain Republican Printing Company, publishers of the Intermountain Republican, which was consolidated in 1909 with the Salt Lake Herald and is now known as the Herald-Republican.

Mr. Booth is the inventor and patentee of the "claraphone," used on commercial phonographs and leased to the Columbia Phonograph Company. He has also invented improvements for telephone receivers.

He is a member of the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City and has been in Wasatch Lodge, A. F. and A. M., since 1892.



SCHUYLER, JAMES DIX, consulting hydraulic engineer, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., May 11, 1848. He was the son of Philip Church Schuyler and Lucy M. (Dix) Schuyler. He married Mary Ingalls Tuliper, July 25, 1889, at San Diego, California.

Mr. Schuyler began his engineering career in 1869, on locating the western end of the Kansas Pacific Railway, in the days when it was necessary to fight the Indians as well as to combat the elements of nature in a wild country. Many thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes resulted, and in one battle he was seriously wounded.

In 1882-83 he was appointed chief engineer and general superintendent of the Sinaloa & Durango Railway in Mexico, returning to California in 1883 to avoid yellow fever. During 1884-85 he built a section of the San Francisco sea-wall as one of a firm of contractors and the engineer in charge. In 1890-91 he designed and supervised the building of the Hemet dam in Riverside County, California, the highest masonry structure in the State. During subsequent years Mr. Schuyler devoted special attention to hydraulic engineering in general, designing and building water works in many cities and towns, including Denver, Colorado; Portland, Oregon, and numerous others. In the years 1903-04-05 he was employed as the consulting engineer for the building of the great dam on Snake River at the head of the Twin Falls Canal, probably the largest irrigation system in America, and held a similar relation to the American Beet Sugar Co. in California and Colorado during a period of nine years of irrigation and water supply development. In the course of his long practice he has been called upon to act in an advisory capacity for a very large number of irrigation projects, power development projects and domestic water-supply works throughout Western America, and in the midst of his other activities he made such a specialty of the constructing of dams by the interesting and novel process of hydraulic sluicing as to have become a recognized authority among engineers the world over on that subject. One of his first works of this type was the Lake Francis Dam, built for the Bay Counties Power Company in Yuba County, California.

As consulting engineer of the Great Western Power Co. of California, he was foremost in pointing out the rare possibilities of a project which has since become the largest power development in the State. Much of his time has been engaged in planning and building extensive works for power and irrigation in Mexico, Hawaii, Japan, Brazil and

throughout the Western States of America. In 1907 Mr. Schuyler was a member of a board of three consulting engineers selected to report on the plans for the Los Angeles Aqueduct, bringing water from the Owens River, a distance of some 250 miles. Changes in location of the aqueduct which were suggested by him and subsequently adopted at the recommendation of the board, resulted in a saving of some twenty-five miles of heavy construction, which would have cost several millions. This is

generally regarded as the most distinguished service he has accomplished for the public, a service meeting with fullest recognition by those familiar with the facts.

He was consulting engineer to Waiialua Plantation, Hawaii, on the construction of the highest dam on the islands, chiefly built by sluicing; was also consulting engineer for Territorial Government of Hawaii on Nuuanu dam, Honolulu, and for U. S. Indian Bureau on building of Zuni dam, New Mexico. He was consulting engineer for the British Columbia Electric Ry. Co. and Vancouver Power Co. on dam construction, the reclamation of swamp lands, etc.

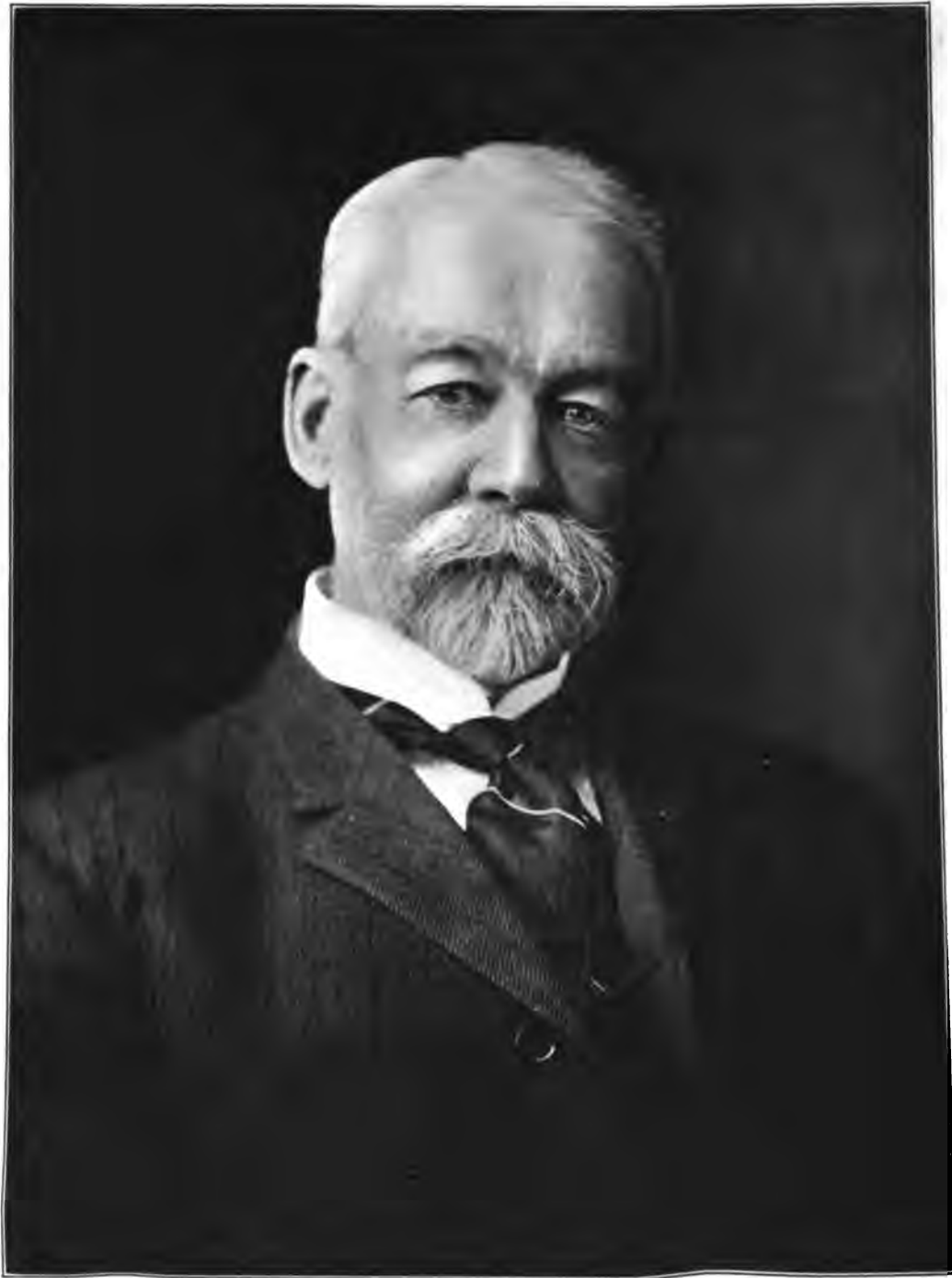
Mr. Schuyler was appointed in January, 1909, by President Roosevelt to accompany President-elect Taft to Panama as one of seven engineers to report on canal plans, the Gatun dam, etc.

The unanimous report of this board of engineers was in favor of carrying out the plan adopted by Congress for a lock-canal, but recommended a modification of the height and slopes of the Gatun dam, lowering it by twenty feet.

Mr. Schuyler is past vice president, American Society of Civil Engineers; member, Institution of Civil Engineers of London, Eng.; Technical Society of Pacific Coast, Engineers and Architects' Assn. of So. Cal., Franklin Institute, American Geographical Society. He is author of "Reservoirs for Irrigation, Water Power and Domestic Water Supply," a work on dams, of 600 quarto pages, published by John Wiley & Sons, 1908 (Revised and Enlarged), a standard work on this subject, being the especial authority on the use of sluicing in dam construction. Also author of numerous contributions to engineering societies, two of which won the Thos. Fitch Rowland prize in the American Society of Civil Engineers. He has written various reports for the U. S. Geological Survey, published at different times in public documents, as well as sundry reports on irrigation for the State of California. He is a charter member of the California Club of Los Angeles and a member of the Union League Club of Los Angeles. He came to California in 1873 from Colorado, and took permanent residence in Los Angeles in 1893. He is counted one of the foremost engineers in the world.



JAS. D. SCHUYLER



WILLIAM H. HALL



ALL, WILLIAM HAMMOND, Consulting and Constructing Engineer, San Francisco, California, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, February 12, 1846, the son of John Buchanan Hall and Anna Maria (Hammond) Hall. In 1870, at San Francisco, he married Emma Kate Fitzhugh, of the distinguished Southern family of that name. They have three daughters, Anna Hammond, Margaret Fitzhugh and Katharine Buchanan Hall.

Arriving in California at the age of seven, Mr. Hall's school-room education was confined to a private academy, from 1858 to 1865, under the tutelage of an Episcopal clergyman. It was intended that he should enter the West Point Military Academy, and his schooling was directed to that end, but the outbreak of the Civil War caused his parents to abandon these plans. Shortly after the close of the war he became a computer and draughtsman in the office of Col. R. S. Williamson of the U. S. Engineer Corps.

His first work under Col. Williamson in the field was as an assistant in the barometrical measuring of the snow-clad peaks in Oregon. He next became a rod-man and subsequently a surveyor on topographic service for fortification purposes, under the U. S. Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast. He was also a draughtsman in the same employ. Therein he participated as field engineer, computer and draughtsman in the surveys of localities for the purposes of fortification, lighthouses, harbors of refuge and navigation. These ranged from San Diego Harbor to and including Neah Bay, the southernmost and northernmost harbors then on the Pacific Coast (1866-1870). In this period he was also on the surveys of the rapids of the upper Columbia and Willamette rivers, Oregon, for the improvement of navigation; and these activities were supplemented by his topographic contouring of the peninsula of San Francisco, especially the Presidio Reservation and Point Lobos, again for fortifications, as well as by his hydrographic work for the harbors of San Diego and San Francisco.

In August, 1870, Mr. Hall was awarded the contract, by the first Board of Park Commissioners of San Francisco, for the topographic survey of the Golden Gate Park Reservation.

In August, 1871, after his plans had been accepted by the Commission, he was appointed Engineer and Superintendent of Parks, and in this capacity, until 1876, reclaimed the sand wastes and planned and improved Golden Gate Park. The next two years, in the joint employ of the Bank of California and the then Nevada Bank, he was in charge, as engineer, of extensive land and water properties in the San Joaquin Valley, including the canals which have since made Fresno famous.

Under an act of Legislature providing for investigation of problems of irrigation, river improvement, reclamation and disposal of mining debris, Governor William Irwin, in May, 1878, appointed Mr. Hall first State Engineer of California. He was four times reappointed to this office and served until his

resignation in February, 1889. It is only just to say that the extensive irrigation, water storage and river and reclamation surveys and examinations made by the State Engineering Department under his supervision have constituted the basis of work and reports of a number of State and other authorities since that time, who have received credit therefor. The State Engineer's reports of that period, which were the first systematic studies of the subject in this country, have also served as guides for many reports in later years.

In March, 1889, Mr. Hall was appointed Supervising Engineer of the United States Irrigation Investigation (the predecessor of the United States Reclamation Service) for all the region west of the Rocky Mountains, and served until the end of June, 1890. Therein he was one of the three engineers who organized and managed the first United States Government irrigation investigation. Here, too, the methods and reports of those years have shaped similar work ever since. From July, 1890, to June, 1896, while in private practice as a civil engineer, he was in charge of important irrigation and water supply work in the southern and central parts of California and in the State of Washington.

The next step in Mr. Hall's progression was to Europe and South Africa, in 1896. Until 1898 he was in this latter country, and in London, acting as Consulting Engineer on Irrigation and Water Works. During this period he was in charge of the construction of a large plant for supplying water to the principal mines about Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, for the Cecil Rhodes and Werner Beit Syndicate. Under a contract with the Commissioner of Public Works of the Cape Colonial Government he made an extended report on irrigation and drafted a new water and irrigation law. Zest was given to his stay in this country by the unique experience of having to serve professionally and intimately two warring factions at daggers' points with each other—in other words, to make a report on irrigation in Rhodesia, to the Rt. Hon. Cecil Rhodes, and on the other hand, an examination for water storage for irrigation for President Paul Kruger of the Transvaal Republic.

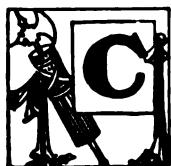
The year 1899 finds Mr. Hall in the Russian Empire. Here he made examinations and reports on irrigation and great canal projects in the Russian Transcaucasus and in Central Asia to the Minister of Agriculture, M. Yermoloff, and on similar works in the Merve Oasis, to the minister in charge of the Imperial Estates, Prince Viasemski.

He returned to California in 1900, where until the present time he has been engaged chiefly in the management of properties for investment and development. In this connection he acquired control of properties in the Lake Eleanor and Cherry Creek water sheds, which have since been selected by the city of San Francisco for a water supply.

Mr. Hall has confined his membership to the American society of Civil Engineers, in which he is the holder of the Norman Medal, and to the Pacific-Union Club, from which he resigned when he went abroad in 1896.



ELMER E. COLE



COLE, ELMER E., Real Estate, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in New Hampshire, December 21, 1863. He is the son of H. L. Cole and Emily (Phipps) Cole. He married Laura M. Mayhew at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1893, and to them have been born two sons, Lloyd and Harold Cole.

Mr. Cole attended the public schools of Portland, Maine, and Boston, Mass., until he was sixteen years old. At the age of eighteen he was a traveling salesman for a Boston cutlery company, and continued in that capacity until he was twenty-three years of age, when he resigned and went to Minneapolis, embarking in the real estate business.

He dealt principally in farming and ranch lands and for thirteen years was an important factor in developing that section. During these thirteen years he met with both success and reverses, but he kept at it and subsequently achieved a lasting success. In 1900 he sold his interests in the Northwest and moved to Los Angeles. He immediately opened brokerage offices, dealing in stocks, bonds and mining properties. He remained at this occupation until 1905, when he gave up the stock and bond end of his business and confined himself to real estate and lands. He holds extensive mining interests, extending from Northern California to Old Mexico. Since engaging in the real estate business in Los Angeles, Mr. Cole has handled some large deals in acreage tracts, among them being the sale of 1500 acres south of Playa del Rey, California. He deals extensively in city property and is the owner of some of the most valuable real estate in the business center of Los Angeles.

He formerly was a member of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Realty Board, Masons, Los Angeles Automobile Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Gamut Club and California Club of Los Angeles.



M. S. HELLMAN



HELLMAN, MAURICE S., banker, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in that city, September 3, 1864. He is the son of the late Samuel Hellman and Adelaide (Adler) Hellman, his family being identified with the business and financial history of Los Angeles for many years. He married Alice Schwarzschild, at San Francisco, Cal., July 16, 1889, and to them there have been born three children, Melville S., Lucile S. and S. Jack Hellman.

Mr. Hellman was educated in the schools of his native city and graduated from high school, with an exceptional record, in 1880.

Two years after he left school he went into the stationery business with his father, and at the end of three years, when his father decided to give up the business, he, with a partner named Stassforth, bought the business and continued it under the firm name of the Hellman-Stassforth Company. This association existed up to 1894, when Mr. Hellman sold out his interest and went into the bond brokerage business with J. F. Sartori.

One year after this he was elected vice president of the Security Savings Bank, and he gave up all outside business connections to devote himself exclusively to banking. He has remained vice president of the bank down to date and in addition is interested in other banking institutions, holding the vice presidency and directorship of the Title Insurance and Trust Company. In keeping with the history of his family, Mr. Hellman has become one of the leading bankers of Los Angeles and is an important factor in the development of that city.

He takes an active interest in the public affairs of Los Angeles. He is also an ardent booster and belongs to most of the civic clubs and improvement associations.

He is a member of the Concordia Club and the Los Angeles Country Club.



WAGNER, JAMES R. H., real estate, Los Angeles, California, was born in Detroit, Michigan, September 22, 1870. His father was Robert Wagner and his mother Mary Leicester (Hornibrook) Wagner. On November 4, 1894, he married Mabel E. Monahan, at Cleveland, Ohio. To them were born Arline Leicester, Harriet Handy and Mary Leicester Wagner.

Mr. Wagner's education was obtained in the Cass School of Detroit.

His first employment as a boy was with the American Exchange National Bank of Detroit, where he acted in the capacity of messenger for the years 1886 and 1887. During the succeeding two years he was receiving teller and individual bookkeeper in the Peninsular Savings Bank of Detroit. Between the years 1890 and 1894 he was traveling salesman for a Detroit tobacco firm. He worked for the wholesale tobacco house of R. Wagner & Co., and ably fitted himself for an active career with the largest tobacco institution in the world.

In 1895 he started in New York City with the American Tobacco Co. as a retail salesman. His first efforts, in three months, attracted attention and he was sent to Boston. In six months he was stationed at Philadelphia, doing special work for the fine smoking department of the corporation.

In 1897 he was sent to Nashville, Tenn., to supervise the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. His work covered largely the Old Virginia Cheroot department. With a year of success in the South he was transferred to Virginia and North Carolina in order to take charge of the cheap smoking and cheroots. In 1899 he was called to New York and given charge of a national campaign on a new brand of cheroots. This work covered the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. A year later the American Tobacco Co. acquired the Egyptian

Deities cigarette factory, and Mr. Wagner was given charge of the sales in all the Eastern States.

In 1901, after many years in the tobacco business, Mr. Wagner gave it up to go with the New York "Commercial," one of the oldest daily financial papers in America. His initial business trip for this newspaper was one which carried him over the entire United States, and eventually to Los Angeles. In that city he expected to spend only a short time, but one month's stay convinced him that there was no other place on earth for him. This was about April 1, 1901, at a time when Southern California was in the height of its floral beauty and growth. He had just arrived from the north, where the blizzards and snowstorms were raging. He immediately sent his family word to pack and come to California.

Mr. Wagner associated himself with the William R. Staats Co. of Pasadena for one year. From there he went to Santa Barbara and organized the Santa Barbara Realty & Trust Co. His associates there were Harrison T. Kendall and D. T. Perkins of the Potter Hotel Co.; George Edwards, president of the Commercial Bank of Santa Barbara, and William R. Staats of Pasadena.

Outside of the general real estate business in Santa Barbara he secured a franchise for the Home Telephone Co. and was instrumental in building the plant. He was an officer of that organization for two years. In 1905 R. A. Rowan prevailed upon him to handle Venice of America, then in the infancy of its organization. He became the general agent in the organization of that resort, and since that time has been prominently identified in the realty business of So. Cal. He has handled with success Venice of America, Venice Annex, Normandy Hill, Florencita Park, the Cudahy Ranch, Bell Flower Acres and the Owens Valley Lands. Mr. Wagner is second vice president L. A. Realty Board; member, Chamber of Commerce and California Club.



JAS. R. H. WAGNER



BITTINGER, GEORGE E., retired banker, of Los Angeles, California, was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 28, 1868. His father was George W. Bittinger, a wholesale grocer of Chicago, and his mother Sarah Julie (Pestana) Bittinger. He was married in Riverside, California, in 1892, to Laura Frankenhimer. They have one child, Merritt A. Bittinger. Mr. Bittinger was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and was trained for business life in the Jacksonville (Illinois) Business College, graduating from there in 1885.

The next year he moved to California and located at Riverside. His first employment there was in the bank of the old Riverside Banking Company, and he remained with that concern in various positions until 1893, when he resigned to go with the First National Bank of Riverside. Within two years he was made cashier of the bank, and during the next eight years he brought the bank up to a position which made it one of the strongest banks in the State outside of the two principal cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Although he never sought or accepted public office, Mr. Bittinger, an ardent Republican, took an active interest in the affairs of his party during his stay in Riverside and served at various times on the County and City Central Committees. He was on the Central Committee during the two McKinley campaigns, 1896-1900, and in both instances Riverside polled a large majority for the martyr President.

Mr. Bittinger remained Cashier of the Riverside bank until 1903, when, his record having attracted attention, he was offered the position of Cashier of the Los Angeles National Bank. He accepted and, with seventeen years of banking experience to his credit, he began his duties. He continued as Cashier until the consolidation of his bank with the First National of Los Angeles. Mr. Bittinger was one of the principal factors in this merger, which involved the amalgamation of approximately \$20,000,000 in assets. His part in this transaction placed him among the leaders of the financial world in Los Angeles and he was made Vice President and Director of the new institution.

In February, 1910, after having followed the banking business for twenty-four years, Mr. Bit-

tinger resigned the Vice Presidency of the First National in order to devote himself to his private interests, which by this time were extensive.

Mr. Bittinger is heavily interested in a variety of substantial projects in Northern California and Oregon, and is aiding largely in the development of the latter State. His interests include lumber, land, etc.

In addition to his association with the First National Bank, Mr. Bittinger is also interested in the Equitable Savings Bank of Los Angeles, and up to a short time ago was heavily interested and an officer in the Weed Lumber Company, the Klamath Development Company and the California Northeastern Railway Company, three affiliated Oregon enterprises.

He disposed of his interests in them, the railroad company being sold to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Bittinger is one of the progressive type of business men, but he is also interested in matters other than business.

While he was a resident of the city of Riverside he was a Trustee of the Carnegie Library Board of that place, and also of the Archaeological Institute of America.

He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and for two years was on its Board of Directors.

He was also Chairman, during that period, of the Finance Committee, which has charge of all the funds of the organization, and was a member of the committee which had in charge the entertainment of President Taft when he visited Los Angeles in 1909.

He also served on other committees which had in charge improvement projects fostered by the Chamber of Commerce and intended to better Los Angeles.

He is prominent in Southern California lodge circles and is one of the leading Masons of the section.

He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Mystic Shriner and a Knight Templar.

Mr. Bittinger is fond of outdoor life and is an enthusiastic golfer.

He is also a member of the California Club, the Union League Club and the Annandale Country Club.



GEO. E. BITTINGER



FRANK, NATHAN H., Attorney, was born in San Francisco, California, June 3, 1858, the son of Jacob Frank and Eva (Meyer) Frank. His paternal ancestors were Bavarian Jews and his mother is a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main. He married Charlotte Elizabeth Petterson at San Francisco, September 19, 1881, and they are the parents of five sons and a daughter. Four of the children, including the daughter, were at college at the same time, and one son, Irving H. Frank, is now associated with his father in law practice.

The public schools of Suisun, Solano County, from 1863 to 1873, and then a private course under the principal, C. W. Childs, prepared him for the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1877 a Ph. B. Two years later he took the degree of L. L. B. from the Columbia Law College of New York, and after waiting a month to become of age he was admitted to the bar of New York.

On his return to San Francisco he associated himself with the firm of Wheaton & Scrivner, patent lawyers, with whom he remained until 1881. He then went to New Mexico to scan the field there. Disappointed in the outlook, he returned to San Francisco. Shortly after his second return he entered the office of Milton Andros. After a brief term in a clerical capacity he became the partner of Mr. Andros, under the firm name of Andros & Frank, which partnership lasted until 1900.

Mr. Frank's practice, though of a general nature, has been chiefly in maritime and insurance law and in the Federal courts. In the course thereof he has had many cases of public interest and handled practically all the causes on this coast arising out of seizure, as prize, of American vessels and cargoes during the Russo-Japanese War. Important among these is his successful attempt to establish a principle differing from that apparently settled by the English law during the Napoleon-

ic wars. This law held that a vessel insured against "capture, seizure and detention" was not covered for a loss due to condemnation for carrying false papers. From time immemorial, however, it had been the practice of vessels engaged in blockade running to carry false papers to enable the vessels to accomplish their purpose, and the policy gave them the liberty of running the blockade.

But in this case counsel for the insurance company contended that as the steamer was covered by an English policy the English law should govern. Testimony of two of the ablest English barristers, one of whom has since been elevated to the bench of the High Court of Justice of England, was taken to prove that the loss was not covered by the policy. Mr. Frank, however, took the position that everything usual and customary in accomplishing the voyage was covered by the insurance, and hence condemnation for carrying false papers was within the policy. His contention sustained by the United States Circuit Court and subsequently by the Circuit Court of Appeals,

discountenanced the old English law.

Another achievement especially noteworthy is his establishment of the present standard form of charter-party and bill of lading necessitated by the hazardous trade to Alaska, ships for which, at the beginning of the gold excitement, hailed from San Francisco but were chartered by Seattle firms.

During his extensive experience he has become the attorney for a large variety of companies and interests, which rely upon him with the utmost confidence. Among these are the Barneson-Hibbard Co., J. D. Spreckels and Bros. Co., Oceanic Steamship Co., the Charles Nelson Co., Robert Dollar S. S. Co., Los Alamos Oil and Development Co., the Alaska Exploration Co., and for many years, as a member of the firm of Andros & Frank, the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

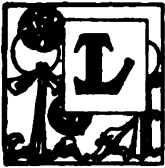
Mr. Frank has not been very active in club life, though he is a member of several.



NATHAN H. FRANK



E. O. LINDBLOM



LINDBLOM, ERIK OLOF, President of the Swedish-American Bank of San Francisco, was born at Dalarna, Sweden, June 27, 1857, the son of Olof Lindblom and Brita (Olofson) Lindblom. His father was a school teacher of that place, which, one of the most rugged and barren on the face of the habitable globe, fostered a hardy race, of which Erik Lindblom has proved himself to be a worthy sample. He was married in San Francisco, June 1, 1903, to Miss Hanna Sadie Ulrika Sparman, and by a former marriage is the father of Brita and Olof Lindblom.

He attended the Hede public school in Sweden, and was graduated therefrom in 1871. During the next four years he was intermittently a pupil at the London Polytechnic School of the Y. M. C. A., while working in that city at the trade of tailor, which he had learned.

After spending five and a half years in London and traveling over a considerable part of Europe, he sailed for America, arriving in New York in 1886. Here he again worked at his trade until 1888, when he moved to Butte City, Montana, where he continued the same occupation and at the same time became interested in gravel mining. On September 15, 1893, he reached San Francisco, resumed his trade, subsequently moving to Oakland and opening an establishment of his own. During these years his interest in mining was growing, stimulated by studying, reading, attending Professor George Davidson's lectures on Alaska and by the tales of gold discoveries. On April 27, 1898, his imagination still further fired by the substantially backed reports of the new "gold fields" of Alaska, he abandoned the weary grind of his trade and shipped before the mast in the bark Alaska, commanded by Captain Cogan. His experiences in the Northwest, which taxed his grit and hardy constitution to the utmost, and where he made one of the most wonderful discoveries of gold in the history of the precious metals, form, perhaps, the most romantic chapter in the story of a very remarkable life.

Landing on the shore of Grantley Harbor, July 5, 1898, whither Captain Cogan had sent him and some other sailors for fresh water, he determined to leave the vessel and try to reach Golovin Bay, where he knew there was a mission and trading post. He was without food and had no conception of the difficulties to be encountered in that season of floods. Acting on the advice of a prospector whom he chanced to meet, he started back for Port Clarence, in the hope of finding that the bark had sailed. When he came within sight of the harbor he saw the vessel riding at anchor and concluded that his presence thereon was still desired. From this critical situation, however, he was aided to escape by an Eskimo chief, Promarshuk, who took him in his boat made of walrus hide, covered him with foul-smelling skins, and paddled him within touching distance of the Alaska. Boarding the bark, the chief, with five dollars Mr. Lindblom had given him for the purpose, bought a dozen sea biscuits, returned to his boat and slipped out of the harbor, then away to free-

dom from Captain Cogan's kind of hospitality. Stopping at the mouth of the Egoshoruk River, now known as Snake River, the spot where Nome is situated, Mr. Lindblom prospected, and on the bar at the mouth of Dry Creek found colors. Arriving July 27, with his Eskimo pilot, at Dexter's trading station on Golovin Bay, Mr. Lindblom told the trader of his discovery. Dexter wished to send him back on a prospecting trip, but he preferred the work offered him by N. O. Hultberg, the missionary of the station. He first prospected in this region on Ophir Creek. Meeting subsequently with John Brynteson and Jafet Lindeberg, the former of whom, after Lindblom's discovery, had also found prospects in what is now known as the Nome country, he joined forces with them, and in an old scow rigged for the occasion the three set out on a 100-mile sea voyage through stormy weather for the Snake River. On September 15, 1898, they landed at the mouth and began prospecting. One week later they made discoveries and locations on Anvil Creek. Later they panned about fifty dollars in gold dust, and, putting it in shotgun shells, returned to Golovin Bay. By the beginning of winter, acting on expert advice, they had gone back to the Nome district and measured and staked their claims in compliance with the law of the land. Within three days' panning in Snow Gulch and Anvil Creek the three partners extracted more than \$1800 worth of gold dust. Mr. Lindblom thus not only laid the foundation for the fortune which good judgment and management has since swelled to generous proportions, but was thereby the original discoverer of the Nome gold fields.

He returned to California in 1899 and invested in real estate. Going to Mexico in 1901 he became interested in electric light, water and telephone development, bought out Thomas Lane and secured absolute control of the Parral Electric, Water and Telephone Company of Parral, Mexico. Gradually he enlarged his real estate, mining and other operations, and together with Captain Matson and others, in 1908, established the Swedish-American Bank, which in 1910 amalgamated with the International Banking Corporation.

Mr. Lindblom is today president and sole owner of the French Gulch Mining Co., Greeneville Mining Co., Parral Electric, Water and Telephone Co., president of the Swedish-American Bank of San Francisco, vice president of the Pioneer Mining Co. of Nome, Alaska; a member of the advisory board of the International Banking Corporation, and a director of the Davidson-Ward Lumber Co. and of the Claremont Hotel Co. His clubs and associations are: The Swedish Club, of Seattle; Arctic, of Seattle (life member); Olympic, Swedish Society of S. F. (life member), B. P. O. E. No. 171 (life member), Islam Temple, Shriners (life member), Odin Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 393; Balder Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 393 (life member); King Solomon's Chapter No. 95, R. A. M. (life member); California Commandery No. 1, K. T. (life member); Cal. Consistory No. 5 (life member), and California Chapter No. 183, O. E. S. (life member). He is a shrewd, but quiet and modest personality, in no way spoiled by his success in life.



BECKETT, DR. WESLEY WILBUR, Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born in Portland, Oregon, May 31, 1857. He is a son of Lemuel D. Beckett, the first Justice of Peace of Portland, Oregon, and a pioneer of that State, and Sarah S. (Chew) Beckett. On January 1, 1882, he married Iowa Archer at San Luis Obispo, California, there being two sons as a result of the union: Wilbur Archer and Francis H. Beckett.

Dr. Beckett was educated in the public schools of California, and at a later period taught school in San Luis Obispo County, California, for over six years. He graduated from the Los Angeles Medical Department of the University of California, April 11, 1888, receiving the degree of M. D. He then studied in New York for a period of one year, taking post graduate work at the Post Graduate Hospital of that city.

After completing his medical education, Dr. Beckett returned to Los Angeles, where he has practiced for a period of over twenty-two years. His medical achievements follow one after another, and today his accomplishments in the medical and scientific world have reached a point where Dr. Beckett is recognized as a man of national repute. His researches in the field of surgery and materia medica have placed him among the foremost physicians in the country.

Dr. Beckett's principal work has been in the field of surgery, although he has maintained a general practice since he first opened his offices. During his years of practice he has been a constant student and has taken an active part in the medical history of Southern California. He is noted for his readiness to devote his time to the needy poor, having done brilliant work for many poor people. His work in the field of charity deserves much praise.

Not only in the medical world, but in

civic affairs as well, has Dr. Beckett played a leading role during the last twenty years. In a business way he is associated with a number of influential companies of Los Angeles and holds directorships in a number of organizations. He is not only an executive director, but is also medical director of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, is treasurer and director of the California Hospital and is a director in the following organizations: Pacific Mutual Indemnity Company, Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank, Seaside Water Company, Orwood Land Company and the San Pedro Water Company.

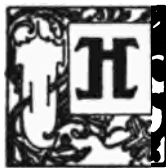
He is a member of and ex-president of the following professional societies: California State Medical Society, Southern California Medical Society, Los Angeles County Medical Society, and the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society, and is a member of the American Medical Association and the Pacific Association of Railway Surgeons. During the years 1901 and 1902 he served as a member of the Los Angeles City Board of Health.



DR. W. W. BECKETT

On May 12, 1911, Dr. Beckett was appointed by President Taft First Lieutenant of the Medical Relief Corps of the United States Army. This position will not become an active office unless the United States is at war or unless some deadly plague gets a hold in the army, but at the same time it is a unique distinction, approved by the President of the United States and passed through the Senate.

Dr. Beckett is also Professor of Gynecology and Surgery of the Los Angeles Medical Department of the University of California. He is a trustee of the University of Southern California and is active in educational circles. His work is not limited to any field, but is known to every progressive movement for the advancement of his community. He is a member of the California, Federation and Union League Clubs of Los Angeles and of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.



HATCH, PHILANDER ELLSWORTH, banker, president of the National Bank of Long Beach, Long Beach, Cal., was born at New Preston, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on July 25, 1861. His father was John Hatch and his mother was Diana L. (Canfield) Hatch. Mr. Hatch was married on November 7, 1883, to Miss Elouise C. Norton in Guilford, Conn. They have two children, John Ellsworth and Eleanor Norton Hatch.

After attending the public schools of New Milford until 1875, Mr. Hatch went to Whittlesey's academy, New Preston, Conn., where he studied for two years, taking a preparatory course. From there he went to the Yale Business College, which he attended until 1879, when he graduated with high honors.

His first work was done in July, 1879, soon after he had graduated from Yale Business College. Mr. Hatch then connected himself with the firm of Sargent & Co. of New Haven, Conn., where he acted as entry and discount clerk, which position he held for two years. The next year he spent with Peck & Bishop, also of New Haven, where he held the position of bookkeeper. Leaving Peck & Bishop, he accepted a position as bookkeeper and cashier with H. B. Armstrong & Co. He retained this position for five years, resigning to go to Kenesaw, Neb.

Arriving at Kenesaw he immediately accepted the position of cashier of the Kenesaw Exchange Bank. This was in 1887, and Mr. Hatch retained the same position with this bank until October, 1894, when he removed direct to Long Beach, where he has resided since that time.

After settling in Long Beach, and thoroughly studying the needs of the city, he organized the Bank of Long Beach and became its first cashier in April, 1896. He retained this position for six years, when the bank of Long Beach was converted into the National

Bank of Long Beach in 1902. In 1907 Mr. Hatch became the vice president of this bank, and in 1908 he was elected its president. In 1901 he organized the Long Beach Savings Bank. This institution is affiliated with the National Bank of Long Beach and Mr. Hatch is its vice president and manager.

In 1905 he organized the Bank of Wilmington, and was the president of the institution for the following three years. About this time the bank was nationalized and Mr. Hatch sold all his interests therein.

He became the president of the Long Beach Consolidated Gas Co. in 1910, when the Long Beach Gas Co and Inner Harbor consolidated.

In addition to the above Mr. Hatch is a member of many other leading enterprises, among which are the Western Steam Navigation Co., of which he is secretary and treasurer; the Long Beach Sash & Door Co., of which he is director, and of the Mutual Building Loan Association, of which he is treasurer. He is also a very large realty owner.

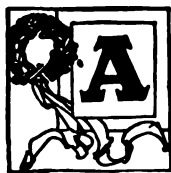
In 1894, when Mr. Hatch first settled in Long Beach, the city, in a commercial way, was still in its infancy. Since that period vast changes have taken place. Manufacturing and ship-building establishments have located there, magnificent office, hotel and residence structures have gone up until Long Beach is today a modern, prosperous city, built on a firm foundation.

In all of this vast development work Mr. Hatch has been a leading spirit, devoting a great deal of time and capital to furthering all sound projects that were calculated to be of the greatest good to the city and community in general.

Mr. Hatch is a member of the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, of which latter he has been a member for twelve years and its president for ten years.



P. E. HATCH



ANDERSON, J. CRAMPTON, General Manager of the American Petroleum and American Oilfields Companies, Los Angeles, California, was born October 26, 1877, at Mason, Texas. He is the son of Elbridge T. and Sarah J. Anderson. He married Daysie M. Betzold in Los Angeles on June 17, 1899.

While Mr. Anderson was still a youth, he moved from Texas to Phoenix, Arizona. A few years later he went to Los Angeles, where he has ever since been identified prominently with enterprises for the development of the matchless resources of the great Southwest. In the remote locality in which his boyhood was passed, he had but limited educational advantages and he entered upon his business career with practically no capital but a sound business head.

His early business ventures were in the remunerative field of mining. His interests were scattered over California, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona, meeting with success in his numerous undertakings. In the course of a few years he became an authority on mining.

From mining for metals it was but a step to mining for oil, and Mr. Anderson, perceiving early the possibilities of California's great petroleum industry, enrolled himself with the constructive forces engaged in developing it. He made a deep study of petroleum resources and conditions in California, at a time when the possibilities of the great industry were still largely locked up in the secret depths of the earth. In the course of his association with several oil producing corporations, he gained proficiency in the details of the oil business, and he sought and won a place among the men who are now doing the things that have drawn the eyes of the world upon California's oil fields.

The American Petroleum Company, a \$15,000,000 corporation, was launched in February, 1908, by Edward L. Doheny, Dr. Nor-

man Bridge and Mr. Anderson. That company today is one of the largest producers of petroleum in California, and Mr. Anderson is its Vice President as well as General Manager.

The success of the American Petroleum Company forms one of the bright chapters of the history of California oil. It had a tremendous influence for further development, and

to none did it appeal more effectively than to the men who had accomplished that success. The direct and inevitable result was the organization of another corporation, The American Oilfields Company, with a capitalization of \$25,000,000, to operate along the lines of its highly prosperous predecessor. Associated with Mr. Doheny, Dr. Bridge and Mr. Anderson, in the formation of this latter company, in February, 1910, were C. A. Canfield, Thomas A. O'Donnell, J. M. Danziger, L. A. McCray and E. S. Gosney. The American Oilfields Company has duplicated the splendid results of the American Petroleum Company. Both corporations have steadily



J. C. ANDERSON

coined the petroleum of the San Joaquin Valley into gold at a rate that has turned a total of \$3,000,000 dividends into the hands of the stockholders.

In contemplating such results, Mr. Anderson may do so with the satisfaction of having been an active factor in producing them.

From his Los Angeles office, as General Manager of both these companies, he directs the details of their activities where their derricks rise like forests on the plains and hills of Midway and Coalinga.

In addition to carrying the tremendous responsibilities that he assumes in connection with the management of these two great companies, he is the President of the Midland Oil Company in the Midway field, and is also General Manager of the Niles Lease Oil Company in the Salt Lake field.

He is active in Los Angeles civic affairs, but does not hold any club memberships.



CHESEBROUGH, ARTHUR SEWALL (Bates & Chesebrough), Shipping and Commission, San Francisco, California, was born in Oakland, September 23, 1877, the son of Andronicus Chesebrough and Edith (Saunders) Chesebrough. Of New England descent, with English ancestry on both sides of the house, wherein his forbear, Captain Robert Chesebrough, was a conspicuous member, he inherits the sturdy characteristics, mentally and physically, which have enabled him to win at a comparatively early age a notable prominence in the business world.

Mr. Chesebrough was married in San Francisco, January 18, 1911, to Miss Elizabeth Newhall, daughter of William Mayo Newhall, a son of one of the pioneer merchants of the city.

His first schooling was provided by the Pacific Heights Grammar School of San Francisco. From there he entered the Lowell High School, and in 1897 was graduated into the University of California, which he left in 1899. While there he played an active part in the fraternity and athletic life of the place, as a member of the Chi Phi, the Theta Nu Epsilon, the Skull and Keys and the Varsity Nine.

For several years following his departure from the University he made use of what scientific knowledge he had acquired there in the mines of Amador, Calaveras and Mariposa Counties, gaining a practical experience that led to a trip to Korea in the interests of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company. Two years of the Orient evidently sufficed for him, for he returned to San Francisco and entered the shipping and commission firm of Williams, Dimond & Co. With this corporation he remained until 1907, when he severed his connection therewith to become a partner of the combination upon which he is at present concentrating his commercial energies.

Since the formation of this thriving firm Mr. Chesebrough has been so active therein

that any sketch of its rapid development must necessarily include him. His connection therewith he naturally regards as the most important part of his business life. Largely through his own energetic efforts the business has gone ahead with such leaps and bounds as to attract the attention of everyone interested in the expansion of our commerce. Its progress reminds one of the amazing upbuilding

of the new San Francisco, and symbolizes the spirit that inspired that marvel of modern push.

The firm first started with the transportation of merchandise in sailing ships from San Francisco to New York, the vessels returning with coal. West-bound cargo was soon added, a branch opened in Philadelphia and the business so expanded as to warrant the use of tramp steamers operated via the Straits of Magellan. This was, in fact, the first tramp steamship service around Cape Horn.

But not content with this success, the young progressives began to reach out for the trade via the Isthmus of Panama, to compete with the Pacific Mail Company.

After numerous negotiations with the Secretary of War and the officials of the Panama Railroad Company, the firm was granted the through-billing privilege, in September, 1907, and on the 1st of October inaugurated the service. This has met with gratifying success, as indicated by the statement that during the first month of the service and "in the face of numerous obstacles and delay, occasioned by inexperience and the newness of the service, they cleared from San Francisco 10,000 tons, which may be expressed, in the way of comparison, as 25 per cent more tonnage in one month than the Pacific Mail Steamship company carried during the whole year that they started in business. This service has been recently supplemented by one from the Isthmus to New Orleans, which has developed to proportions highly encouraging to all concerned. It is believed that the Panama Canal will give it an even greater importance commercially.



A. S. CHESEBROUGH



OTT, JOHN GRIFFIN, Attorney-at-Law (Mott & Dillon), Los Angeles, California, was born in that city August 3, 1874, the son of Thomas Mott and Ascension (Sepulveda) Mott. He married Lila Jean Fairchild at Los Angeles, February 23, 1905.

Mr. Mott, member of a devout Catholic family, received his primary education in St. Vincent's College of Los Angeles, and later received the degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Laws from Notre Dame University, where he was a student during the years 1895 and 1896. From the Indiana institution he went to the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., and there received the degree of Master of Laws. Bishop Conaty, now head of the diocese of Los Angeles, was rector of the university at that time, having been appointed by Pope Leo XIII about the time that Mr. Mott became a student.

Mr. Mott returned to Los Angeles immediately upon the conclusion of his studies and began the practice of his profession. After approximately four years in offices by himself, he formed a partnership with R. J. Dillon, which has continued down to date. Mr. Mott has made a specialty of corporation and probate law and during his many years of practice has figured in some notable cases.

He is intensely interested in various movements for the upbuilding of Los Angeles and vicinity and was one of the principal factors in the preliminary work of consolidating Los Angeles and San Pedro, a move which made Los Angeles a seaport and placed it in line for the benefits promised by the Panama Canal. He also figured prominently in the campaign for selling bonds for the Owens River Aqueduct, modern work which revolutionized the water system of the city of Los Angeles. When the United States Government was consider-

ing the erection of a Federal building at Los Angeles, Mr. Mott was chosen by certain property owners desirous of providing the site for the building to look after their interests. In this capacity he made a notable fight, carrying his case to Washington. He appeared before the House of Representatives and Senate in his effort to win the prize his clients sought, and, following this, presented his case at the

White House itself. He finally persuaded Theodore Roosevelt, who was then President, of the justness of his cause and the executive signed the bill.

These are only a few of the important matters in which Mr. Mott has figured, but they serve to show the character of work with which he has been identified.

He is prominently identified with the Republican party of California and has performed telling service for that organization, having taken the stump for it in local and State campaigns. Mr. Mott is, by common consent, placed among the leading orators of the West and some of his speeches are

remembered as beautiful eloquence—perfect specimens of word architecture. His address at the farewell banquet to Bishop Montgomery is referred to as a magnificently blended tribute to the retiring prelate who had won the love and affection of the city wherein he was a spiritual guide.

Mr. Mott's father, Hon. Thomas D. Mott, was one of the pioneers of California, who crossed the plains in 1849, and a man who took a leading part in the early development of the State. From him the subject of this sketch inherited his gift of oratory.

Mr. Mott enjoys a high professional standing in Los Angeles and the State, and is a member of the Los Angeles and Los Angeles County Bar Associations. He is Past Exalted Ruler of the Los Angeles Lodge of Elks, member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Knights of Columbus, Craggs Country, Jonathan and California Clubs.



JOHN G. MOTT



BORUFF, FREDERICK LINCOLN, farmer, as he prefers to be known, was born at Clear Creek, Indiana, on the 31st of March, 1865. The son of William Henry Boruff and Margaret Eleanor Foster, he comes of sturdy fighting stock—a fact well illustrated by his own progressive career. His paternal grandfather was a general in the Finn army at the age of twenty-six, and his grandmother, who was a descendant of Sir Robert Nesbitt, was born on the battle ground of Ban-nockburn. Mr. Boruff married Mrs. K. C. Porter (formerly Katie Anne Caystile) at San Fernando, February 25, 1908.

Mr. Boruff received all his actual school education in the public schools of Indiana and left the grammar school in 1881, at the age of sixteen, to make his own way in the world. Having inherited a strong taste for farming, he immediately went to Iowa to scan the agricultural prospects there. The absence of an encouraging outlook conspired with a somewhat roving disposition to send him to New Mexico, where for two years he "punched cattle."

In 1883 Mr. Boruff returned to Macedonia, Iowa, farmed for two more years and then entered the journalistic field as owner and editor of the *Botana Valley News*, a non-partisan weekly devoted chiefly to Agricultural interests. During his editorship he developed a keen interest in the political situation in Iowa and soon became an aggressive Democrat. Throwing all the weight of his influence into the cause, he materially aided his party to win the first State success the Democrats of Iowa had known for twenty-five years. Partly in reward for his efforts he was appointed in 1886 Chief Deputy Auditor of Pottawattamie County under Ira F. Hendricks.

Politics becoming distasteful to him, Mr. Boruff resigned his office and early in 1887 traveled for the Western Wheeled Scraper Company of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. During the next three years he covered the greater part of the United States, doing a large jobbing business and acquiring a knowledge of men and detail of which he subsequently had occasion to avail himself.

In July, 1890, Mr. Boruff went to Chicago and entered the real estate business, with offices in the old Lakeside Building. For ten years he was a successful realty operator, dealing largely in city and suburban property, and doing much to develop the latter. His interest in politics, and perhaps the hereditary love of a "good scrap," reviving he

organized the Tammany Society of Chicago, and from disintegrated elements built a coherent, harmonious association of thirty-seven thousand members in twelve hundred precincts. During this time he became a warm personal friend of William Jennings Bryan, and also a prolific contributor on political and allied subjects to many papers throughout the United States.

The strong attraction that California and her agricultural and horticultural possibilities had long held for Mr. Boruff drew him from Chicago to this State in the fall of 1900. He first settled in Los Angeles, subsequently moving to San Fernando, where he today has a model farm and the largest private nursery in California. This property contains more than 700,000 stock trees, chiefly of oranges, lemons and olives. On olive culture he is an enthusiast, second to none in this part of the world. He has studied the subject in practically all of its phases, historic, economic and botanic. He sees a wonderful future for the industry in California, once the importance and feasibility of extensive olive culture are generally realized. To him the fertility of California's soil and the magic of her climate seem limitless in their power for good. He believes that there is no effective medica-



FRED L. BORUFF

ment that cannot either be found or produced in this State. He terms the latter the "Drug Store of the World," in the best sense of that therapeutic phrase, and cannot understand the slowness of many native sons to sense the virtues of their birthplace. However, he is not permitting himself to worry over their want of foresight and enthusiasm, but is devoting his own energies to the task of justifying his own boundless faith in his adopted State. He specializes in dry farming and has become an expert in this branch of agriculture, which promises to revolutionize farming methods and make arid wastes productive fields.

Mr. Boruff was a delegate to the Farmers' National Congress in 1891, is at present a member of the National Good Roads Congress, of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, and of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. He is also a Mason, thirty-second degree, and was the youngest member of that order in Iowa.

From 1901 to 1905 Mr. Boruff was Manager and Director of the Western Development Company; from 1902 to 1906 Manager and Director of the Porter Land and Water Company; is at present Secretary of the Serpe Brownstone Company and President of the California Packing Case Company.



'CLURE, FRANK D., Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Fremont County, Iowa, July 11, 1871. He is the son of E. B. McClure and Harriet A. (Britton) McClure. He married Angie C. Nugent at Kokoka, Missouri, June 1, 1896.

He was brought to Visalia, Cal., in 1884. He graduated from the Stockton Normal in 1891. After completing his course there he entered the Valparaiso, Indiana, University, where he received his degree as Bachelor of Science in 1894. He took up the study of the law at the same institution and received his LL.B. in the spring of 1896.

His first independent venture was at Stockton, where he opened an office in 1896. The following year he moved to Visalia, Tulare County, and at that place, he practiced his profession until 1900. There followed the Bakersfield oil boom and the rapid growth of that city, to which he moved his business and became acquainted with oil litigations in all their many phases. He practiced there until 1907, when he went to the larger opportunities offered by Los Angeles.

His first location was in the Union Trust Building, but later he moved to the Douglas Building. He very quickly made himself acquainted with the business and legal fraternity, and in less than a year was appointed city attorney of Wilmington.

It was while City Attorney of Wilmington that his labors have attracted the greatest public attention. Los Angeles, and what was then Wilmington and San Pedro, were fighting for the development of the harbor. Locally the importance of the harbor was appreciated, but the national government knew little about it. There was an immense amount of work to be done, in the construction of the harbor, and in the establishment of the harbor lines, and it could be done only with the help of Congress. There were

also factions which were against the development of the harbor. Attorney McClure worked hard and soon found himself in the midst of the fight. He was sent to Washington as sole representative in 1908, and argued the case of the Los Angeles harbor before the war department of the government. He succeeded in his efforts in having the harbor lines established, and the government

is at the present time busier in the development of San Pedro and Wilmington harbors than in any other harbor in the country.

He held his position as City Attorney of Wilmington until the consolidation of 1909, when the entire harbor district became part of the City of Los Angeles.

While at Wilmington he was not only City Attorney, but actively assisted in the dredging work.

Meanwhile his private practice was maintained. He was chosen as the attorney for the Consolidated Lumber Company. He still looks after the legal affairs of that company.

He is now a member of the law firm of Woodruff & McClure, general legal practitioners of Los Angeles. He specializes in corporation, oil and mining law, aside from the general practice.

While at Bakersfield he helped to organize many of the oil companies, so that he became fully acquainted with the corporation laws of California and the various states, and he took part in many of the important trials in which the oil laws of the State of California were developed.

He has represented clients before the Circuit Court of the United States on a number of occasions, and his office handles a great deal of legal business from outside the State.

Mr. McClure is a member of the Lodge of Elks and a Mason, and he is also prominently identified with the various legal fraternities of the city and the State of California.



F. D. McCLURE



URYEA, EDWIN, JR., Engineering (firm of Duryea, Haehl & Gilman), San Francisco, California, was born in Craigville, Orange County, New York, July 12, 1862, the son of Edwin Duryea and Hannah (Rumsey) Duryea. His first paternal ancestor to reach this country, in 1675, was of Huguenot origin, while the Rumseys were English residents of the Isle of Guernsey. Mr. Duryea married Miss Roberta Vincent Taylor, in December, 1888, at Ithaca, New York, and five children have been born of the union, Robert, Margaret, Anne, Philip and Helen Duryea.

Mr. Duryea had his first schooling in Craigville, in the district school, from 1866 to 1876. He was graduated in 1879 from the Chester Academy, and from Cornell University with the class of '83 and the degree of B. C. E. Soon thereafter he started, and from 1883 to 1885 was employed by the Northern Pacific Railroad, first as townsite and special surveyor, and later on the construction of a large bridge at Duluth, Minn. The following year, while engaged on a bridge to span the Mississippi River, near Burlington, Iowa, he rose from the position of transit man to the superintendency of the work. The next few years found him on the construction of costly bridges crossing the Missouri, Mississippi and the Ohio rivers, and involving difficult problems of foundation work, as well as "river control" and "day's labor" under the engineer's direction.

In 1889 he shifted the scene of his operations to Kansas and Michigan, on railroad surveys and construction, and until 1891 was engineer of bridges and building for one thousand miles of railroad system in the latter State. His next move along the curve was to what his profession deems the important post of contractor's engineer, or superintendent. In this capacity he made surveys and designs for two large stockyards near Chicago, including plans for sewerage, water supply, harbors, etc., and subsequently was associated with the same firm on the change of the horse car line on Third avenue, New York city, to a cable system. Toward the close of this period, 1891-1895, he was contractor's engineer for a \$1,000,000 dam for the same city, and contractor's superintendent for other dams for the water supply of New York, in which work

he had charge of at least 400 men.

From 1895 to 1900 Mr. Duryea was resident engineer at times on the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg suspension bridge over the East River, between New York and Brooklyn, and during the latter part of this period acted as assistant engineer on plans and estimates for a proposed bridge over the Hudson River at New York city. Among his notable achievements while in private practice may be mentioned his plans for foundation of Harlem bridge, designs for rapid transit tunnel under Harlem river, and report to district attorney on safety of New York and Brooklyn suspension bridge and on responsibility for neglect involved.



EDWIN DURYEA, JR.

In December, 1902, Mr. Duryea came to California as chief engineer for the Bay Cities Water Co., and has since been associated with this corporation and with its allied interests. In this connection his work has been largely in the field of water supply and power transmission; and his plans for the Santa Clara County water supply, his expert duties as engineer for San Francisco in the water rate suit with the Spring Valley Company, and his testimony for the New Liverpool Salt Company in their famous suit for damages against the Canal Company of the Imperial Valley, wherein the judg-

ment depended chiefly upon the engineer's opinion, and has since been affirmed by the Court of Appeals in favor of the plaintiff, are among the many factors contributing to the reputation which he brought to this coast.

After the great fire of 1906 Mr. Duryea was a member of the "Committee of Forty" to advise on the rehabilitation of San Francisco. He was also chairman of the sub-committee on water supply, and general chairman of the committee formed to report on the damage to structures.

His latest big appointment is that of engineer in charge of the South San Joaquin Irrigation district.

Among his civic and social connections may be mentioned his four years' trusteeship of Palo Alto and his membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Brooklyn Engineers' Club and the Cornell Association of Civil Engineers of New York.

Mr. Duryea is a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish Rite.



WARREN R. PORTER



PORTER, WARREN REYNOLDS, President of the Western States Life Insurance Co. and ex-Lieut. Governor of California, was born at Santa Cruz, Cal., March 30, 1861, the son of John Thomas and Fanny (Cummings) Porter. His paternal and maternal ancestors were respectively of English and Scotch origin, the former settling in Massachusetts early in the eighteenth century, and the latter about the same time going to Canada. John T. Porter came to California in the spring of 1850, bearing a letter from Daniel Webster to the Postmaster of San Francisco, from whom he secured the position which had been promised him. The mother of Warren R. Porter reached the State in 1857, and afterwards taught school in Watsonville and Santa Cruz. On August 23, 1893, their son, Warren, was married in Berkeley to Miss Mary E. Easton, daughter of the Rev. G. A. Easton. The children of this marriage are John Easton, Mary Francis, Thomas Bishop and Warren R. Porter, Jr. (deceased). From 1868 to 1870 Mr. Porter attended the Soquel Primary School at Soquel, and in the latter year entered Mr. Beasley's private school at Santa Cruz, where he remained until 1873. About a year at the Watsonville Grammar School, two years with the Rev. D. O. Kelley of Watsonville, and the next twelve months at Mrs. Magee's establishment, in the same town, prepared him for the St. Augustine Military Academy at Benicia, from which he was graduated in 1880 at the age of nineteen.

During these years, however, he did not depend entirely upon the schoolroom for his education, for from the early age of ten to sixteen he was gaining a practical experience of ranch life, valuable from both a physical and a moral view-point. The best part of these years he devoted to dealing in horses and cattle, as well as to the breeding of both. When he was but fourteen years old he was a vaquero and expert breaker of horses, which is something more than a "broncho buster." But after his graduation from the Military Academy he returned to Watsonville, and under the persuasion of Dr. Chas. Ford, at that time President of the Bank of Watsonville, became a clerk in the bank. He was ambitious to be a doctor, to follow in the footsteps of some of his forbears who had distinguished themselves as physicians and surgeons. His father also, though he had himself become a successful financier and wished his son to learn the value of money,

was in favor of the professional career for him. After careful consideration of the matter, the son decided for the business life. Thenceforward he became interested in banking and financial affairs, studying to improve himself and eager to enlarge the scope of his activities.

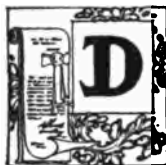
In 1884 Mr. Porter left the Bank of Watsonville to become bookkeeper of the Loma Prieta Lumber Co., and in the following year was made secretary of the corporation, a post which he retained until 1904. Early in 1888 he was one of the organizers of the Pajaro Valley National Bank, and also of the Pajaro Valley Savings Bank. On the death of his father, in 1900, he was elected to succeed him as president of both these institutions, and has held the offices ever since. In the same year his responsibilities were considerably enlarged by the management of his father's estate, as well as by his presidency of the John T. Porter Company.

The civic and political life of Warren R. Porter has been noteworthy. In 1899 Governor Gage appointed him a member of the Board of Prison Directors, whereon he served with distinction through the administration. He was a presidential elector in 1900, and in 1906 was elected Lieut.-Governor of California. In this capacity he was far more than a figure-head. During his term of office, and in Governor Gillett's absences, he was virtually Governor. His relations with the latter were very intimate, growing as they did not only from active association, but also from Governor Gillett's respect for the ability Mr. Porter had displayed both during and following the campaign. His political acumen was especially evidenced by his success in winning the coast counties from the Pardee forces; and throughout his incumbency as Lieut.-Governor and as acting Governor he had the respect of both branches of the Legislature. In 1907 he was again appointed prison director, this time by Governor Gillett. He retired from the field of politics to devote himself to his own increasingly important affairs, and with the distinction of never having been defeated.

Besides the offices he holds in the companies mentioned above, Mr. Porter is president of the Granite Rock Co., Sisquoc Investment Co., and director of the Anglo-California Trust Co. His clubs are the Pacific Union, Family, Union League, Press, Olympic, all of San Francisco, and the Sutter, of Sacramento. He is also a Mason, Knight Templar, Elk and a Native Son of the Golden West.



GEORGE J. DENIS



DENIS, GEORGE JULES, Lawyer, Los Angeles, Cal., born, New Orleans, June 20, 1859; son of Henry Denis and Georgine (Cenas) Denis. Married Alberta Johnston, daughter Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, Confederate hero, at Los Angeles, Nov. 30, 1885. Was one daughter, Alberta Denis (deceased).

From his fifth to fourteenth year, Mr. Denis was in France and there received preliminary education in the Cibot-Melin Institute, Paris. Returning to America, attended Beechwood Academy, Osyka, Miss., and Christian Brothers' School at Pass Christian, Miss. Later entered Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., graduating 1878, with degree A. B. In 1880 was graduated from Tulare University Law School, New Orleans. Practiced law there two years. In 1882, removed to Los Angeles; joined the "Times" as a reporter. In less than a year went to "Herald." After eighteen months with "Herald," he entered law office of S. C. Hubbell as a clerk. May, 1884, became, for one year, editor and owner of "Express," then resumed law practice. Was Asst. Dist. Atty., Los Angeles County, 1885-86, and U. S. Dist. Atty. 1888-89. During latter term he, with Joseph H. Call, recovered for the U. S. from the S. P. Co. millions acres land. In 1893-97 again served as U. S. Dist. Atty., and inaugurated all prosecutions under Geary Chinese Exclusion Act. During term of 1884 the great railroad strike, in which Eugene V. Debs was conspicuous, occurred. Mr. Denis obtained the only convictions from a jury as result of the disturbances. From 1899-03, served as member Code Commission, which revised laws of California. In 1886 formed partnership with Max Loewenthal, which still exists. For many years firm has been attorneys for S. P. Ry. Co., and in 1907 obtained judgment of \$1,500,000 against Cal. Development Co. Member, Calif., Annandale Country and L. A. Country clubs.



LYNN HELM



ELM, LYNN, Attorney, Los Angeles, California, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 29, 1857, and is the son of Henry Thomas Helm, a distinguished lawyer of Illinois, and Julia Lathrop Helm. He was married April 26, 1888, in Chicago, to Annie Horlock, and three children have been born to them, Elisabeth, Lynn, Jr., and Harold Helm.

Mr. Helm entered Lake Forest Academy in 1865 and there received his education and preparation for college, leaving in 1875 for Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of A. B. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1882.

After leaving college he studied law in the office of his father, and in 1881 was admitted to practice in Indiana and Illinois.

He practiced in Chicago until 1896, when he moved to Los Angeles, and since that time has handled many notable cases, among them the Lowe and Dobbins gas cases and the case of Dobbins vs. City of Los Angeles, which he won finally in the Supreme Court of the United States.

He has been Referee in Bankruptcy of the United States District Court of Southern District of California for Los Angeles County since 1901, and also acted as Master in Chancery for the United States Circuit Court in that district. He also has written several legal works and was selected as a commissioner to the Conference on Uniform Laws and contributed much to the new ideas embodied in the work of that body.

Mr. Helm is a member of the State, City and American Bar Associations and is president of the State Bar Association.

He is a director of the University Club, and also belongs to the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Annandale Country Club and the Craga Country Club.



HEYLER, CHARLES JOSEPH, President of the Union Hollywood Water Company, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Ohio, being born at Hamilton, Ohio, December 7, 1856. His father was Christian Heyler and his mother Lena Heyler. He married Elizabeth E. Hinsdale at Los Angeles on December 23, 1909.

He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood, but upon the completion of his education he went to San Jose, California, settling in that city in the year 1878. He had not been there long before he established himself in the mercantile business. He first started with a small store, but later expanded it until it was one of the important businesses in the place. He remained in harness about eight years and then sold out to go into real estate.

He put all of his money into his new venture and soon was one of the most active operators in San Jose. He opened up a number of splendid residence sections and figured in some of the largest deals transacted at that time. He also took an active part in the civic welfare of the city and was regarded as one of its leading citizens. After eleven years of activity, however, he decided to leave there for the southern part of the state.

This was in the year 1901, when Los Angeles was entering upon the boom which attracted thousands of people and millions of dollars to that city and Mr. Heyler was one of those who went there for the purpose of investment. He immediately re-entered the real estate business in his new field, at first devoting his time to residence property. In this connection, he succeeded in acquiring a number of desirable tracts in the western part of the city, improved them and opened them up for residences. That section is now one of the most beautiful residence districts in Los Angeles.



C. J. HEYLER

In time, Mr. Heyler turned his attention to business property and today is the owner of some valuable ground in the center of Los Angeles and in towns adjacent to it.

In 1906, Mr. Heyler purchased the West L. A. Water Co. and on reorganization named it the Union Hollywood Water Company, of Hollywood, California, and from that date has been the leading factor in the development of that company.

He has been its active head since he purchased the corporation, acting as President and General Manager. Since he took over this large public service organization it has undergone a remarkable change and is today one of the large companies of its kind in Southern California, and represents a great expenditure of money. He has devoted a greater part of his time, money and brains to the welfare of that corporation, and in an endeavor to keep up with the demands of the rapidly growing city.

When he took charge of the company it had fifteen hundred consumers, and the list has now grown to six thousand; similarly, its pipe line

mileage has grown from 67 miles to 200.

Mr. Heyler is still interested in the realty business in Los Angeles and Southern California. At the present time he is President of the C. J. Heyler Realty Company.

He has also a number of holdings in oil properties throughout the Southern part of the state and is the owner of mining properties in California and other sections of the Southwest. He is director in the California Midway Oil Company, and holds a similar position with the Choix Mining Company.

Mr. Heyler is widely known through his business interests in and about Los Angeles, and during the last ten years has taken a prominent part in the growth of that city.

He is a member of several organizations of Los Angeles, including the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Realty Board and Automobile Club of Southern California, all influential organizations.



L. W. POWELL



POWELL, LOUIS WESTON, Mining, Los Angeles, California, was born in the town of New Madrid, Missouri, May 3, 1866, the son of Edmund Powell and Virginia Nash (Fontaine) Powell. He married Miss Allie Moore Jewell, November 26, 1884, at Hagerstown, Maryland, and of their union there have come five children—Jennie Jewell, Ralph Edmund, Ruth Fontaine, George Benedict and Dorothy Anne Powell.

Mr. Powell's education spread over a period of many years and was divided into three parts. First he attended private schools and studied under tutors in his home town, then went to the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri, and finally entered Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia.

Immediately upon the conclusion of his college work Mr. Powell engaged in mercantile business and other pursuits in Missouri, but removed to Virginia in the early nineties and there he became secretary and treasurer of the Buena Vista Company, a responsible concern engaged in mining, manufacturing and town building. While there Mr. Powell, in a manner characteristic of the man, took an active part in the affairs of Buena Vista and served as a member of the City Council.

He remained in Buena Vista until the latter part of the year 1895, but at that time moved to Bessemer, Gogebic County, Michigan, where he was engaged with Ferdinand Schlesinger. Schlesinger had formerly been the iron ore king of the Lake Superior district, owning some of the largest mines, railroads and ore boats on the Great Lakes. In the early nineties he had failed in business, and, turning all of his property over to his creditors went to Mexico. There he recouped his shattered fortunes to a considerable degree, and it was on his return to the Michigan fields that Mr. Powell became associated with him in the iron ore business. During the next five years Mr. Powell worked assiduously with Schlesinger and in that time aided him greatly in his work of re-establishing himself in the business world. His work in the interests of Schlesinger

attracted the attention of iron and ore leaders to Mr. Powell, and by the beginning of January, 1900, his reputation as an expert and manager had become such that he was prevailed upon by the Carnegie Company to enter into the work of developing ore properties for it. The Carnegie Company previously had been interested somewhat in the iron ore business, but at this time decided to go into it more actively than ever before. Accordingly, Mr. Powell was appointed agent for the Oliver Iron Mining Company and vice president of the Pittsburg Steamship Company. Both these organizations were subsidiaries of the Carnegie Company and had charge, respectively, of the mining and steamship ore transportation ends of it.

Mr. Powell made his headquarters in Duluth, Minnesota, situated in the heart of the Northern Ore ranges and one of the greatest ore shipping points in the world. There, as in his previous connection with Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Powell won fame for himself and added largely to his standing in his profession.

When the United States Steel Corporation, capitalized at \$1,000,000,000, was organized, it took in not only the largest steel and iron companies in the United States, but also took the best men from each company to be directing powers in the new concern. The magnitude of the Steel Corporation and its operations is known to everyone and its success is due largely to the work of the picked men who became the executive heads of its various departments. Mr. Powell was one of these men, chosen for the post of assistant to the president of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, which bore the same relation to the steel combine as it had to the Carnegie Company before the latter was absorbed. To this company was assigned all of the mining business of the corporation, and Mr. Powell's part in its affairs was even more important than it had been previously.

In addition to his office as assistant to the president, Mr. Powell was appointed vice president of the steamship company and thus continued the work he had begun several years before in the employ of the Carnegie interests.

These two offices gave Mr. Powell direct charge of the mining and transportation departments of the world's greatest industrial institution, and subsequently he was placed in charge of its timber land department, which put him actively in charge of all its timber and ore holdings. In this capacity he purchased thousands of acres for his company.

In January, 1906, after having spent more than ten years in the Northern Ore regions, during which he acquired international prominence as a mining operator, Mr. Powell deserted the iron and steel industry for copper. He resigned his position with the Steel Corporation and went at once to Bisbee, Arizona, where he became vice president and general manager of the Calumet and Arizona and allied interests in charge of their mines and smelter operations.

At this period of his career Mr. Powell began works quite as extensive and important as those he had performed in the interest of the Steel Corporation. They included, in addition to his mining and smelting activities, the building of railroads, property development and town making.

This part of his life Mr. Powell justly regards with pride, for when he started in the development of the copper properties now known as the Superior and Pittsburg Copper Company his friends and others in the business thought he was going up against a hopeless task. He persisted, however, matching his faith and experience against the opinions of the men who predicted failure as the only reward for his efforts. He was undertaking a monumental contract in trying to make these properties pay, but with characteristic energy and determination he went at it and continued at it, until today the company's holdings are regarded as some of the best copper enterprises in the land.

This successful accomplishment will always stand as a memorial to the ability and perseverance of the man.

The Superior and Pittsburg was not the only great success of Mr. Powell, however, for when he took charge of the smelter of the Calumet and Arizona it was in an extraordinarily poor condition. He caused it to be rebuilt to a large extent and then put in operation.

Mr. Powell was the main factor in the founding of Warren, Arizona, the beautiful little suburban town just outside of Bisbee, and he constructed the Warren-Bisbee Electric Railroad lines, connecting the two places.

Warren today is a thriving town and is rapidly becoming an attractive residence place, Mr. Powell himself making his home there, although his office is in Los Angeles.

After his first successes in the copper fields of Arizona, Mr. Powell became general manager of the Cananea Central Copper Company, vice president of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, president of the Cananea-Duluth Copper Company and a number of other corporations subsidiary to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, the largest copper operators in the Southwest and the forces of which were responsible for opening up that field.

All of this work in Arizona Mr. Powell accomplished in the remarkably short period of four years, and at the end of that time, or in July, 1910, resigned his positions with the Calumet and Arizona and the Superior-Pittsburg companies to devote his time and attention to his private interests. These latter include the Elenita Development Company and the Powmott Development Company, in both of which he occupies the position of president; the Sierra Madre Consolidated Mining Company and the San Antonio Copper Company, holding directorships in both.

Mr. Powell is the principal factor in the operations of all of these enterprises and is today among the leading individual copper developers of the Southwest.

Despite his continuous and close application to his work, Mr. Powell has taken a keen interest in politics and government wherever he has been, and in addition to his service as City Councilman in Buena Vista, Va., he was Chairman of the Board of County Supervisors of Gogebic County, Michigan, during his residence in that State. He was also a delegate from the Territory of Arizona to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, in 1908, which nominated William H. Taft for the presidency.

He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and takes a leading part in the affairs of that body. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason.

His popularity in business as well as social circles is attested by his club memberships, which include the Kitchi Gammi Club of Duluth, Minnesota; the Old Pueblo Club of Tucson, Arizona, and the Douglas County Club of Arizona; the California and Sierra Madre clubs of Los Angeles, California; the Northland Country Club of Duluth, and the Warren District Country Club of Warren, Arizona. He is also a member of the Brotherhood of Protective Order of Elks.



BATES, HENRY SEARS (Bates & Chesebrough), Shipping and Commission, San Francisco, California, was born in San Rafael, that State, April 27, 1879, the son of Marshall Asha Bates and Elizabeth (Sears) Bates. He is of Virginian descent on his father's side and of New England ancestry on the maternal side, his mother having been the daughter of Judge Sears, a jurist well known in the East. On March 18, 1903, Mr. Bates married Miss Mary Gladys Merrill, in San Francisco, and to them there have been born three children: Merrill, Henry Sears, Jr., and Gerald Bates.

Mr. Bates received his early education at the Pacific Heights Grammar School and at the Broadway School, San Francisco; attended the Mount Tamalpais Academy in San Rafael and the Lowell High of San Francisco from 1891 to 1895, was graduated from Boone's Academy, Berkeley, in 1897, and left the University of California in 1898, in his sophomore year, to engage in mining in Mariposa and Calaveras counties. In 1900 he went to Nome, Alaska, where he roughed it for awhile, ran a boat on the Yukon and gained an experience valuable from both a physical and business viewpoint. Possibly the germ of his present large ideas of shipping and development was born in that Yukon venture and stimulated by his subsequent progress in the brokerage line. At all events, in 1901 he entered the marine brokerage business with M. A. Newell as an adjuster. Here he rapidly learned the details of the office, and in 1903 became a clerk in the firm of Johnson & Higgins, marine brokers, where he rose, in 1905, to the head of the adjusting department, a recognized authority on marine adjusting.

The February, 1911, number of "Ocean Travel and Traffic" contains an article by Mr. Bates, sketching the history of his company and indicating the "probable effects the Panama Canal will have upon California's trade

with the Gulf and Atlantic ports." Excerpts from this contribution shed much interesting light upon the subject treated, as well as on Mr. Bates' commercial intelligence. He tells us that in July, 1907, the firm "started in business and, naturally, owing to the previous experience of both partners, decided to confine itself to shipping and marine brokerage." The positions previously held by Mr. Chese-

brough and himself had given them an accurate knowledge of the trade by sea via the port of San Francisco, and had enabled them to perceive the great opportunities which the trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports offered young men of experience in the shipping business. They were "firmly convinced that the tonnage of our country had increased far beyond an equivalent to that of the sugar exported from Hawaii," which had been the basis of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company's business, and that "a large part of the cargo previously routed 'all rail' from the mills to the seaboard would be diverted to the water carrier."

Mr. Bates believes

that all this is but a forerunner of that "which will move after the completion of the canal." He concludes with a frank admission that "we have tried, first, to lay a foundation for a business for ourselves, to be brought about by the Panama Canal, and, secondly, that we have tried to do something toward the development of our State and its wonderful resources in the trade between the cities of San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Gulf and Atlantic ports."

He is a type of the young business man in whom intelligence and energy, plus foresight and broadness of view, have made a sum of remarkable success. It is largely through these qualities that his company, though still in its infancy, has developed a trade surpassing his expectations.

He is a member of the Bohemian Club, University Club, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco Golf, Tivoli Club of Panama and California State Automobile Association.



H. S. BATES



BRYAN, ELDEN P., Real Estate Operator, Los Angeles, California, was born at Jefferson, Texas, March 28, 1857. His father was E. P. Bryan and his mother, Mary (Jurman) Bryan. He married Georgie Hendricks on May 13, 1876, at Dallas, Texas. There are two children, Bessie Bryan, now Mrs. L. T. Bradford, and Minnie Bryan.

His education was mostly in a private country school in Texas, and his boyhood days were spent in the country. He remained on his father's farm, which was typical of the boys of that day, until he was 19 years of age, when he left the country and moved to the city of Dallas. Here he engaged in the mercantile line, and for fully ten years put in his time establishing and developing his business.

In 1886 he heard reports of the wonderful opportunities offered in California, and he made up his mind to go still farther west, and with that end in view he disposed of his interests in Texas and moved to Los Angeles, where he arrived on December 11 of that year, and where he has been located up to the present time.

For one year he put in his time in resting and looking over properties in and about Los Angeles, and at the end of that time was prepared to invest in the realty business. He has now been in that business over twenty-five years in Los Angeles, and numbers among the pioneer realty dealers of the city.

He first entered business alone, but later associated himself with the firm known as Bryan & Clark. They handled principally downtown business properties, but invested to some extent in outlying districts.

The firm name changed to that of Bryan & Bradford with offices situated at the present time in the new Trust and Savings

Building, Los Angeles. The present firm owns large tracts of lands in the suburban and outlying districts.

When H. E. Huntington first invested in Southern California, some twenty years ago, his first property purchased in Southern California, amounting to something over \$100,000, was bought from Mr. Bryan, who was at that time very prominent in realty circles in Los Angeles. Since then he has handled many deals in excess of that, but at that period it was a record-breaking purchase. At the present day Mr. Bryan has large holdings in the western and southwestern portions of Los Angeles. Such desirable tracts as that of Westmoreland and others in that vicinity are among the best examples of land placed on the market by Mr. Bryan and his firm. Numerous other tracts in the residence districts have been purchased, subdivided and improved and placed on the market by Mr. Bryan and his partner.



E. P. BRYAN

Mr. Bryan is now heavily interested in the downtown business center of Los Angeles, where he owns a number of very valuable properties. He was one of the earliest real estate dealers to foresee the future growth of Los Angeles toward the southwest portion of the city, and accordingly invested in property in that direction. His firm is at present one of the prominent realty companies of that city, where it does a large and solid business.

Mr. Bryan shares to a great extent in the meteoric development of Los Angeles and immediate vicinity, and is one of the many factors working for the future of the city.

Mr. Bryan is most favorably known throughout the vicinity of Los Angeles in a business and social way. He is a member of the California Club of that city and of the Country Club.



WORKS, LEWIS REED, Attorney, Los Angeles, California, was born in Vevay, Indiana, December 28th, 1869. His father is the present United States Senator, John Downey Works, and his mother Alice (Banta) Works. On August 28th, 1903, Mr. Works married Harriett Laura Wilson, of Los Angeles. Mr. Works has one son, Pierce Works, born January 2, 1896, by a previous marriage.

Mr. Works received his education beginning at Miss Drummond's school for children in Vevay, Indiana, his birthplace, and then by attending the public schools of Vevay and of San Diego and San Francisco, California, having removed to San Diego from Indiana, with his distinguished father, in April, 1883. He is also a graduate of the San Diego Commercial College. He was admitted to the Bar in February, 1892.

Upon his admission to the bar he entered partnership with his father in San Diego, the firm doing business under the name of Works and Works.

The style of this firm later became Works, Works and Ingle, and later still returned to the title of Works and Works.

Entering the field of politics, Mr. Works was in 1898 elected as a member of the State Assembly, and served from January, 1899, to January, 1901.

On the completion of his term of service in the State Assembly, Mr. Works went to Los Angeles, where his father had located in the meantime, where he entered partnership with his father and Bradner W. Lee, under the firm name of Works, Lee and Works, (September 1st, 1901).

Mr. Works attended closely to his practice and took very little part in politics, but was from February 1, 1907, to January 1, 1909, first assistant City Attorney of Los Angeles, a position he resigned in order to form the law partnership of John D. Works and Lewis R. Works. On the retirement of John

D. Works from active practice, as a result of his election to the United States Senate, the firm was dissolved and since that time Mr. Works has conducted a successful practice by himself.

In July, 1911, Mr. Works was appointed on the Board of Public Utilities of Los Angeles and was elected its President, a place he now holds.



LEWIS R. WORKS

As an active participant in public affairs, Mr. Works began at an early age to show those characteristics which have become a dominant part of his life, and which have brought him forward to a prominent point of interest and effect, in all matters appertaining to the welfare not only of the city which he has adopted as his home, but of the state and nation as well.

For example, when as a very young man he learned of the movement to organize a naval militia force in California, he jumped enthusiastically into the agitation, and was a charter member of Company A, the first one organized in the State and which was made up of San Diego young men.

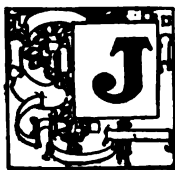
As matters of ethical interest, he finds entertainment in being a member of the Archaeological Institute of America and of the National Geographical Society.

Actively and in a militant spirit, he belongs to the City Club of Los Angeles, to the Good Government Organization of Los Angeles, to the College Equal Suffrage Association as an honorary member, to the National Municipal League, to the Los Angeles Municipal League, and to the Chamber of Commerce, the Severance Club and the Gamut Club.

In all matters which he undertakes, whether it be for the city or for his club, he goes at them with all his energy, and he is regarded as one of the most progressive young men in the Southwest. His secret order is that of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is Past Exalted Ruler of San Diego Lodge No. 168.



D. C. JACKLING



JACKLING, DANIEL COWAN, Vice President and General Manager of the Utah Copper Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born near Appleton City, Bates County, Missouri, Aug. 14, 1869, the son of Daniel Jackling and Lydia Jane (Dunn) Jackling. He married Jennie B. Sullivan, at Albany, New York, in 1896.

Colonel Jackling spent the early part of his life on a farm in Missouri and received the preliminaries of his education in the public and high schools. Subsequently he attended the State Normal School, at Warrensburg, Missouri, and after completing his studies there, entered the Missouri School of Mines, at Rolla, taking a course in mining engineering and metallurgy, graduating in 1892, with the degree of Metallurgical Engineer. In 1892 and '93 he took a post-graduate course and accepted the position of assistant professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy at the School of Mines. He was an instructor for a year, then went forth to the real work of his career.

Seeking a practical and thorough knowledge of mining, he began as an ordinary miner and assayer in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado, and later, in 1894, quit that to devote himself to the labors of a chemist and metallurgist in the same district. In 1896 he left the Colorado field and went to Mercur, Utah, where he met with instant success.

The first big accomplishment of Colonel Jackling's career came in 1897, when he was appointed superintendent in charge of the construction of the great metallurgical works of the Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines, of Mercur, Utah. He was engaged for three years in the building and operation of this plant, but in 1900 gave it up to engage in general work, and for the next three years figured in various important consultation, construction and operating capacities in the states of Washington, Colorado and Utah.

Prior to this time, however, his attention had been drawn to the wonderful possibilities and resources of Bingham, Utah, and he made up his mind that at some time he would undertake the development of that section.

Accordingly, in 1903, he organized the Utah Copper Company, and at once began the development work he had planned years before. He was made Vice President and General Manager of the company's properties and has been in active command of its operations since the day of its organization. That was the foundation of Colonel Jackling's position as one of the big figures in the copper industry of the United States, and since then he has become interested in many other concerns.

These companies, with the positions he holds in each, are: Ray Consolidated Copper Company, vice president and general manager; Nevada Con-

solidated Company, vice president; Nevada Northern Railroad, vice president; Bingham and Garfield Railway, vice president and general manager; Ray and Gila Valley Railway, vice president and general manager; Utah National Bank, director; McCormick & Co., Bankers, Salt Lake, vice president; Garfield Banking Company, vice president; Salt Lake Security and Trust Company, director; Utah Hotel Company, director; Utah Hotel Operating Company, president; Utah Fire Clay Company, director.

In addition he is a heavy stockholder in the First National Bank of Denver, Colorado; United States Sugar and Land Company, of Garden City, Kansas; United Iron Works, Oakland, California; Kansas City Structural Iron Company, and many others.

The position occupied in the mining world by Colonel Jackling is unique, not only for the rather brief period of time in which it has been attained, but because in some respects it stands singularly alone. Most noted mining men of the day owe recognition to their ability in determining the existence and value of ore bodies and their relation to mineralogical and geographical conditions.

Colonel Jackling's pre-eminence is due to his work in making commercially profitable bodies of ore that at large would be deemed almost worthless. It may be said that the Utah Copper Company, because of his metallurgical knowledge, covering the widest and most practical grasp of the subject, was really the pioneer in making commercially profitable the handling of large bodies of copper ore of such low grade as had been looked upon previously as so much waste.

From a three hundred ton mill which he erected at Bingham for experimental purposes, one now handling eight hundred tons is in operation there, and another one with a capacity of seven thousand tons daily is running at Garfield, Utah. When the small quantity of copper in the ore is considered, the vast tonnage of copper produced is little less than marvelous.

Colonel Jackling was attached to the honorary staff of Governor Peabody of Colorado, 1903-4, with the rank of colonel, and has been a member of the staff of Governor Spry of Utah for three years. He was commissioner for Utah to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909. Aside from these more or less honorary offices Colonel Peabody has always positively declined political preferment, and while he takes an active interest in party progress he believes that he can best serve the interests of his State by devoting himself to practical business improvement.

His clubs are Alta, University, Commercial and Country of Salt Lake City, California of Los Angeles, Rocky Mountain of New York, El Paso of Colorado Springs. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Metallurgical Society of America.



DR. CHAS. C. BROWNING



BROWNING, CHARLES CLIFTON, physician, Los Angeles, California. Born May 25, 1861, Denver, Illinois. Son of Enoch Clifton Browning and Sophia Louisa (Pennock) Browning. Married Helen E. Tillapaugh at Denver, Illinois, August 26, 1885. They have one child, Helen Gilberta Browning.

Dr. Browning attended preparatory school, Shelbyville, Missouri, 1878-79; Shelbyville College, 1880; Christian University, 1881; Missouri State University, 1881-83, receiving degree of M. D. Practiced in Illinois until 1888. At the University of City of New York, 1888-89.

Served internships at the New York House Relief and the Insane Asylum, Blackwell's Island. In 1891 he went to California, locating at San Jacinto. Remained there until 1893, then went to Highland, California, and in 1905 moved to Los Angeles.

He was Medical Director Pottenger Sanatorium, Monrovia, from 1905 to April, 1910; incorporator and vice president Pottenger Sanatorium Company; organizer and first vice-president First Bank of Highland; incorporator and first secretary Highland Domestic Water Company; incorporator of San Bernardino County Savings Bank; incorporator and vice-president Highland Fruit Growers' Association; member of staff Medical Department University of Southern California; ex-president of the Redlands Medical Society, San Bernardino County Medical Society and the Highland Library Club.

Member of all the important medical societies, National, International, California and Los Angeles Associations for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and National Child Labor Society. Also of Monrovia Board of Trade and Municipal Waterways Association. Belongs to University and City Clubs of Los Angeles; Elks, Knights Templar, Mystic Shrine and Eastern Star.



J. WISEMAN MACDONALD



MACDONALD, JAMES WISEMAN, Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Mazomanie, Wisconsin, Jan. 17, 1866, the son of Allan Macdonald and Eleanor (Wiseman) Macdonald. He is a descendant of the famed Macdonalds of Clan Ranald, of the Western Highlands of Scotland, whose name is frequently mentioned in song and story. He married Jane Boland in San Francisco, June 23, 1902. They have three children, Allan, Eleanor and James Wiseman Macdonald, Jr.

Mr. Macdonald, although born an American, spent his boyhood and part of his early manhood in England. His father died in 1869, and the mother took the children back to England to her original home where she was born. He was educated at the Grant School, a private institution at Burnly, Lancashire, England, conducted by the late W. M. Grant, one of the best known educators of England. On the death of his mother he immediately returned to America, coming to Los Angeles in 1891.

In 1892 he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of California.

He has served two terms as trustee of the L. A. Bar Association, and was Lecturer on Corporations for the University of So. Cal. He is a director and attorney for the Park Bank of L. A., and president of the Dimond Estate Co. of S. F., a close corporation having large real estate holdings in and near that city. He has been for many years legal adviser of the Catholic Bishops of Monterey and of Los Angeles. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the California Club.

An interesting phase of the history of the Macdonald family is that for several generations they were under the displeasure of the present royal family on account of their adherence to the Stuart cause and the part they took in the Jacobite wars of 1715 and 1745.



CONATY, RT. REV. THOMAS JAMES, Roman Catholic Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, California, is a native of Ireland, having been born in Kilnaleck, County Cavan, Ireland, August 1, 1847. His father was Patrick Conaty and his mother Alice (Lynch) Conaty. He comes from old Milesian stock, inhabitants of Ireland for centuries.

Bishop Conaty came to Massachusetts with his parents May 10, 1850, and was educated in the public schools of Taunton, that State. On December 30, 1863, he entered Montreal College, Canada, where he studied for a brief period. In September, 1867, he entered the junior class of the Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, and graduated with the degree of A. B., July, 1869. He then entered the Grand Seminary at Montreal, and was ordained priest December 21, 1872. He received the degree of D. D. from the Georgetown University in July, 1889, and that of J. C. D. from Laval University of Quebec, December, 1896.

On January 1, 1873, Bishop Conaty was made assistant Pastor of St. John's Church, Worcester, Massachusetts. He remained in this position for seven years, winning a large acquaintance through his genial disposition and strong personality. For his labors in that locality he was made Pastor of the Sacred Heart Church of Worcester January 10, 1880.

His education, breadth of mind and knowledge of educational subjects caused him to be elected a member of the School Board of that city, which office he filled, exercising the highest sense of duty toward the general public, for fourteen consecutive years. Many of the best educational measures passed by that board while Bishop Conaty was a member are accredited to his liberal and far-reaching policies. Another civic recognition was his election as Trustee of the Worcester Public Library. His counsel was productive of the best results and he was re-elected for another term of six years.

Pope Leo XIII appointed him Rector of the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., October 22, 1896. Here he remained for six years. He was appointed by Leo XIII as

Domestic Prelate of the Pope in the latter part of 1897. In 1901 his great ability was again recognized by the Head of the Roman Catholic Church when he was honored with the office of Titular Bishop of Samos.

On November 24 of the same year he was consecrated Bishop by Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore, Maryland.

On March 27, 1903, he was appointed Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, taking active charge of that diocese in June of the same year, with headquarters in Los Angeles.

From July, 1892, until 1896 he served as President of the Catholic Summer School of America at Plattsburg, New York. He was President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, 1886-1888, and is an advocate of that movement in its fullest extent. From 1900 to 1903 he was President of the Conference of Catholic Colleges of America.

Bishop Conaty has always been identified with the Parliamentary movement in America for reforms in Ireland, and has worked for better conditions in his native country throughout his entire life. He advocates radical educational, political and social reforms.

He is the author of numerous works, among them being the "New Testament Studies" (1896) and the Catholic School and Home Magazine (1892-96). His literary efforts are not limited to one subject, but cover a large field of religious, educational and civic subjects.

As a pulpit orator he stands in the foremost rank. As a public speaker and lecturer he has attained great prominence. As an American citizen he stands for what is highest and best in citizenship.

Bishop Conaty, being of broad mind and progressive instincts, takes an active interest in the development of the country over which he exercises religious jurisdiction and has been concerned in numerous movements for the moral and civic betterment of Los Angeles. He has been connected with numerous plans for the uplifting of the public mind.

He is a member of the Newman Club, Sunset Club, California and University Clubs of Los Angeles, the Municipal League and the Choral Society. He is associate member of the G. A. R. Post 10, Worcester, Massachusetts.



RT. REV. THOS. J. CONATY



OLLIER, FRANK C., Attorney at Law, Los Angeles, California, was born in Central City, Colorado, September 14, 1878. His father was D. C. Collier and his mother Mattie M. (Johnson) Collier. At Los Angeles, California, December 11, 1905, he married Lucy Kate Pinkerton.

He spent his boyhood days in San Diego County, California. There he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school of that city in 1896. He went East to college, studied at the University of Michigan, graduating from that college in 1901 with the degree LL. B.

He was admitted to practice in the same year by the Supreme Courts of Michigan and California and later, in 1903, by the United States District and Circuit Courts. In 1908 he was admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court. He became a member of the firm of Collier and Smith of San Diego, composed of D. C. Collier, Jr., now Col. D. C. Collier, director general of the 1915 exposition at that city; Sam Ferry Smith and Frank C. Collier, taking the position of a junior partner. The firm already had a large and substantial practice. Mr. Collier's work being efficient and worthy of note. He remained with the San Diego firm for over a year, then removed to Arizona, where he saw greater opportunities for a young attorney.

He practiced at Prescott, Arizona, during the year 1902, becoming associated with several of the prominent corporations and mining organizations of that territory. His record while in Arizona was that of a successful attorney and he returned from Arizona the following year locating in Los Angeles.



FRANK C. COLLIER

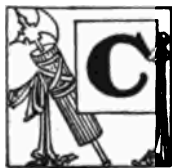
Mr. Collier renewed his practice in Los Angeles in 1903, and practiced there alone for the next three years, his specialty being that of corporation law. His intimate knowledge of affairs relative to the Southwest, specifically Arizona, and his success in those territories in a legal way was of particular advantage to him. In 1906, Mr. Collier

formed a partnership with John W. Kemp, the firm taking the name of Kemp and Collier. This association lasted until 1908, when Mr. Collier left Los Angeles in the interest of some special affairs abroad.

He went to London, England, where he pursued special work for about eight months, his work necessitating his visiting many interesting places while there which broadened his knowledge of the world. He acquired an interesting understanding of the workings of the British legal world, at the same time continuing special work.

Mr. Collier returned to Los Angeles in the latter part of 1909, where he became an associate in the firm of Collier and Clark. Mr. Oliver O. Clark was a young Los Angeles attorney, recently graduated from the University of Southern California. The firm established offices in the H. W. Hellman Building and retain that location at the present time. They became active attorneys for the Los Angeles Wholesale Jewelers' Board of Trade, Baltimore Oil Company, the Los Angeles Record, Anaconda Petroleum Co., Edmund G. Peycke Co., Freconee Company, and many other large interests.

Mr. Collier has varied interests besides his law work, particularly in the oil line. He is Secretary of the Anaconda Petroleum Co., the Freconee Co., Assistant Secretary of the Baltimore Oil Company and is an influential man in those corporations. He is a member of the Jonathan Club, the Municipal League, and is a Thirty-second Degree Mason.



COLLIER, DAVID CHAS., Real Estate, San Diego, California, was born in a log cabin in the mining camp of Central City, Colorado, August 14, 1871, the son of David C. Collier and Mattie M. (Johnson) Collier. On his father's side he comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, while on his mother's there is English and New England stock. He married Ella Copley, January 1, 1896, at San Diego, and to them there have been born two children, David Copley and Ira Clifton Collier.

Mr. Collier began business life at an early age, fortified only by a high school education but endowed with the characteristics that make for success in the business world.

In March, 1885, before he had passed his fourteenth birthday, he entered the employ of the First National Bank of San Diego, whither his parents had moved the previous year. That was the beginning of an active life as banker, lawyer, railroad builder and territorial developer. He remained with the bank until October, 1886, then went to work in the law offices of Collier & Mulford, of which firm his father was senior partner. He remained there a year, then entered the California National Bank, with which he remained until July, 1888. He was next a clerk in the medical department of the Union Pacific Railroad at Denver, remaining there until 1890, when he returned to San Diego and his father's law office. He resumed his studies and was admitted to the Bar August 21, 1891. He went into partnership with his father and was with him, through various changes in the firm personnel, until 1905, when he organized, with H. A. Howard, the Ralston Realty Company. The name was changed in 1908 to D. C. Collier & Co.

He has been prominent in the subdivision of large tracts into building lots and has been an important factor in the general development of the city of San Diego. He is an ex-

tensive property owner, and in addition is largely interested in gold and gem mining and onyx and marble deposits. He is also interested in oil and ranch lands.

One of the most conspicuous works in his career was the building of the Point Loma Railroad. He started this work in 1908, and when it was completed, early in 1909, sold it to J. D. Spreckels. Other companies of which

he is president are the Western Investment Co. and the Santa Maria Land and Water Co.

Mr. Collier has been one of the most conspicuous men in the advancement of San Diego and is Director General of the Panama California Exposition, which will be held at San Diego in 1915. This is one of the most ambitious enterprises ever undertaken in San Diego and Mr. Collier has been the leading spirit in it. Another field in which he is a leader is aviation. He has personally directed three successful meets at San Diego, where the greatest flyers in the world participated.

Mr. Collier takes an active interest in politics, but has sought office only once. This was in 1902, when he made a spirited independent campaign for the Republican nomination for Congress, but was defeated. He was a Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of Governor Gillette of California from 1907 to 1910. He is ex-president and director of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Collier holds membership in the National Geographical Society, American Institute of Political Science, California Historical Society and American Forestry Association.

He holds memberships in the following clubs: New York A. C. and Rocky Mountain Club of New York, Pacific Union, Union League, Bohemian and Army and Navy Clubs of San Francisco, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles; Toltec Club, El Paso, Texas; Cuyamaca Club, San Diego Yacht Club, San Diego Rowing Club, Country Club and Cabrillo Club, San Diego; Coronado Country Club and Colorado Traffic Club, Denver.



D. C. COLLIER



ALVERT, JOHN WILLIAM, manufacturer of ice, Azusa, Cal., was born at Huntington, Ind., September 30, 1855. His father was Ira Calvert and his mother was Racheal (Jones) Calvert, natives of Ohio. Mr. Calvert traces his family back to the early days of Colonial America, and comes from well known and distinguished American ancestors. He is a direct descendant of George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, the celebrated Governor of Maryland. At Lamanda Park, Cal., Sept. 11, 1890, he married Ella L. Eaton. They have two children, Peyton E. and John W. Calvert, Jr.

Mr. Calvert was educated in the public schools of Laurence County, Illinois, and later took a complete course in the Normal school at Ladoga, Indiana, being graduated there in June, 1878. His early boyhood was spent in Indiana, but when he was ten years of age, his parents moved to Laurence County, Illinois, in which State he grew to manhood. Outside of his studies he was occupied in working on his father's farm.

In 1880 Mr. Calvert was appointed Recorder of Deeds of Laurence County, Ill., and served in this capacity for two years. Following this service he was elected for four years County Clerk of the same county and fulfilled the duties of the office with distinction. At the expiration of his official term he was offered a position in Los Angeles, which he determined to accept.

He moved to California from Laurenceville, Ill., in 1886. Southern California was then in the height of its boom, and he accepted a position with the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill & Lumber Co., one of the largest organizations of its kind in the Southwest.

It was this offer which had attracted him from his home city. He was agent for this company at various Southern California towns, such as Lamanda Park, where he first located; Pomona, Azusa and Covina for a

number of years, and through his connection became one of the best known men in the country.

In 1899 he became interested in and was made manager of the Azusa Ice & Cold Storage Co., at Azusa, Cal., which connection he still holds. His headquarters are located in that city and he is identified there with many of the movements for improvement and development. He has made a deep study of the ice and cold storage business and is one of the leading authorities on that subject in the Southwest.

Besides his chief business he is active in many other interests in his home city and keeps a close watch on the civic welfare of the county. He is a Highway Commissioner of Los Angeles County, his term being that of the years 1910 and 1911. He has worked for the better road movement in Los Angeles County, being one of the committee under whose direction the enormous sum voted for road improvement has been expended. He is a good road enthusiast.

Aside from the above he is director and secretary of the Azusa Masonic Building Association and director and vice president of the United States National Bank of Azusa.

Mr. Calvert is very prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of all York Rite and Scottish Rite Masonic bodies with the exception of Supreme Council of the Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite. He has given a great deal of his time to Masonic work and is a liberal contributor to Masonic homes and the organization and building of Masonic Temples. He is a Mystic Shriner and an Elk.

He is active in his public duties and takes a prominent part in the public movements of his home town and the county. As a thorough business man and as a progressive citizen he is widely known throughout Southern California. He has a comfortable residence at Azusa, and outside of his business hours finds a great deal of time to spend with his family.



J. W. CALVERT



LARK, PERCY H., Real Estate and Investments, Los Angeles, California, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, having been born in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1860. His father was Nathaniel Clark and his mother Marie (Hanford) Clark. He married Hattie E. Youngs at Big Rapids, Michigan, November 18, 1885. There is one daughter, Florence E. Clark.

Mr. Clark was educated in the public schools of Grand Rapids, Michigan, between 1865 and 1875. He continued his education, studying at a business college up to 1880.

The first venture of Mr. Clark in the business world was in 1884, when he became an employe of the firm of James G. McElwee & Co., lumber dealers of Big Rapids, Michigan. He started in the capacity of book-keeper and was promoted on several occasions, becoming manager of the firm in 1886. During his work for this corporation he made a study of the lumber industry from the ground up and mastered the one hundred complexities of the business. He continued with that company for three years at Big Rapids, Michigan, where in the latter part of 1886 he was advanced to Kansas City as manager for the same concern.

As manager of the Kansas City branch he directed all of the corporation's interests in that city and the Central West district. He continued during 1887 and 1888 in his Kansas City position, but in 1889 he entered the wholesale lumber trade there, handling the output of a number of the large mills of Arkansas.

Disposing of his interests in Kansas City in 1890, he moved to Los Angeles, California, and in 1892 became manager of the lumber yards of the Stimson Mill Company. For the next six years he was actively employed with this company in the office of manager.

In 1899 he resigned his Los Angeles position to enter the mining industry in Arizona, but returned to Los Angeles in 1901, where

he became a real estate operator and investor and known as one of the heaviest handlers of property in that part of the State. Mr. Clark has handled a great many tracts of farming lands and pastures in California, up to the present writing amounting to over 100,000 acres of such property in the central and southern parts of the State.



PERCY H. CLARK

Mr. Clark planned and carried to successful completion several townsites and distinctive residence districts, notable in the latter line being the townsite of Beverly and the suburban estates of Beverly Hills, one of the most magnificent residence localities in all the Southwest. It is situated along the foothills, between Los Angeles and the popular beach resorts of Santa Monica, Ocean Park and Venice. On this property, in fulfillment of Mr. Clark's plans, over one hundred thousand dollars has been spent in beautifying it alone, in addition to the vast sums spent on substantial improvements. Beverly Hills will always remain a monument to Mr. Clark's work and genius.

Mr. Clark has taken a spirited interest in the growth of Los Angeles and Southern California, and was a pioneer in the campaign for good roads. He did much beneficial work in this direction during the year 1910, and is still at it. During the first mentioned period he was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Boulevards, Parks and Roads, and this body recommended numerous improvements in those three departments. Mr. Clark is vice president and director of the Automobile Club of Southern California, and in this capacity also has done much to further the cause of good roads.

Mr. Clark is chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Municipal and County Affairs. This body handles all matters looking to the benefit of the city and county, politically and otherwise.

He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles County Club and the Gamut Club, in addition to the Automobile Club of Southern California.



MALEER, OWEN, vice president and general manager of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, Los Angeles, California, was born at Liscard, Canada, February 3, 1858. His father was Owen McAleer and his mother Mary (Miller) McAleer. He was married in Los Angeles April 5, 1898, to Gertrude E. Mullally. He came to Los Angeles from Youngstown, Ohio, in February, 1888.

Mr. McAleer received his education in the public schools of Youngstown, Ohio, and began his business career when but a small boy in the boiler works of W. B. Pollock. He remained at this work until he became proprietor of an establishment, which he later disposed of. When he came to California in 1888 he entered the employ of the Baker Iron Works as superintendent of the boiler department and there made the first boiler ever manufactured in Los Angeles. He continued with this firm until 1906. Then he entered into a partnership with Nat Wilshire, forming the Republic Iron and Steel Company. He is vice president of the McAleer Land and Water Company, president of the Cashier Copper Company and president of the Surprise Valley Water Company. He is a staunch, regular line Republican.

His first public office was on the Examining Board of Engineers in 1901 and 1902. His next was as Councilman from the First Ward, where he made an excellent record. He fought for universal transfers; had a law passed making the life of a railway franchise twenty-one years; had an ordinance passed making it unlawful to gamble on horse races; assisted in establishing the first Municipal Machine Shop and in the establishing of the First Playground on Violet Street. A large deficit confronted the Council when Mr. McAleer was a member, but at the close of the term there was a splendid balance with all current debts paid.

Upon this record Mr. McAleer was importuned to run for Mayor, which he did and was elected by the largest majority ever polled previous.

During his administration the Owens River project was launched, and he was one of the party that made the first investigation and fathered the enterprise in its infancy. Mr. McAleer was the

means of the city's becoming possessed of a street railway by confiscating the South Park franchise.

It is stated that the constant upheaval and opposition he met with in office, due to his desire to carry out the wishes of the people and the opposition he met with from those seeking personal gains, caused the beginning of the reform in municipal politics.

During his term of office he vetoed thirty-five acts of Legislation passed by the City Council, among which the following are of most notable importance: Against thirty-nine-year street railway franchise on Vermont avenue; against ordinance placing tax on privilege of performing manual labor; against increased gas rate ordinance; against acceptance of City Hall site north of Temple street; against contract for purchase of voting machines; against spur track on Third street and Central avenue; against spur track crossing twenty-one public streets in the southwest portion of the city; against use of the Los Angeles River bed for street railway purposes (subsequently known as the notorious "River Bed Franchise"); against the giving to the Southern Pacific Railway Company of East Fifth street easterly of Central avenue; against proposed charter amendment repealing twenty-one-year franchises and permitting the carrying of freight by street railways; against advertising signs over sidewalks; against steam railway spur track on Date street, and against abolishing Gas Meter Inspector.

He advocated adoption of legislation providing for the following: Municipal ownership of gas plant; prohibiting freight cars running on street railways; appointment of committee for proper celebration of the "Owens River Aqueduct Proposition"; against allowance of desecration of the Stars and Stripes; the collection of license on street cars; extension of time for payment of city taxes, to allow citizens to contribute funds for the relief of San Francisco; granted leave of absence by the City Council for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of bringing to the City of Los Angeles water from the Owens River Valley, and twice disapproved demand for \$36,400, covering purchase of voting machines.

He is member Union League, Elks' and Sierra Madre Club.



OWEN McALEER



MAGINNIS, ALMON PORTER, Tax Commissioner, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Nelson, Ohio, where he was born January 1, 1848. His father was Franklin Maginnis and his mother Lucy Ann (Porter) Maginnis. On December 25, 1878, he married Alice J. Harpham at Hutchins, Texas, and as a result of this union there are three children, Frank A., Grace and Earl A. Maginnis.

Mr. Maginnis was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated from the high school of that city. He also attended the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, graduating in 1866.

His first venture into the business world was in 1866, shortly after graduating from college. He took up civil engineering on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, being employed largely in Kansas and Colorado. He continued for four years.

In 1872 he went to Texas with the Texas and St. Louis Railroad. With this system he constructed bridges throughout the Lone Star State, a notable piece of work being the bridge of the T. & St. L. Ry. between Texarkana and Waco. At a later period he had timber contracts on the Texas Pacific Railroad, from Marshall west. In 1882, having been in Texas for over ten years, he resigned to accept a position with the Santa Fe Railroad, shortly afterward working up the bond issue of the Chicago, Kansas and Western Railway. In 1885 he bought the right-of-way through Missouri and Iowa for the Chicago line of the Santa Fe. In December, 1887, he went to California to take charge of the land department of the Santa Fe system, known as the Pacific Land Improvement Co. This organization was in reality an expansion of the Santa Fe system and Mr. Maginnis was put in full charge. His success in handling this weighty proposition was so marked that he was short-

ly made claim agent for the road. Within a short time he was made land commissioner, and later tax commissioner, which important office he now holds. The territory covered under these positions extends from Albuquerque west.

With the rapid growth of Santa Fe interests the duties of Mr. Maginnis became double. As a result he dropped the claim department, as well as the land department, retaining but the tax commissionership.

Mr. Maginnis has personal interests that are widely distributed. He is president of the Santa Fe Car Icing Co., president of the Winslow Electric Light & Power Co. and holds a similar position with the Navajo Ice & Cold Storage Co. and the Gate City Ice & Pre-Cooling Co. These interests alone demand a considerable amount of Mr. Maginnis' time.

He is a director in the Mexican Petroleum Co., in which he was one of the original investors. Other corporations and organizations in which he is more or less interested are the Italy Mining Co., the Mason Smokeless

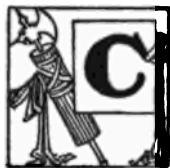
Combustion Co., the Mechanical Appliance Co. and the Los Angeles Harbor Co.

The plant of the Santa Fe Car Icing Co., located at Argentine, Kansas, and that of the Navajo Ice & Cold Storage Co., situated at Winslow, Arizona, are corporations in which Mr. Maginnis owns controlling interests. He possesses similar interests in the Winslow Electric Light & Power Co. The Gate City Ice & Pre-Cooling Co., located at San Bernardino, Cal., between the hot Mojave desert and Southern California, possesses a capacity of two hundred and twenty-five tons and has a contract with the Santa Fe system to ice all of the citrus fruit shipped over its lines. This in itself is a concern of great importance to the citrus fruit industry, yet it is but one of many important institutions under the personal direction of Mr. Maginnis.

Mr. Maginnis is a member of the California Club.



A. P. MAGINNIS



COOK, JOSEPH EDWARDS, manufacturers' agent and warehousing, Los Angeles, California, was born in New York City, December 3, 1854.

His father was Charles W. Cook and his mother Charlotte R. (Folger) Cook. Mr. Cook has been married twice, his second marriage taking place at Chicago, Illinois, November 19, 1900. By his first wife he had one child, Morris M. Cook, born at Oakland, California, and by his second wife, Josephine Cook, born at Los Angeles.

Mr. Cook was reared partly in California and partly in the New England States. He attended the public schools of San Francisco between the years 1862 and 1864. During the following three years he studied at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and at Brooklyn, New York, between 1867 and 1869. In 1870 he returned to the Pacific Coast, attending Heald's Business College of San Francisco during that year. He entered the brokerage business for himself in that city in 1871, and up to 1886 followed that business with varied successes. Between the years 1870 and 1873 he was a member of the City Guard of the First Regiment of San Francisco.

In 1886 he located at Los Angeles. He associated himself with William T. Coleman & Co. of that city in the capacity of manager of that firm. A year later Mr. Cook became a member of the firm known as Cook & Langley, fruit business and warehousing, which ultimately evolved into the present concern, known as the J. E. Cook Mercantile Company. The house has since been incorporated. Not a great while after the establishment of the house Mr. Cook bought the interests, and from that time until today has been the chief

spirit in the development and progress of that corporation. This corporation is the agent for many of the largest producers and manufacturers in the United States, besides representing Government interests. It is proprietor of the large Merchants' Warehouse and of the U. S. Customs Bonded Warehouse No. 1, United States Bonded Warehouse No. 8, the United States General Bonded Ware-

house No. 3, and Southern California agent for the Quaker Oats Company, Church & Dwight Company, D. Ghirardelli Company, Proctor & Gamble Company, C. B. Knox Company, Fels & Company, Douglas & Company, Hawaiian Pineapple Products Company, Western Chemical Company, Phoenix Packing Company, and a great number of the largest salmon, oyster and canned corn industries throughout the United States.

The success of the establishment is due very largely to the keen and discriminating business ability of Mr. Cook and

to his far-sighted policies. His management has brought the firm into the front ranks of the business circles of the Pacific Coast, his persistency and personality being a controlling factor in the upbuilding of the enterprise.

At the present time Mr. Cook is the President and Manager of the firm, and he has many other business interests which share a fair proportion of his time.

He is a director in the Los Angeles Country Club and in the Country Club Land Association and Realty Company.

Mr. Cook is active in the club affairs of Los Angeles, and he has been a member of the California Club since 1889. He is now Vice President of the Los Angeles Country Club.



J. E. COOK



GLASS, REV. JOSEPH Sarsfield, pastor of St. Vincent's Catholic Church, and president of the St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, California. He was born at Bushnell, Illinois, March 13, 1874. He is the son of James Glass and Mary Edith Kelly.

He began his education in the Parochial Schools of Sedalia, Missouri, where he remained for several years. Going to Los Angeles in 1887, he entered St. Vincent's College, which was later to become the scene of his greatest activities and achievements. He remained at St. Vincent's for a period of four years, then returned to Missouri and entered the St. Mary's Apostolic College of Perryville, Missouri. After completing his course of study in that institution he entered the Novitiate of the Congregation of the Mission in 1891 and later became a student at St. Mary's Seminary in Perry County, Missouri, in which institution he made his course in Philosophy and Theology. He was ordained a priest by Bishop George Montgomery in St. Vincent's church, Los Angeles, August 15, 1897.

After finishing his education in the United States he went to Rome, where, with its predominant religious atmosphere and its connections with the historic Catholic Church and monuments of ancient and Christian Rome, he became a student of philosophy and theology. He attended the University of the Propaganda, and graduated from the University of the Minerva in 1899 with the degree of D. D.

On returning to the United States in the same year he became a faculty member of the St. Mary's Seminary at Perryville. His specialty at that institution was Dogmatic Theology, which subject he taught during the school term of 1899 and 1900. During the following year

he taught Moral Theology at the same seminary, and while he was connected with it he filled the office of Director of Seminarians.

Dr. Glass was appointed President of St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, in June, 1901. At the same time he was made pastor of St. Vincent's Church of that city, both of which responsible positions he still occupies.

Since taking charge of St. Vincent's College,

Father Glass has raised the standard of that institution to an exceedingly high mark, and today it ranks among the first educational institutions of the West.

Shortly after he became president of that college the attendance greatly increased and it was necessary to build a large addition to the college building. He has given St. Vincent's College a full university course and has introduced both civil and mechanical engineering branches.

Dr. Glass is recognized as one of the foremost educators in Southern California. He has written some notable articles on educational and religious



REV. JOSEPH S. GLASS

subjects. By reason of his interests in many educational, religious and literary organizations Dr. Glass holds memberships in a number of organizations of national scope. He is a member of Bishop Conaty's Diocesan Council, of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Public Library, and is Honorary President of the Alumni Society of St. Vincent's College. He is also Chaplain of the Central Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

He holds memberships in the University Club, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters, Young Men's Institute and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Dr. Glass is actively concerned in the affairs of all of these organizations and his counsel is an important factor in the guidance of their members.



HERBERT FLEISHHACKER



FLEISHHACKER, HERBERT, Banker, San Francisco, California, was born in that city November 2, 1872, the son of Aron Fleishhacker and Della (Stern) Fleishhacker. He is of German-American descent on both sides of his family and is a combination of the sturdy and energetic characteristics of his race. He married Miss May Belle Greenbaum at San Francisco on August 9, 1905, and is the father of two children, Marjorie and Herbert Fleishhacker, Jr.

The schooling of Mr. Fleishhacker, in view of his later achievements, may be described as scant. It consisted of eight years, between 1878 and 1886, in the grammar schools in his native city and less than one year in Heald's Business College. With the commercial training he received in the latter institution he hastened to go into business.

In 1887 he entered his fathers' paper business as a bookkeeper and remained in this capacity for about a year and a half. He then tried the manufacturing end of it, on which he got a sufficient grip in the next four years to enable him to go on the road as a salesman for the house. His success in this direction was rapid and pronounced, but not fast enough to keep pace with his expanding ideas. These were naturally enlarged by his travels and growing ambitions, which were continually on the watch for new fields wherein to cultivate the knowledge he had already acquired. The organization of new enterprises became the logical outlet for his abundant energies, and Oregon seemed to him at the time the surest thing in promised lands; so in Oregon City he established the first paper mills of that part of the world. Later on he organized a large lumber company near Eugene, in the same State, and then shifted the scene of his endeavors to his native State. Here he started the dynamos going for the Electric Power Company of Floriston, California, and subsequently organized other power concerns in various parts of this State, gradually enlarging his operations until he had more than a dozen power and manufacturing plants in full swing.

Mr. Fleishhacker's financial talents, however, seemed predestined to seek their most proper channel, and to find it in the banking business. In 1907 he signalized his arrival in that center of the financial world by becoming manager of the London, Paris and American Bank, already a solidly established house. The same remarkable vitality he had infused in every other enterprise he had grasped was soon imparted to this and marked by a steady growth. Even then his name was frequently heard on the street, with flattering emphasis on the term, "Comer."

On March 1, 1909, the Anglo-California Bank, Ltd., was absorbed by the London, Paris and American and the title changed to the Anglo and London Paris National Bank, with Mr. Fleishhacker

as manager and vice president. Two years later, in March, 1911, he was elected to the presidency of the new corporation, which is now in the front rank of American national banks.

An idea of the growth of this institution may be gleaned by this statement, somewhat reluctantly made by Mr. Fleishhacker: When he assumed the management of the London, Paris and American Bank, in the summer of 1907, the deposits were four and a half millions. The absorption of the Anglo-California Bank swelled these to the sum of fifteen millions, and since then, under his management, they have expanded to the great total of twenty-six millions.

The Anglo and London Paris National Bank does a larger foreign exchange business than any other bank in San Francisco. Their connections in the Orient and throughout the European countries are with the largest and strongest banking concerns operating in foreign parts. This is one of the main features of their business, and there is hardly any large transaction with the Orient or the European centers that is not handled through this progressive bank. Its board of directors is composed of men of vast experience and representing the largest financial and commercial interests on the Pacific Coast.

While Mr. Fleishhacker's position as administrative head of this great financial enterprise takes up the greater portion of his time, it is not the only one he holds. His interests are numerous and varied, and almost every institution in which he is stockholder commands part of his time as officer, director or general adviser. Besides his presidency of the Anglo and London Paris National Bank, he is heavily interested in the Floriston Land and Power Company, a concern of which he is president; the Reno Traction Company, wherein he is also president, and the Anglo California Trust Company, of which he is vice president.

He is also a large owner in and vice president of the following companies: The Central California Traction, the City Electric and the Great Western Power. Additional to these offices, he holds directorships in the Crown-Columbia Pulp and Paper Company, the Floriston Pulp and Paper Company, the Swiss-American Bank and other corporations;

By this list it will be seen that Mr. Fleishhacker is a man of multitudinous responsibilities. The corporations named above are all operating and represent investments of millions. They are among the important industries of California and comprise in their stockholders' lists many of the most influential and progressive men of that State.

Because of his widely scattered business affiliations, Mr. Fleishhacker has had little opportunity to devote to social affairs, although he holds memberships in several clubs.

Most of his leisure time he devotes to his family, however, their home life being close to the ideal of happiness.



VERHARDY, MATHEW W., President of the Palace Market Company, Los Angeles, Cal., is a native of Leavenworth, Kan., where he was born October 8, 1862, his parents being Jacob Everhardy and Mary P. (Shoemaker) Everhardy.

He was married on May 17, 1893, to Miss Elizabeth A. Platt at Los Angeles, and has two children, John Raymond Everhardy and Elizabeth Everhardy.

Mr. Everhardy's education was derived from public and private schools in Leavenworth up to the time when he was fifteen years of age, when he began his work of building up a career.

At that age, in the year of 1876, his father, with the assistance of his son, devised a project of going to the Northwest Pacific Coast for the purpose of buying cattle and horses and driving them back across the continent.

They left Leavenworth in a sleigh, crossing the Missouri River on the ice; the journey was a memorable one. They went to Omaha on the Missouri Pacific and thence to San Francisco in an emigrant car attached to a freight train the journey occupying fourteen days over the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads.

From San Francisco Mr. Everhardy and his companions embarked on the old side-wheel steamer *The Ancon*, for Portland, Ore., the plan being to buy the herds of cattle and horses in eastern Oregon and drive them back across the plains to Cheyenne and Laramie City, the country between being at that time practically an unknown wilderness.

The outfits were purchased at The Dalles, and then on to Prineville, Ore., where the cattle and horses were purchased. When all were collected these amounted to 3600 head, divided into two herds of 1800 each, and the little company started back over the 1400 miles of unknown wilderness, through hostile bands of Indians and presenting every wild-animal terror and every natural drawback

that an untraveled wilderness possessed. Mr. Everhardy followed this vocation, hazardous as it was, for four years, with a great degree of success.

His next venture was made at Tombstone, Arizona, the picturesque mining town which was the scene of many early day exciting episodes. Here he embarked in the meat and cattle business with continued success crown-

ing his efforts; so much so that he gradually extended his business to Bisbee and Benson, and he acquired an extensive cattle range on the San Pedro River, in Cochise County, in Arizona.

This proved highly remunerative for a time, but there came a continuous season of droughts which produced such a series of disasters that Mr. Everhardy decided to give up this side of his enterprises, and having heard about the attractions of Southern California, he went to the neighborhood of Santa Ana and Anaheim, locating in 1887. In 1890 he removed to Los Angeles and engaged in business there. He has succeeded to an extent that has placed him among the foremost



W. M. EVERHARDY

in the business and financial world of the Southwest.

An indication of the extent of his various business interests is given in the fact of his being the president of the following named corporations, all of which are the creations of his industry and talent:

The Palace Market incorporation, with a wholesale house at Fourth and Central avenue; the Palace Produce Company, at 359-363 Central avenue; the Palace Markets, at 622 South Broadway and 303 South Spring streets, retail stores.

Mr. Everhardy is also a director of the Mexican Associated Oil Company and a member of the Advisory Board of the Commonwealth Home Builders.

He is a member of Los Angeles Lodge 99, B. P. O. E.; West Gate Los Angeles Chapter, and Los Angeles Commandery, Knights Templar, Royal Arcanum and the Jonathan Club.



HERON, ERNEST ALVAH, President of the Oakland Traction Company, was born in Galena, Illinois, May 18, 1852, the son of Samuel Butties Heron and Jane (Tippett) Heron. His paternal ancestors came to this country from Scotland and settled in New England; on the maternal side his forbears were English.

On June 15, 1892, Mr. Heron was married in Stockton to Miss Elizabeth Mead Dudley, daughter of the well known attorney of that city, and their children are William Dudley and Ernest Heron, Jr.

From 1859 to 1867 he attended the public schools in Galena, two years of this period as a student in the high school, which he left, when he was sixteen years of age, to become a bookkeeper in a business house of his native town. After a few months of this occupation, he traveled through the Northwest as a salesman for wholesale grocery houses until 1871, when poor health forced him to relax his activities.

In April, 1873, Mr. Heron came to California and went to work as a bookkeeper for Myers Truett, a speculator in lands and similar investments. Within a few months, however, he shifted to San Luis Obispo, where for about a half year he was employed, again as a bookkeeper, by Goldtree Brothers. He then returned to San Francisco and to Myers Truett, but at the end of three months entered the Custom House as an inspector, a position which he retained until December, 1875, when he moved to Oakland and became the private secretary of E. C. Sessions, a banker and real estate operator.

Mr. Heron's interests on the east side of the bay have been wide and varied and have contributed much to the development of that part of the State. His initiative and progressive instincts were too pronounced to permit him to hold, for any length of time, a subordinate position. In 1876 he was one of the organi-

zers of the Highland Park-Fruitvale Railway, and in the following year he entered the real estate business on his own account. In this he was active for twenty-five years, devoting much of his energy to car line extensions, as a practical means of aiding, not only his own business, but also the community in which he lived. His most important step, perhaps, in this direction was the part he

played in 1889, as one of the organizers of the Piedmont Cable Railroad Company, of which he became president. This was absorbed by the present Oakland Traction Company, a corporation which Mr. Heron has served as president since 1895. He was also one of the organizers and the president of the San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose Consolidated Railway, now known as the Key Route. This is one of the most important urban and interurban electric transportation systems in the United States, connecting San Francisco with the other bay cities. Its western station is built in deep water in the middle of San Francisco bay, and is connected to the mainland by one of



E. A. HERON

the longest piers in the world, over which the trains fly at a high rate of speed. A line of high-speed ferries runs from San Francisco to the pier station. His tendencies have always been commercial, and these he has developed to the considerable gain of the East Side cities.

Chief among the activities with which Mr. Heron has become identified are the Realty Syndicate, of which he was formerly vice president, and the First National Bank of Oakland, wherein he is a director. He is also chairman of the building committee of the Oakland Hotel, and vice president of the Bay Cities Securities Company. He is a member of the Oakland Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M., and of the Oakland Commandery, No. 11, K. T. His clubs are the Athenian, the Claremont Country and the Home Club, of Oakland, and the Bohemian of San Francisco.



PENDLETON, C. W., Attorney at Law, Los Angeles, California, was born January 4, 1859, in New York City. He is the son of William H. Pendleton and Margaret Pendleton, of English stock. He married July 12, 1886, at San Francisco, and has two children, Charles W. Pendleton and Albertine Pendleton.

Mr. Pendleton was educated in the public schools of New York City and after his studies there were completed he was sent to Brown University. At this institution he was a classmate and roommate with former Governor Hughes of New York, now Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. He got his degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1881.

The following autumn he moved to California and taught school in Monterey County for three years. Meanwhile, he studied law, his industry being rewarded by his admission to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State in 1884.

He began to practice at once, in San Francisco, but in 1885, after one year, he went to Los Angeles and opened an office. He has been engaged in successful practice there since that date.

Attorney Pendleton is widely known in the State, owing to his prominence in politics. His first political office was that of Court Commissioner, which he held from 1890 to 1895. He was a candidate for the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1892 and was elected. He was re-elected in 1894, and again in 1900, and during the latter session was chosen by his fellow legislators to the important office of Speaker of the House. In the following year, 1902, he was elected to the State Senate. During this part of his career, his name may be found on many of the laws now in force in California. He realized fully the power in his hands while Speaker of the Lower House, and so swayed legislation and held the respect of his fellows that he went to the Upper House

by a very large and substantial majority.

He caught the eye of President Roosevelt as a man who was in sympathy with the progressive movement in politics, and as one who was deserving of reward for the work he had done for the Republican party. In 1902 he was appointed by the President as Collector of Customs for the District of Los Angeles and San Pedro Harbor.



C. W. PENDLETON

The office, when he took it, was of no great importance, because the foreign commerce of the Los Angeles harbor had hardly begun, but it has already grown to great proportions. He met the responsibilities of the enlarging business in such a satisfactory way that President Taft re-appointed him after the last election. The Los Angeles customs district has the record of the greatest growth in the United States in the past decade, and in spite of the fact that a growing office always costs more to operate than one in which business is more or less stationary, it also has a very high record for economy, costing less in proportion to the funds collected than most similar

offices in the country. Mr. Pendleton's legal knowledge has been of great value in the successful administration of the office.

Sport and business are combined by him; he is secretary of the Los Angeles Baseball Association, an ardent golfer, and likes to fish for tuna at Catalina.

He is president of the Los Angeles County Improvement Company, a prominent corporation. He still conducts his legal business. He is a great booster for a new customs house. His staff of clerks has already become so large that they cannot be accommodated in the present building.

He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, including the Shrine. He belongs to the Union League Club of Los Angeles, the Union League of San Francisco, the California Club, the Elks' Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and the San Gabriel Valley Country Club.



COTT, ALBERT WOODBURN, Jr., merchant and attorney at law, San Francisco, Cal., was born in San Francisco, November 6, 1869, the son of Albert W. and Georgia C. (Smith) Scott. Of English-Scotch origin, his ancestors were among the early residents of New England, especially of Vermont and Maine. His father, A. W. Scott, came from Vermont to San Francisco in 1851, and in 1855 established himself as a feed merchant, dealing in hay, grain and forage of all kinds. He not only built up a great business, from which the present firm of Scott, Magner & Miller has grown, but also became an important factor in public and civic affairs, serving many times as school director, Supervisor and in other municipal capacities. He died December 5, 1908, widely known for his integrity, manhood and charitable deeds, in which his wife ably and unassumedly co-operated with him. Their son, who retains the Junior in honor of his father's memory, was married in San Francisco to Miss Ruth Pearl Van Vactor, daughter of Judge William Van Vactor of Placer county.

After a course through the public schools of San Francisco, A. W. Scott, Jr., entered the Boys' High School, from which he was graduated in 1887 into the University of California. Leaving this institution before graduation, he studied law, and in 1903 passed the Supreme Court examinations for the bar. Five years later he was also admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

From 1891 to 1895 Mr. Scott was in business with his father, but for the next three years devoted himself chiefly to his profession, in partnership with Judge A. A. Sanderson. In 1898, however, he organized the present firm, under the name of Scott & Magner, which was consolidated in 1909 with the old-established house of W. A. Miller & Co., and changed to Scott, Magner & Miller, Inc.

Although this corporation has developed into the largest concern on the Pacific Coast engaged in the shipping and wholesale trading of forage, A. W. Scott, Jr., has been especially prominent in connection with the civic betterment of San Francisco. During the trying period following the great disaster of 1906, he organized an important section of the Red Cross work and was one of the

most efficient aids in the relief of the sufferers. He next turned his attention to the crying need of clearing the streets of the debris that blocked traffic and progress. Organizing the Citizens' Street Repair Association, of which he was made president, he raised by subscription a fund of \$50,000, engaged a large force of workmen, and with the aid of the merchants and draying firms, soon opened the channels of trade. The memorable "House Cleaning Day" was Mr. Scott's conception, on which occasion, and

inspired by his example, the populace bent to the task of sweeping the streets and carting away the dirt that obstructed them. It is estimated that on that day more than 30,000 loads were moved and by this volunteer work of the citizens fully \$100,000 worth of labor performed.

Another notable achievement of Mr. Scott was his organizing the Civic League, comprising sixty-five Improvement Clubs that represented every part of San Francisco. Later he was president of the Industrial Peace Conference, and served on the arbitration committees that endeavored to end the strikes in the telephone, street railway, iron manufacturing and laundry companies. In the last two mentioned he was an important factor in the successful settlement. His work as a



A. W. SCOTT, JR.

member of the Executive Sanitary Committee in charge of the health campaign when San Francisco stamped out for all time the plague that followed the earthquake and fire was equally noteworthy.

Mr. Scott was one of the original organizers and directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and as chairman of the Congressional Committee and one of the five commissioners that went to Washington to win the fight from New Orleans, he was largely instrumental in San Francisco's victory.

In recognition of his good work and character a non-partisan convention of 250 merchants of San Francisco assembled and made Mr. Scott their candidate for Mayor, but to promote harmony he retired in favor of Mr. Rolph, the successful aspirant.

Mr. Scott is secretary and treasurer of Scott, Magner & Miller, Inc., director of the S. F. Merchants' Association, S. F. Life Insurance Co., Death Valley Nitrate Co., of which he is chief owner, and has large mining and realty interests all over California. He is also a member of prominent social clubs of the city.



BOLIN, P. J., Contractor and Builder, Los Angeles, California, was born in Brockville, Ontario, Canada, January 11, 1858, the son of John Bolin and Katherine (Dean) Bolin. He married Anna Rudesill at Santa Ana, Cal., in 1886. Three children were born—Mabel, in 1890, and Lela and Leland, twins, in 1893.

He attended the public schools of Ontario, then started to learn the building trade, at which he became an

expert before he was twenty-one, when he went to Colorado. There he was in the contracting business nearly two years. Then the lure of the "Golden West" enticed him to California, where he finally located in Los Angeles in 1881. He is now one of the leading contractors of that city. Numerous imposing homes and public buildings have been reared under his direction.

Aside from his contracting business, he has heavy oil land investments. In 1910 he organized the Ramona Home Oil Company, of which he is active manager.

He is conspicuous in the civic betterment of Los Angeles and in lodge circles; member Chamber of Commerce; Vice Pres. Builders' Exchange; member Elks, Knights of Columbus and Ancient Order of Hibernians.



KLEINBERGER, VICTOR G., Real Estate, Los Angeles, California, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, August 22, 1881, the son of William Kleinberger and Henrietta (Helprin) Kleinberger. He married Gladys Erskine at Los Angeles, in 1903, and to them there have been born two children, Erskine H. and Dorothy Kleinberger.

Mr. Kleinberger received his education in schools of Lakewood, N. J., then went to Los

Angeles. He was in various lines of business and about eight years ago organized the Victor G. Kleinberger Company, realty operators. His specialty is subdivisions and he has improved and opened fifteen large tracts, and sold close to 2000 city lots, some of which are exclusive residence districts. He is considered one of the most successful of the younger real estate operators of Los Angeles.

Mr. Kleinberger is fond of travel and is also an enthusiastic golfer, motorist and fisherman. He is a director of the Annandale Country Club and is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Realty Board and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, also member Legislation Committee of the State Realty Federation and Southern California Auto Club.

MANNING, CHAS. DEWEY, ranch owner and County Supervisor, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Bowmanville, Ont., Canada, October 24, 1847, the son of C. L. R. Manning and Jane (Baker) Manning. He married May E. Kinne, September 4, 1871. They have three children, Olive, C. C., and Leo Roy Manning.

In his boyhood Mr. Manning's family removed to Illinois, and he received his education in the public schools of Rockton. He enlisted in the Civil War at Rockton, becoming a private in Company I, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, January 4, 1864. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant, which he held when mustered out, October 31, 1865. He returned to Rockton, and, in 1868, went into the harness and saddlery business with his father. In 1882 he emigrated to Rock Rapids, Iowa, where he resumed business. He became a prominent figure in the affairs of the town, serving as treasurer of Lyons county, Iowa, from 1889 to 1893. Shortly after the conclusion of his term he sold his interests and moved to California, where he has lived since. He has bought ranch properties in California, and has entered politics. He was elected Supervisor and has served since 1907. Member City Club and Union League, Los Angeles.



CHANDLER, JEFFERSON PAUL, Attorney, Los Angeles, California, was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, January 6, 1873, the son of Jefferson Chandler and Catherine (O'Toole) Chandler. He married Elizabeth Shankland, June 1, 1904, at Los Angeles, California.

He attended the public schools at Washington, D. C., then took a preparatory course at Georgetown University, Washington, going thence to Princeton University, New Jersey, where he graduated in 1893. He studied law at Columbian Law College in Washington. He was admitted to practice in the courts of California the year 1895. He practiced law alone until he went into partnership with J. H. Shankland in 1904, the firm of Shankland and Chandler continuing to date. He is considered a conscientious and able attorney, who masters every case with unusual completeness. His knowledge of the law has become wide. He has fought cases before every court in the State. He represents many important corporations and his firm does a large business outside the State. He is a Democrat and takes an active interest in politics, but never sought or held public office.

He is a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, California Club and Princeton Club of Los Angeles.





FRANCIS, JOHN HAYWOOD, Educator, Los Angeles, California, was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 18, 1867, the son of George Francis and Mary (Fall) Francis. He married L. Lou Hott at Woodbridge, California, June 4, 1892. They have two children, George Haywood and James Francis.

Professor Francis received his early education in the schools of his native State and was graduated from Otterbein University,

Waterville, Ohio, with the degree of A. M. In 1892 he went to California and located at Stockton. He attended San Joaquin Valley College, Woodbridge, California, graduating with the degrees A. B., A. M. In 1896 he left Stockton and went to Los Angeles to become a teacher.

Since his arrival in Los Angeles, Professor Francis has become one of the leading educators of the city and in 1910 was chosen Superintendent of Schools. He is noted as an advocate of technical education and is the founder of the Polytechnic High School of Los Angeles. He served as its principal from 1905 to 1910.

Professor Francis is a member of the Academy of Science and the National Educational Association and belongs to University Club, Los Angeles, and to the Archaeological Institute of America.

HERRON, RUFUS H., oil, Los Angeles, California, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 20, 1849.

He received his primary education in the schools of Pittsburgh and was graduated from Western University of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania oil fields were just then being opened up and the whole East was in a state of excitement. Fortunes were being won and lost. He naturally joined the rush to the fields. At one time or another he engaged in every form of enterprise known to the oil business. He became acquainted with it from every angle. For a number of years he was engaged in the oil well supply business at Pittsburgh. In 1893 he sold out this business and went to California, locating at Los Angeles. There he engaged in the oil business and has been in it since. Organized the first Oil Exchange in California at Los Angeles and was president of it; vice president San Francisco Oil Exchange. One of the heaviest oil operators in the State and has done much to legitimately develop the industry.

Member Army and Navy Club of California, Loyal Legion, U. S. A., California Club of Los Angeles, Knights Templar, Mystic Shriners and is a thirty-second degree Mason.



DICKINSON, WILLIAM RICHARD, Drug-gist, Los Angeles, California, born at Carrollton, Mo., Oct. 27, 1862, son of Richard Whitlow Dickinson and Laura (Ann) Dickinson. He married Celestia Maud Warson, Aug. 20, 1890, at Snohomish, Wash. There is one child, Laurel Dickinson.

Attended public schools of Kansas City, Mo., and from his thirteenth to his sixteenth year worked outside of school hours as drug-gist apprentice. At six-

teen he went to Deadwood, S. D., with Black Hills gold rush. From there he went to Central City and Lead, S. D., as drug clerk.

In 1884 entered partnership with F. J. Cornes, in Central City, S. D. Later bought a drug store in Lead, and followed with three more, under the name of Dickinson Drug Co. In 1904, retired and traveled; went to Los Angeles same year. In 1908, bought the Dean Drug Co., and re-entered business.

Mr. Dickinson originally was a Democrat, appointed in 1884, Postmaster, Central City, S. D., by President Cleveland; served seven years. Became Republican during free silver agitation.

Member Union League Club, Scottish Rite Masons and the Knights Templar. President California Pharmaceutical Association.

HANDLEY, LORIN ANDREW, City Clerk, Los Angeles, California, was born February 12, 1881, at Franklin, Indiana, the son of Josiah Handy Handley and Nancy Jane (Carnine) Handley. He is a descendant of Matthew Handley and Daniel Boone. He married Elizabeth Jane Baldridge at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, July 12, 1905. Two children, Joseph B. and Donald L. Handley, were born to them.

Attended schools of Johnson County, Indiana, graduated Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, 1902. Graduated from Princeton with M. A. in 1904; took course in Theology in Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating 1905. Studied Constitutional Law and Jurisprudence under Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton, and later Governor of New Jersey. In 1905, was called to the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, at Emporia College, Kansas, also teaching international law and economics. In 1907 resigned for position in Occidental College, Los Angeles, where he taught three years. Became interested in politics and quit professorship to run for Congress. Active in Good Government movement; elected City Clerk in December, 1910. Prominent in church work. Member Jefferson, Old Hickory, Federation, City Clubs and Chamber of Commerce.





FONTANA, MARK JOHN, General Manager of the California Fruit Cannery Association, and father of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony of California, was born at Cerisola, in the Province of Genoa, Italy, May, 1849, the son of Giuseppe Fontana and Boro (Bianca) Fontana. When he was a few years old his father brought him to America and settled in New York City. In 1867 the son came to California, and in June, 1877, was married at San Leandro, Alameda county, to Miss Nellie Jones. The children of this marriage are Margaret, Mark, Jr., Roland and Richard Fontana.

Mr. Fontana's education, like his subsequent success in life, was gained under very trying conditions. When he was ten years of age he attended a private night school in New York City for about six months, paying a dollar a month for the privilege. Subsequently he entered an English night school in the same city, but his lack of means conspired with his desire to get a firm grip on the American language to force him into the task of educating himself.

For a while during this schooling he sold papers and worked in an umbrella factory in the day time, but about the year 1861 he struck the first turning point on the rocky road and moved into smoother traveling as office and general utility boy in the fruit and commission house of West, Titus & Co. Here in a few years he rose to the position of salesman. In 1867, catching the "gold fever," he started for California, and on January 3 of the following year reached San Francisco with one hundred dollars carefully fastened in one of his inside pockets.

The "gold fields," however, on closer inspection, proved disappointing. Disgusted at the outlook, he advertised in the papers for "any kind of work," but received no response. Chancing one day upon a young man whom he had known in New York, he made a defensive and offensive alliance with

him to support each other until one of them should find employment, Fontana doing the supporting while his companion occupied himself chiefly in painting word pictures of the "hard times." As his little roll was about to disappear under the double strain imposed upon it, the companion told Mr. Fontana of a "job" to be had in a barber shop of the Washington Baths. In

his zeal to get it he promised the purveyor of the glad tidings ten dollars — on condition that his application proved successful. This it was, and involved, among other things, steady occupation from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m., scrubbing floors, washing out bath tubs, and other edifying exercise. He endured this for about a year, and then drifted into the fruit business, in the employ of A. Galli & Co. In this he evidently "found himself," for within two years he was admitted as a partner in the firm.

In 1872 Mr. Fontana became a partner of C. M. Volkman in fruit and commission, but thinking that he could do better in the shipping business, he formed a partnership with G. Ginnochio, and subsequently bought him out. Later, in 1880, he shifted his operations to the canning industry and formed the firm of M. J. Fontana & Co., which in 1891 became Fontana & Co. In 1893, on the retirement of his associate, Mr. Cowing, he took in as partner S. L. Goldstein, and two years later William Fries. This combination sold in 1898 to the California Fruit Growers' Association, of which Mr. Fontana is the General Superintendent, Wm. Fries President and S. L. Goldstein Treasurer.

Mr. Fontana served as a Supervisor under the Phelan administration. He is a director and member of the executive board of the California Fruit Cannery Association, California Wine Association, Italian and American Bank, the E. B. and A. L. Stone Co., Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, and a member of the San Francisco Commercial and the Olympic Clubs.



M. J. FONTANA



GIBSON, JAMES ALEXANDER, Lawyer, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Boston, Mass., August 21, 1852, the son of Thomas Gibson (killed in Battle of Bisland, La., April 13, 1863, in a Massachusetts regiment) and Mary (Berry) Gibson. Judge Gibson has been twice wed, his first wife being Sarah Waterman, whom he married at Colton, Cal., June 21, 1882, and who died in December, 1888. He married again July 18, 1894, at Los Angeles, Miss Gertrude Van Norman. By the first union there were two children, Mary and James A., Jr., and by the second two, Martha and Horace V. Gibson.

Judge Gibson received his primary education in the public schools of Massachusetts, where he made some preparation for a course in mechanical engineering for Cornell University, but did not enter. Instead, he took up the study of law, and in 1874 removed from Cambridgeport, Mass., to Colton, Cal., where he continued his readings under William Gregory, formerly a member of the Philadelphia Bar. He completed his studies in 1879, and on June 13 of that year was admitted to practice at San Bernardino, Cal., in the Eighteenth Judicial District. On June 28, 1880, he was admitted to practice by the Superior Court, and April 19, 1882, before the State Supreme Court of California. At a later date he received recognition by the Federal Courts and the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Gibson has practiced law continually with the exception of six years when he served in judicial positions. He was Superior Judge of San Bernardino County from January 1, 1885, to May 14, 1889, and was a member of the Supreme Court Commission, predecessor of the Appellate Court, from the latter date until January 1, 1891, when he resigned and located at San Diego.

The career of Judge Gibson has been one of honor and accomplishment, and his exceptional talents have marked him as one of the most thorough exponents of the law in the entire State. He has served in some of the most important litigations that have arisen in California during the thirty odd years of his practice, including corporation, water, mining, maritime and commercial actions.

Judge Gibson has been associated always with men of reputation. At San Bernardino he was in

partnership with Major H. S. Gregory, General J. D. Boyer and the Hon. Byron Waters; at San Diego he was in association with John D. Works, present U. S. Senator, and H. L. Titus, under the title of Works, Gibson & Titus. This alliance continued from January, 1891, until 1892, when Judge Works, who had but previously finished a term as Justice of the Supreme Court, opened offices with his son. Judge Gibson and Mr. Titus remained together until 1897, when the former moved to Los Angeles, where

he became associated with the late Hon. J. D. Bicknell and the late W. J. Trask, as Bicknell, Gibson & Trask, later merging with Messrs. Dunn & Crutcher under the firm name of Bicknell, Gibson, Trask, Dunn & Crutcher. On the withdrawal of Judge Bicknell, several years ago, Judge Gibson became senior member of the firm, which since the death of Mr. Trask has been known as Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher.

Judge Gibson has held numerous positions of honor in his profession. He was at one time president of the Los Angeles Bar Association and vice president of the American Bar Association. He was recently a member of the General Council of the latter organization, and is chairman of the Section on Constitutional Amendments of the California Bar Association and is also a member

of the Board of Trustees of the L. A. County Law Library Assn.; he ranks high in the councils of the Nat. Geographical Society and the Archaeological Society of America, Southwest Chapter. Despite professional activity, Judge Gibson has found time to aid in military and civic affairs, and was one of the organizers and builders of the famous Bear Valley Dam at San Bernardino. This, the first great dam and reservoir built in the West for irrigation purposes, was put up by the Bear Valley Land and Water Co., the predecessors of the present Bear Valley Mutual Water Co., and pointed the way for tremendous development in the Southwest. He is also interested in other large development projects.

Judge Gibson, in the eighties, served as Major and Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, N. G. C., and Engineer Officer of the same. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner and an Elk and holds memberships in the California Club, Union League Club, Jonathan Club and the Gamut Club, of Los Angeles, and the University Club of Redlands.



JAMES A. GIBSON



GORDON, FREDERIC VERNON, Oil Investments, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Missouri, being born in Montgomery City, on May 23, 1875. He is the son of B. F. Gordon and Margaret A. Gordon. He was married to Mary Smith Langdon at Bakersfield, California, February 20, 1902. There were two children, Ruth Langdon and Margaret E. Gordon, the latter deceased.

Mr. Gordon moved to Los Angeles when he was eight years of age. He was educated in the public schools of that city, starting on his business career there.

He entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in July, 1891, beginning in the capacity of Assistant Operator and Ticket Agent, at River Station, Los Angeles, and continued as such for over a year. In 1892 he was advanced to Clerk of the Freight Depot, at that station. He was retained in this position until 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

Mr. Gordon enlisted with the First Company, Volunteer Signal Corps in June, 1898, at Los Angeles. Scarcely a month had passed from the date of his enlistment when he was advanced to the position of Corporal, July 1, 1898. In December, 1898, he was given the rank of Sergeant. He was detailed on several military expeditions into the interior of the Philippine Islands against the natives and took part in a number of engagements, among which were the following:

Manila, August 13, 1898; Laloma Church, February 5 and 6, 1899; Caloocan, February 10, Tuluhan, March 25; Polo, March 26, and Meyecanaghan on the same

date; Marloa on the date following; Bocave and Guiguinto on March 29; Mololos, March 31; Calumpit on April 25; Santa Tomas, May 4, and San Fernando on the 5th of May, 1899.

Mr. Gordon was on duty under General MacArthur during his Philippine campaign. After the close of the war with the natives, he was mustered out in July, 1899. He took an active part in military affairs for a brief time following and was given the rank of Sergeant in December, 1898.



F. V. GORDON

On returning to California after the war, Mr. Gordon spent a short period in Los Angeles, November, 1899, then went to Bakersfield, California, with the Santa Fe Railroad as a night operator. He was advanced to Cashier and was next made Assistant Agent.

He remained with the Santa Fe until 1902, when he returned to Los Angeles, and engaged in the oil business. His first work in that line was in charge of a large organization operating in the west side oil fields of Bakersfield until 1907, when he resigned to enter the oil business for himself.

Mr. Gordon is one of the large oil land owners of the state, being interested in much of the choicest oil property of the California oil fields.

He is a Director and Assistant Secretary of the Thirty-two Oil Co., holds the same position with the Western Crude Oil Co., is a Director and Secretary of the Hale-McLeod Oil Co., of the Four Investment Co. and holds Directorship in the Regal Oil Co.

Mr. Gordon is a member of the Union League Club, of Los Angeles and San Francisco, of the Sierra Madre Club, Gamut Club, of the Annandale Country Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club.



FRANK, ALFRED, Mining Engineer, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 27, 1879, the son of Charles Frank and Amelia (Binger) Frank.

Mr. Frank attended the public schools of Cincinnati, and from 1891 to 1894, was a student at the Cincinnati Technical School. He next entered University of Cincinnati, leaving there in 1896, whereupon he went to Cornell University and after two years was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer.

After his graduation from Cornell, Mr. Frank returned to Cincinnati, and was employed in the Maintenance of Way Department of the Big Four Railroad, for two months, but left that position to go with the Water Works Commission, which was at that time building a new city water works for Cincinnati, as draughtsman and Assistant Engineer.

In January, 1900, Mr. Frank resigned his position and went west in the employ of F. Augustus Heinze, the copper magnate, and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company. He located at Butte, Montana, as assistant mine surveyor, and from that time on held various positions with Heinze and associated companies in the development of the great copper business they controlled. At different times he was mine foreman, mining engineer, Superintendent and Manager of the various works. During this period of his career, Mr. Frank attained prominence in the engineering world and became one of the most efficient mining men in the United States.

He was elected County Surveyor of Silver Bow County, Montana, and served in that office from 1903 to 1905, retaining his position with the Heinze mines. He was appointed chief engineer to F. Augustus Heinze in all of his enterprises in 1905. Mr. Frank was with Mr. Heinze during the celebrated war between the copper interests and took an active part in all the litigation between Heinze and the Amalgamated Copper Company, when the latter was

battling for a monopoly of the copper output of the United States, and was a conspicuous figure in this notable fight until the settlement of it.

During the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, Mr. Frank was principally employed in examining mining properties in various parts of the Western Hemisphere. His work carried him into the States of Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and Washington, and several other western states. He made two trips to Alaska and spent considerable time in British Columbia and the Yukon territory. He also made an extensive tour of inspection of mining projects in Old Mexico. This work was done in the interests of the United Copper Company, Heinze and others and involved the appraisal of properties, and the opening of many new mines.

In 1908, Mr. Frank became General Superintendent of the Davis-Daly Copper Company, a post he held for two years, when he resigned to become general manager of the Ohio Copper Company of Salt Lake City, which office he still holds. In addition to this, Mr. Frank is Consulting Engineer to a number

of other mining companies, among them the Davis-Daly Copper Company of Butte, Mont.; Stewart Mining Company, of Wardner, Idaho, the Tuolumne Copper Company, of Butte, Mont., and the Southern Cross Gold Mining Company of Montana.

Mr. Frank is one of the most public spirited men in Salt Lake City and the engineering feats he has accomplished have, of themselves, been important factors in the progress of the State.

By his work in association with Heinze and his present connections, Mr. Frank is known among mining men as one of the most thorough and capable experts in his line and millions of dollars have been staked on his judgment.

Mr. Frank is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is also a leading clubman, holding memberships in the Silver Bow Club, Butte Country Club, and the Elks, of Butte; Alta Club, University Club, and the Country Club of Salt Lake City.



ALFRED FRANK



ASTON, EDWARD EUGENE, President Engineers' Exploration Company, Ltd., Los Angeles, California, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 5, 1878. His father is John Ammen Easton, Ph. D., L. L. D., and his mother Laura (Browder) Easton. Mr. Easton is descended from a long line of American ancestry, dating back to the days when Maryland and Virginia were first settled. His family both on the paternal and maternal sides fought through the Revolutionary War, and were prominent in settling up the country after the Republic was formed. Mr. Easton is also related to Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N.

On April 23, 1906, he married Elise Holliday at Berkeley, California. Three children have been born, Nancy, Jean Elise and Edward Montague Easton.

Mr. Easton was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, including the high school of that city. He went abroad and at Vienna and Paris studied chemistry and engineering (civil and mining) for a period of three years.

Mr. Easton has experienced a very active and picturesque career, having been engaged as a war correspondent, explorer, author, engineer and in several other capacities in distant parts of the world. In his explorations and travels he has visited a great many of the world's most inaccessible regions, including portions of Africa, South America, the Orient and other little explored countries.

His first venture in the active business world was at Kansas City, where he followed newspaper work for the Kansas City Journal, and when the war with Spain broke out he was sent to Cuba as a certified special war correspondent for that publication. Returning home, he was appointed private secretary in the Interior Department at Washington, D. C., which position he resigned in 1899 in order to go with an exploring expedition into South Africa. While there he was made war correspondent during the Boer War for the New York Journal, also for Harper's Monthly and Harper's Weekly.

He had the distinction of being certified as a war correspondent by Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner of South Africa, and also later by President Steyn of the Orange Free States and by President Kruger of the Transvaal.

In 1902, with the closing of the war, he resumed his exploration work, making an examination of the mineral deposits in East Africa and traversing the regions north of the Zambesi River. A year

later he was given charge of an expedition in the Malay Peninsula and in Borneo for a French-Dutch syndicate. His success was such that in the year following he was detailed on a similar expedition to the famed Atlas Mountains and along the northern border of the Sahara Desert. In 1905 he explored the jungles of Spanish Honduras, known as one of the most dangerous regions for a white man in all the world.

After spending a brief period in New York he moved to Los Angeles, California in 1906, and since that time he has made that city his permanent residence.

He has written considerably for magazines and periodicals, contributing such articles as "Inside the Boer Lines" (Harper's Monthly, 1900), and the "Battle of Popworth Hill" (Harper's Weekly, 1900).

His achievements since moving to Los Angeles have been largely in California and in the northwestern regions of Mexico. Two of his best accomplishments were the securing of the Cinco Minas Mines, located in the far Hostotipaquillo district, Jalisco, Mexico, for a syndicate of Eastern capitalists and the purchasing of 32,000 acres of land in the Colorado River delta. This territory lies in the heart of the Imperial Valley region, and as a result of his work he was



E. E. EASTON

honored with the presidency of the Imperial Valley Land and Irrigation Company of Lower California, S. A. Mr. Easton sold one-half of this land to John Cudahy, the packer, while the remaining portion he has retained in his own corporation. He owns a controlling interest in this company.

As an explorer, war correspondent and author he has seen and written about many of the most interesting movements of the present day, including two modern wars. His scientific research work has brought him under the notice of the foremost scientists and engineers of the day. He is president of the Engineers' Exploration Company, Ltd., and is a leading spirit in the life of that organization. He is a member of the National Geographic Society; his work in exploring many of the unknown portions of the world having won him an enviable position among the members of this society.

Mr. Easton is now permanently located in Los Angeles, where he continues to carry out his literary and scientific pursuits as well as the more prosaic business undertakings. He takes an active part in the welfare of his home city and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Mines and Oils, and of the Jonathan and Gamut clubs of the city.



HELLMAN, MARCO H., Banker, Los Angeles, California, was born in that city, September 14, 1878, the son of Herman W. Hellman and Ida (Heimann) Hellman. His father was one of the pioneer business men of Los Angeles and, at the time of his death, was considered its leading banker and one of the wealthiest men in the Southwest. Marco H. Hellman married Reta Levis of Visalia, Cal., at Los Angeles, June 10, 1908, and to them was born one child, Herman Wallace Hellman.

Mr. Hellman was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles and later attended Leland Stanford University. After which he started his banking career with the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles. He worked there in various minor positions for a period of time and then was made assistant cashier of the institution. He remained with that bank for about six years and later resigned to accept a position as assistant cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles. He held that position with credit and soon was promoted to cashier, holding that office until he was made vice president of the bank, an active position he now holds.

He is now president, vice president or director of twenty-one banks and nine industrial corporations and is one of the executors of the great Herman W. Hellman estate. Coming from a family rated among the richest in the United States, it is natural that Mr. Hellman, although a young man, should have attained a position of prominence in the financial world. His father before him was a positive financial genius, and when he died, had a multitude of interests, banking, real estate, oil, corporation, etc.

As executor of the vast estate of his father, it is necessary that Mr. Hellman be an active participant in a great many corporations, and this matter of necessity, combined with his native ability as a financier

and business man, puts him in the position of being the most active young banker in the State. As a matter of fact he holds more offices in banks and corporations than any other three men in Southern California.

Mr. Hellman has always been too busy to engage actively in the political life of his native city, but he has not lacked in civic pride. He is always among the first men to help any movement for the advancement of Los Angeles.

For instance, when the Owens River Aqueduct project was proposed and money was needed, and the Eastern syndicate only accepted its allotted portion, Mr. Hellman took over and sold the remaining portion of the bonds for the city, a transaction involving at least a million dollars. With the money obtained so promptly, the city was enabled to go ahead with its work of improvement and the Owens River aqueduct, a remarkable engineering work, soon will be supplying pure water, not only to the City of Los Angeles, but to many towns and villages in the vicinity of the city.



MARCO H. HELLMAN

An interesting incident in the life of Mr. Hellman is that he has spent practically all his days in one spot in Los Angeles. He was born in his father's old mansion at Fourth and Spring Streets, when that corner was part of the residential section of the city. Today it is in the very center of the business district and in place of the home, with its wide spread of lawn, where young Hellman played as a child, there stands the towering skyscraper, the Herman W. Hellman Building, an imposing monument to the work of his father in Los Angeles.

Mr. Hellman is one of the most popular young financiers in the country and is a member of many clubs. His Los Angeles affiliations are the Jonathan, Concordia, Union League, Federal and San Gabriel Valley Country Clubs. In addition to these social organizations, he is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner and an Elk.



BURCHAM, CHARLES A., Mining operator, Los Angeles, California, was born November 6, 1859, at Vallejo, California. His father was John Burcham and his mother Almeda (Taylor) Burcham. On December 10, 1887, Mr. Burcham married Dr. Rose La Monte in Los Angeles. Mrs. Burcham is a business woman who takes an active part in her husband's mining interests and at the same time is a brilliant society and club woman.

Mr. Burcham was reared in Northern California and his education was obtained in the public schools of San Francisco. Following the completion of his grammar school education, he took a brief course in a Bay City business college.

His first business enterprise as a young man was launched at San Bernardino, California, where he entered the stock and cattle raising business. For twelve consecutive years he raised and shipped cattle and imported Arizona herds at the headwaters of the Mojave River, about twenty miles north of San Bernardino.

Mr. Burcham owned and operated over 4000 acres of range and grazing lands with approximately 2000 head of cattle. As a consequence of his stock business, he eventually opened a wholesale and retail provision concern in San Bernardino, which flourished with the same success as did his stock raising project.

He continued in this business up to 1894, when he disposed of all of his cattle and ranching interests in order to devote his time to mining which in that neighborhood seemed to offer a better field. He went to the neighborhood of Randsburg, California, in 1894, and for some months studied the mining conditions of that district. He made a number of mining explorations about this time, but none of them seem to have met with success.

In company with two associates, John



C. A. BURCHAM

Singleton and Fred M. Mooers, Mr. Burcham went on a prospecting trip into Kern County with the expectation of remaining on the desert for some time. On April 25, 1895, the party, after wandering on the Mojave Desert for many days, came suddenly onto free gold in paying quantities at the foot of some low hills and farther up, discovered the wonderful quartz deposits that were soon to be known to miners throughout the West as the celebrated Yellow Aster Mine.

The men were jubilant over the discovery and returned to Randsburg for the purpose of organizing a company. This they did and today the corporation is known as the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Company. The directors and officers of the corporation are John Singleton, President; Chas. A. Burcham, Vice-President; Dr. Rose L. Burcham, wife of Mr. Burcham, Secretary; C. H. Mooers, Second Vice-President, and Ward Chapman, Attorney. It is a close corporation and all of the directors are residents of Los Angeles.

Over two million tons of ore, averaging three dollars a ton, have been taken from the Yellow Aster and about 8,000,000 tons already blocked out remain to be mined and milled. Mr. Burcham spends a greater portion of his time at the mine, while his wife tends to the business end of the enterprise in the Los Angeles office. Mrs. Burcham is one of the most remarkable business women in the West and in addition to holding a degree in medicine, is a contributing influence in the success of her husband's investments.

Mr. Burcham is also President of the Calico Mining Company, President of the Rand Mercantile Company and holds the same office in the Phoenix Development Company. His interests are all located in the Southwest where he has large real estate holdings.

He is a member of the Jonathan, and California Clubs of Los Angeles, is an Elk and a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Los Angeles.



MAXEY, JOHN J., capitalist, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Ireland, having been born in Tipperary on June 14, 1839. His father was Patrick Maxey and his mother was Margaret (Slingsby) Maxey. Mr. Maxey married in Atchison, Kansas, February 10, 1865, Miss Anna Burk. Six children have been born to them.

When he was four years old Mr. Maxey was brought to the United States and lived at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he grew up, and attended the public schools of that place until 1859, when he launched out for himself into a career which was to be marked by extraordinary activity and adventure.

His first business experience was in engaging in the wagon and carriage business in Western Missouri. He prospered, but the Civil War brought disorder and uncertainty in the region he was working in, and he was forced to abandon his efforts as an independent dealer in the towns where he had opened his business; soon the struggles going on through the country caused him to return to St. Joseph, where he was obliged for a time to work as an employe in a wagon and carriage concern.

In the year 1861 there were two avenues which engaged the attention of men of bold activities; one was the South, where the conflict was being waged, and the other was the then really wild West, with its mysteries and its promises of wealth. Mr. Maxey chose the latter, and in that same year left St. Joseph with a party who made Denver their object, and their means of transportation were wagons drawn by oxen.

On arriving at Denver Mr. Maxey at once found an opening for the knowledge he had already gained; he set up in the blacksmithing and wagon business, making the outfitting of "prairie schooners" a large part of his business, for at that era Denver was the outpost and outfitting point for those who had

in view the hazardous journey to California.

In 1862, when Mr. Maxey was but twenty-three years of age, he was engaged by the famous Ben Holliday as a mechanic, going back and forth with the Holliday stages shoeing their horses and repairing the coaches.

That was the time of adventure with the hostile Indians, and Mr. Maxey had his share of those perils in his trips from the Missouri River to California; in the winter of 1865 he was engaged in a running fight with Indians in the now staid and commonplace region between Denver and Atchison, Kansas, and to save his life had to lose the coach.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Maxey engaged again in coach repairing and general blacksmithing in Denver, but in 1868 became associated as a partner in business with W. J. Kinsey. In 1868 this association was dissolved and Mr. Maxey went into business again for himself, adding farm implements to his stock. At the same time he engaged in the livestock business on a large ranch he had acquired.

So well did he prosecute his affairs that in 1876 he sold out his varied interests and moved to Los Angeles. After arriving in California he found a pleasant occupation in orange culture, and in looking after his personal interests, which consist of large estates in Denver and Los Angeles.

All of his property Mr. Maxey administers through the J. J. Maxey corporation, of which he is president.

He is a man of most entertaining character. His stories of the pioneer days would form the most interesting reading for future generations. He had an intimate acquaintance with most of the noted characters of the West, men we can but hear about now or see imitated in a Wild West show.

He possesses an intimate knowledge of the early Los Angeles and remembers well the small beginning of most of the great financial institutions of that city.



JOHN J. MAXEY



MARSH, MARTIN CHARLES, Contractor, Los Angeles, California, was born October 16, 1851, at Grosse Isle, Quebec, Canada. His parents were Martin L. Marsh and Mary (McKenna) Marsh. Mr. Marsh married Miss Mary Agnes Fox in San Francisco, California, on May 6, 1878. Four children have been born to this union—John Dumont, Martin C., Jr.; Edward B. and Georgina M. Marsh.

After a primary education derived from the Thome School, the Christian Brothers' School and the Jesuit College in Quebec, Mr. Marsh emigrated to the United States and for a short time was a student at the College of the City of New York.

He engaged in the hotel business and followed this occupation for twenty-two years in the most noted hotels of New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other cities.

Mr. Marsh began this long and successful hotel career as an elevator boy in the service of the famous old Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York in 1864, in the days when that house was the greatest hotel in the United States. By 1868 he had advanced to the capacity of clerk at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La. Then he became clerk of the West End Hotel at Long Branch, New Jersey, in 1869, in the days when Long Branch was the greatest resort in the United States, and was cashier in the Brevoort House in New York from 1870 to 1876, when he became steward of the Buckingham Hotel in New York, and in the latter year, his fame having reached San Francisco, he was brought to that city under contract to serve as clerk of the Occidental Hotel, where he remained for two years, and where he made the acquaintance of the most noted men of California of the early days. He then became manager of the Tamalpais Hotel at San Rafael for the summer of 1879.

Mr. Marsh went to Los Angeles in 1880 and at once took charge of the much noted hostelry at that time, the Pico House, as proprietor, where he remained until 1882. In those days the Pico House was the scene of the greatest social and political events of the Southwest.

As a result of a constantly successful occupation during the past years, Mr. Marsh had accumulated a considerable capital and was occupied in

divers manners from 1882 until 1887, when the wonderful strides being made by the city induced him to enter the contracting business.

This established his natural bent and capacity for such work, and his name soon sprang into prominence, and he was associated with most of the important works undertaken in Southern California.

In 1890 he became associated with Mr. Adolph Ramish, and since that time his efforts have been largely devoted to railway construction, though in street and boulevard projections his work has been notable. As Highway Commissioner he supervised the construction of Sunset boulevard, extending between Los Angeles and Hollywood.

The Randsburg Railway work was under Mr. Marsh, a bit of construction through a desert country that required resources and courage to build. Mr. Marsh's firm also constructed two sections of the Coast Line of the Southern Pacific Railway between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

In fact, there are few towns in Southern California which have not called upon Mr. Marsh and his associate at the initiatory stages of development for quick and extensive work of roadway or railway.

Mr. Marsh has always taken an interest in politics and has assiduously sustained his views as a Democrat.

He served as a member of the Board of Education, representing the Second Ward of the City of Los Angeles for two years.

He was State Commissioner of the Sixth Agricultural District for eight years, serving under the administrations of both Governor Budd and Governor Henry T. Gage.

More recently he completed a term as Highway Commissioner for the County of Los Angeles.

Mr. Marsh formerly was vice chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee and served as a member of that committee for twelve years. He has served as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, as well as secretary of that body, and was three times chairman of the Democratic City Central Committee of Los Angeles.

He is a member of the Jonathan Club, the Jefferson Club and the Order of Elks, and is president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Loretto Parish.



MARTIN C. MARSH



MACMILLAN, JAMES HARRY, mining, resides at Berkeley, Cal. He was born at Unionville, a mining camp of Nevada, June 22, 1878. His father was Judge James H. Macmillan, one of the most prominent lawyers of the inter-mountain country and the leader of the Democratic party in Nevada for years. Judge Macmillan held many political offices and was Supreme Judge and candidate for Senate on that ticket during the days when Nevada was strictly Republican. He died in 1897. Mr. Macmillan's mother was Alice Ann (Price) Macmillan, born in Iowa.

Mr. Macmillan was educated in the schools of Nevada and Utah and at the age of nineteen entered the employ of the Salt Lake "Tribune," where he stayed one year. He then went to Butte, Mont., in the employ of the Butte "Inter-Mountain," later going to Anaconda, Mont., as city editor of the Anaconda "Standard."

In 1901 Mr. Macmillan went to Helena, Mont., where he had the Helena Theater under lease for two years. He started and owned the pioneer vaudeville and moving picture house in Helena, but in 1904, when the great mining excitement of Goldfield and Tonopah started, he disposed of his Montana interests and went with the first rush back to his native State.

In February, 1905, in Goldfield, he, with others, started the pioneer daily newspaper and called it the Goldfield "Sun." It is now the Goldfield "Tribune," the only newspaper in the famous mining camp. The "Sun" was a pronounced success financially, and Mr. Macmillan disposed of it only for the reason that he could not resist the temptation to join the mining rush to Manhattan, Northern Nevada, in 1906.

In Manhattan he promoted with unusual success two of the best mining companies of that camp. Later he returned to Goldfield, where he with his partner, George B. Holleran, promoted the Mohawk-Jumbo Lease Co., which in a period of twelve months produced \$1,129,000. With Mr. Holleran he next incorporated the National Mining Co. of Nevada, in Humboldt County, of which he was president and owned a full third interest. This formed the great mining disappointment of Mr. Macmillan's career. To him the property was one of the most promising he had taken occasion to examine. He made a careful study of it from every angle, and the more he studied it the more promising it looked, in his practical judgment. He had his engineer report on the property more for the benefit of his associates than himself, and to his dismay the report was decidedly adverse. However, his faith in his own practical judgment was too strong to be easily shaken and he went ahead with his arrangements

for payments and development. He again listened to the requests of his associates to have his engineer once more examine and report on the property. This the engineer did, so strongly affirming his first report that Mr. Macmillan reluctantly let it go by default of his last payment of \$10,000. Chicago Board of Trade brokers made this last payment, took over the property, and within sixty days had taken out \$100,000. In less than two years the National Company has produced \$3,000,000 and has,

according to its engineers, \$5,000,000 in ore blocked out ready for extraction. Its stock is now selling on a basis of \$6,000,000 for the property. Thus has Mr. Macmillan's judgment on the claims comprising the National ground been fully vindicated. His belief at that time that a technical mining knowledge was better on which to base his investment than his own practical mining knowledge caused him, within the space of a few hours, to throw over the principal ownership of one of the big producing gold mining properties of recent mining history.

Mr. Macmillan's present property holdings in Manhattan adjoin those of the Big Four Company, which is paying quarterly dividends. He is developing his estate there on the leasing system, with indications of pronounced success.

Mr. Macmillan has been a picturesque figure in most of the mining camps of the West for the past twelve years, being always among the first in the mad rush to new camps. But it was not as a prospector. His particular work was in outfitting exploration parties in the interests of his companies, and later in developing the claim. His firm's books show more than a million dollars expended in exploration and development work.

Mr. Macmillan took up his residence in Los Angeles, Jan. 1, 1909, but previous to that had established a residence for his mother in Berkeley, Cal., where he has made other realty investments for her, and he now makes that beautiful university town his home. There in the University of California, and at Stanford University at Palo Alto, he is giving every advantage of education to his younger brothers and sister, a work that has constituted one of his principal ambitions in life. His only sister, Miss Jean Campbell Macmillan, is a young writer of fiction and has had a number of her recent efforts published in leading magazines.

Mr. Macmillan's elder brother, of the legal firm of Howat & Macmillan, is one of the leading attorneys of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Macmillan operates his mining properties under the firm name of the J. H. Macmillan Company, of which he is president and manager. He is a member of the Mine Operators' Association of Nevada.



JAMES HARRY MACMILLAN



BROWN, FRANK LAMPSON, Capitalist, San Francisco, California, was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, March 4, 1860, the son of Charles Curtis Brown and Katherine Jane Brown. He married Harriet Walker at Oakland, California, January 1, 1894, and of their union there have been born three children, Katherine (now Mrs. Thornton White), Lawrence Walker and Harriet Walker Brown.

He began at an early age to fight the battles of life and has been at it ever since, and has been with a constantly enlarging field of operations, as well as a considerable number of victories to his credit. Leaving the St. James Parish School, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, when he was just twelve years of age, he found employment in the general offices of the North Western Telephone Company, at Kenosha. The following year he shifted the scene of his youthful activities to the office of the North Western Woven Wire Mattress Company, and remained with this corporation for ten years, getting his commercial experience and taking his course in what he has called the "University of Hard Knocks."

With a degree, of useful knowledge at least, of what the struggle for success means, he moved in 1883 to Portland, Oregon, where he became Secretary of the Staver, Walker Company, and when the firm was succeeded by Mitchell, Lewis and Staver, retained his secretaryship in the new company. He was also made secretary of the Portland Traction Company—to the considerable increase of his income and of his opportunities.

In 1893 Mr. Brown moved to San Francisco to act as Pacific Coast agent of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass. This was succeeded by the American Steel and Wire Company, with which he remained as Pacific Coast manager until 1900. He then became general sales agent for the Shelby Steel Tube Com-

pany, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. He had not been in Oakland long, however, before his ideas began to expand, possibly under the influence of the climate and the contagion of progress; and in 1903 he organized the Pacific Steel and Wire Company for which he became the general manager. With this fresh stimulus to larger endeavors he soon formed the Telephone Electric Equip-

ment Company; and later seeing the great promise of the oil fields, and of the development of power in California he organized the Palmer Oil Company, the Great Western Power Company and many other large corporations.

Mr. Brown has been very active in development and construction work that will benefit not only the individuals most directly concerned, but also the state at large. And this is especially true of his connections with the preparations for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. From the start he has been a member of the executive and exploitation committees, so ardent and busy in the cause that his own important private affairs have suffered somewhat.

Characteristically, he has devoted his energies to the work, and regards whatever success he may attain therein as a personal as well as a civic duty and triumph. And in the meantime he manages to prove his good citizenship by his activity on the executive committee of the California Development Board, and on the council of the Unitarian Club of San Francisco.

Mr. Brown's club life is no exception in the variety of his interests. He is a popular member of the Bohemian, the Cosmos, the Commercial, the Unitarian, Union League and Press Clubs of San Francisco, and of the Claremont Country Club of Oakland, the Arlington of Portland, Oregon; the Lawyers of New York, as well as of the Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the American Revolution.

Though a San Franciscan in spirit, he has resided in Oakland since 1893.



FRANK L. BROWN



COLE, LOUIS, M., Merchant, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Chicago, Illinois, born March 24, 1870. His father is Dr. Samuel Cole, of Chicago, Illinois, and his mother Ricka (Dinkelspiel) Cole. On January 6, 1904, he married Frida Hellman at Los Angeles.

Mr. Cole received his early education in the Grammar and High Schools of Denver, Colorado, and later took a business course at the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Chicago.

In 1887, he moved to California and entered the employ of the Kutner-Goldstein Company at Hanford, as bookkeeper. He remained at that point in this capacity and that of manager until January, 1892, when he was appointed to the position of manager of the company's branch store at Fowler, California. He remained there a few months and then was shifted to Lemoore, California, to take charge of another store for the same company. He managed that business until 1896, when he resigned to go into business for himself.

He opened a general merchandise store at Huron, Fresno County, California, and soon built up a lucrative trade. He tired of the small town, however, and in 1897, sold out and returned to his native city—Chicago. He remained in Chicago from 1897 until 1901 and for two years of that time, 1899 and 1900, was on the road for a Chicago house.

In the month of January, 1901, he decided to return to California and settled at Bakersfield, occupying the position of general manager of another large merchandise concern. He held this place for more than two years and during that time did much to improve the business of his employer.

October, 1903, Mr. Cole resigned his position in Bakersfield and moved to Los Angeles with the intention of starting business again for himself. After looking over his ground for two months, he bought into the Simon Levi Company, then in its infancy.

He has been actively engaged in the affairs of this company ever since and is at present treasurer of the company.

When he entered the Levi Company, it was only a few months old, with a comparatively small amount of business. Today it is one of the largest produce and grocer's specialty corporations in the Southwest, doing a yearly business that runs far beyond the million dollar mark.

The company has a subsidiary known as the Royal Packing Company and of this Mr. Cole is secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Cole is a man of diversified interests, which cover many lines in Southern California. In addition to the Simon Levi Company, he is treasurer of the Herman W. Hellman Building in Los Angeles, one of the modern office structures of the city, having held the office since 1908. About a year after he was given this office he was made president of the Purcell, Gray, Gale Company, Inc., a large insurance agency company operating in California and the entire Southwest.

Another important concern with which Mr. Cole became identified in 1909, is the American Warehouse and Realty Company of which he is secretary.

In the little more than seven years following his arrival in Los Angeles, Mr. Cole has risen to a prominent position in commercial affairs. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and was president of the Produce Exchange covering the years 1906-7 and 1907-8. He is an influential, public-spirited man who is doing much towards the upbuilding of Los Angeles. Mr. Cole has never held any political office, but has always taken a keen interest in politics and is a fighter for clean government.

He is a member of the Cosmos Club of San Francisco and several clubs in Los Angeles, among them the San Gabriel Valley Country, Los Angeles Athletic and the Concordia. He is a Knight of Pythias, an Elk, Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.



LOUIS M. COLE



FRANK A. KEITH



KEITH, FRANK ALLEN, Mining, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in the year 1870, at Detroit, Michigan, the son of John Wallace Keith and Fannie Louis (Allen) Keith. He married Susan Banwell in 1896, at Chicago, Illinois, and they have two children, Frank Allen, Jr., and John Banwell Keith.

Mr. Keith was educated in the public schools of Detroit and St. Paul's Academy, of that city.

Immediately after concluding his studies he went West and located in Colorado, where he became surveyor for the Iron Silver Mining Company, at Leadville. This was the beginning of a life that has been spent in mining and engineering work in Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California. After leaving the Leadville company, he held successively the following positions: Engineer of the Eureka Hill Mining Company at Tintic, Utah; ore purchaser, for the Arkansas Valley Smelting Company, at Leadville; assistant manager, Union Smelting Company at Leadville; engineer, De Lamar Nevada Mines Company, in Nevada; general superintendent of the Bamberger De Lamar Mines Company; engineer, Guggenheim Exploration Company; general manager, Tonopah Mining Company, of Nevada. These firms are among the most important in the mining industry of America and the offices he occupied have been among the most responsible. He remained in Nevada until 1908, when he moved to San Francisco, where he opened offices as a general mining engineer. After two years he moved to Los Angeles.

Mr. Keith is one of the leaders in his profession and is member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America.

He is a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, California and Sierra Madre Clubs of Los Angeles and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York.



WALTER R. WHEAT



WHEAT, WALTER ROSS, oil and real estate, Los Angeles, California, was born at Wheaton, Du Page County, Illinois, October 13, 1869. His father was Captain James L. Wheat and his mother Maria S. (Hart) Wheat. Mr. Wheat married at Los Angeles, June 14, 1909, Elizabeth Collins Crossley. They have one son, Gilbert Collins Wheat.

Mr. Wheat attended the schools of Joliet, Ill., and Racine, Wis., until 1887. He received his first business training in a severe twelve-hour-a-day school of a Boston wholesale produce house. Three years (1890-3) he devoted to the railroad business at Chicago in the auditor's office of the Railway Switching Association at the Union Stock Yards, and with the General Manager's Association. In December, 1893, he went to San Francisco, where he put in a year and a half in the wholesale meat business. In 1895 he moved to Los Angeles.

During the fifteen years spent in Los Angeles Mr. Wheat's life has been a busy one, devoting his energies successively to the proprietorship of the Los Angeles Military Academy, secretaryship of the Abbot-Kinney Company during the building of Venice-of-California, and at banking, real estate and the oil business.

He drilled many oil wells in Los Angeles and Kern Counties. He was one of the pioneers of the Sunset-Midway field and organized many of the successful operating companies.

He is vice president of the Bank of Venice and secretary of the following: Collins Oil Company, Thirty-two Oil Company, Wilson Oil Company, Western Crude Oil Company and Westside Oil Company.

He is a member of the City Club, Chamber of Commerce, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Municipal League, Military Order of Loyal Legion and the Automobile Club of California.



E. M. DURANT



DURANT, EDWARD M., Manufacturer, Los Angeles, California, was born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1867. His father was Edward G. Durant and his mother Caroline (Darling) Durant. He married Mary Case at Los Angeles, in 1893. They have three children: Harlan E., Raymond C. and Alice C. Durant.

Mr. Durant was educated in the public schools of Racine, Wisconsin, and in the Racine High School.

His first business employment was with a large manufacturing plant in Racine, where he remained for three years. He moved to Los Angeles, arriving there in 1887.

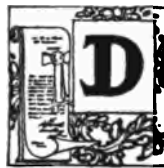
Shortly after settling in Los Angeles he went into the business of manufacturing sewer pipe goods, with headquarters located in that city. He became interested in the Pacific Clay Manufacturing Co. of that city and remained with them for a number of years. During this time he worked in every branch of the business from mining clay and making pipe to a responsible position in the office.

When the Pacific Clay Manufacturing Co. was bought by the Pacific Sewer Pipe Co., Mr. Durant was elected to the office of president of the new corporation. Since that time he has acted as President and Manager and during his tenure the Pacific Sewer Pipe Co. has acquired two large plants in Los Angeles, two at Corona and one at Elsinore, California. He is also interested in gypsum mining and is President of the Pacific Coast Gypsum Co. He has large clay deposits at Elsinore which supply the branch plant at that place. From a modest beginning and small capital he has built up one of the largest concerns of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Durant is a member of the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles.



J. J. DORAN



DORAN, JOHN J., Stocks and Bonds, Los Angeles, California, was born in Perth, Ontario, Canada, August 31, 1870, the son of Judge John Doran and Mary Philomena (Lynn) Doran. His father took a prominent part in municipal affairs and for over twenty years was Judge of the District of Nipissing, Canada. Retiring in 1888, Judge Doran went with his family to Los Angeles.

The family, on both the maternal and the paternal branches, is one of the oldest in Canada. John J. Doran's paternal grandfather was one of the pioneer merchants of Perth, Ontario; he lived during the Revolutionary War and saw fighting in the War of 1812. On the maternal side the family traces back five generations to the historic Bishop of Goodenough, of Carlisle, England. There have been many highly cultured and brilliant men on both sides, both in the old homesteads in England and in their new homes in Canada, men chiefly in the church and the professions.

Mr. Doran took a French course in the Jesuit College, Montreal, later being graduated from St. Michael's College, Toronto, Canada. His first business enterprise after arriving in Los Angeles was a book store. After several successful years he disposed of this interest to take up the brokerage business, dealing in investments, stocks and bonds, being one of the first established in this field.

Mr. Doran is one of the most progressive citizens of Los Angeles, belonging to a number of organizations which tend for the betterment of the city. He has earned the reputation of honorable and just dealings with his numerous associates and today is the head of one of the leading houses, dealing in listed and unlisted securities on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Doran is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles.



SHANK, EDMUND SIMPSON, real estate and mines, Los Angeles, California, was born at St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota, April 30, 1870, the son of John Wesley Shank and Susanna Cake (Brooks) Shank. He married Catherine Hodge, at South Pasadena, California, June 29, 1907. Mrs. Shank is a talented singer whose charming voice has delighted many large gatherings.

Mr. Shank began his education in the public schools of New York State, whither his parents had moved while he was a child, but at the age of seventeen years he quit his schooling temporarily and went to the Great Northwest. He spent four years on the plains of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska. He returned to his studies in the latter State, entering the Nebraska Wesleyan University at Lincoln, from where he graduated in the year 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Upon leaving Wesleyan he went East, with the intention of studying to be a physician and enrolled in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia.

After pursuing medicine for one year, he left college to take charge of an exploring party in the wilds of Labrador for a syndicate of Eastern capitalists.

Returning to the States shortly afterwards he went directly to Omaha, Nebraska, where he became a newspaperman in the business end of that profession. He continued until the spring of 1896, when the "call of the wild" again stirred him and he determined to continue his exploration work.

At this time he left for the Northwest, which he traversed during the following winter. He went as far north as Fort Simpson, N. W. territories, Canada, coming out in the fall of 1897. He immediately returned to the North going by way of British Columbia, entering Alaska late in 1897. In the following winter he crossed the famous Chil-

koot Pass to Dawson and took part in the memorable Dominion Creek stampede. He later went down the Yukon river to Fort Yukon, thence up the Porcupine river for a distance of 475 miles where he built a log cabin, and spent part of the winter there. It was during that winter that Mr. Shank, in company with a Kogmolick Esquimaux, named Oonjyak, made his daring trip as far

north as 79 degrees latitude. He traveled with thirteen dogs, and on this exploration venture, which was made for his personal information and knowledge, penetrated the unknown to the same degree of latitude that the Greely Expedition had reached. On returning, he rounded Lady Franklin Bay, completing a 1500-mile drive.

Mr. Shank returned overland from the Far North to Dawson in the spring of 1899, and during this and the following year mined and explored on Dominion Creek. In the spring of 1900 he visited Nome, crossed Bering Sea to East Cape, Siberia, then made the trip south to the United States. He went directly to Los Angeles, where he



E. S. SHANK

has since been located.

During his years of adventure in the Far North, Mr. Shank experienced hardships that are known only to the men who have braved the Arctic country. As an example of this he at one time walked with his blanket and gun from Fort Resolution, Northwestern Canada, to Edmonton, in the central part of the Dominion, a distance of over 1000 miles. He killed his food on the way and out-distanced every danger. At a later time he crossed the Great Slave Lake in an Indian canoe with his blanket as a sail. In his extensive travels over a greater part of the continent, Mr. Shank has killed practically every species of North American game. He has given valuable aid to government parties in explorations and has done work for the National Geographical Society. He has hunted musk ox for the Metropolitan Museum.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason.



PARKS, C. RANDALL EUGENE, Attorney, Los Angeles, California, was born at Richmond, Virginia, February 25, 1876. His father was Charles David Sparks and his mother Frances (Randall) Sparks. Mr. Sparks comes from good old Virginia stock. His wife was Marcella Mae Elliott, whom he married in New York City Jan. 9, 1906.

Mr. Sparks was educated in the common schools of Virginia, attended the Richmond High School and later the Kentucky Military Institute during the years 1891 and 1892. On moving to the State of Texas he attended the Baylor University at Waco, Texas.

In his teens Mr. Sparks decided to follow the law as a profession and set out at an early age. At the age of nineteen he was admitted to the bar by a special act of the Texas Legislature. He was far ahead of the average young man of his age, and at the time when he passed the examinations for the bar was the youngest admitted attorney in the United States.

He was remarkably successful during his first cases and won for himself the reputation for interpretation of criminal laws. In 1896, when scarcely out of his teens, he was a public prosecutor of McLellan County, Texas. His keen insight into complicated criminal cases attracted the attention of Judge Hurt, the noted jurist, Chief Justice of the Court of Criminal Appeals, State of Texas. In rendering an opinion in which Mr. Sparks had prepared the brief, Judge Hurt said: "It is seldom dangerous for this court to follow the reasonings of this lawyer. His interpretation of the statutes, principles of law and procedure are always without sophistry and generally sound."

In the case of Texas vs. Sam Cole, reported in forty-five Texas criminal appeals, in which the defendant was charged with killing his father-in-law, the doctrine that a "wife is property" and the husband has a

right to defend her to the extent of taking the life of anyone who attempts to unlawfully detain her, was for the first time presented to the Court of Criminal Appeals, and held by that court to be a sound doctrine and the law of the land.

In the case of the State of Texas vs. Wood, Vol. XXXII, page 47, Court of Criminal Appeals, Mr. Sparks attacked the constitutionality of the statute making it an offense to

"seriously threaten life," the Supreme Court sustained his contentions and the case, on statutes of like kind, has been quoted as authority in many of the States of the country.

Another case of interest was that of the State of Texas vs. Will King, in which the defendant was charged with murder; the higher court reversed the case several times and at each trial the Texas Rangers were sent by the Governor of the State to guard the prisoner and his attorney.

Mr. Sparks was general attorney for Brann, the Iconoclast, and defended the survivor of the Brann-Davis duel.

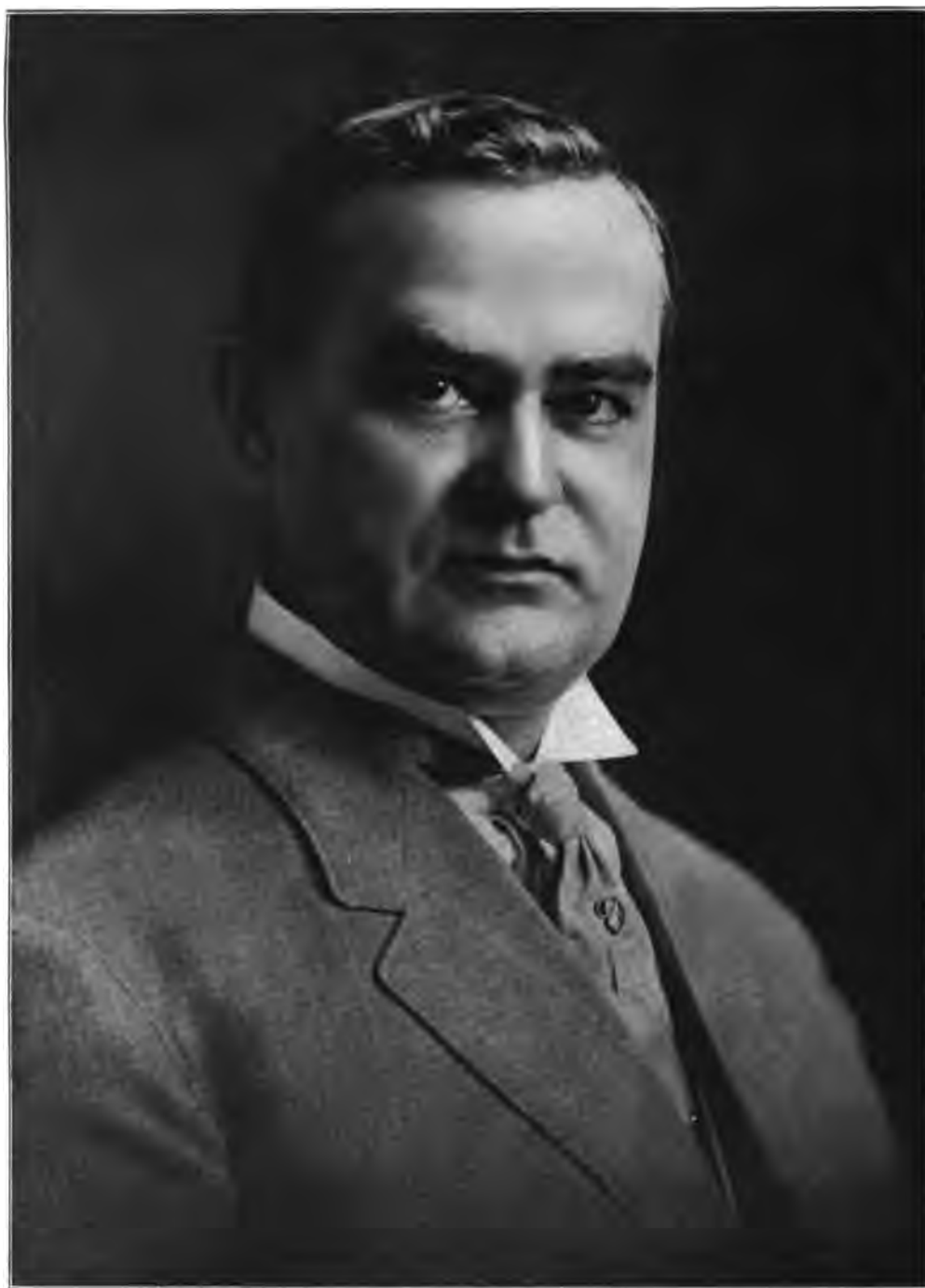
About 1900 Mr. Sparks became attorney for a large Texas cotton corporation and took up his residence in London, England. While in Europe he traveled extensively and studied the cotton conditions in the vicinity of the Nile.

After two years Mr. Sparks returned to the U. S. During a brief practice at Spokane, Wash., he was called as special Judge a number of times. In 1901 he was offered the Consularship to Brussels, but declined.

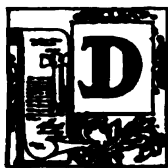
He went to Los Angeles from New York State in 1907. He is attorney for the Hotel and Restaurant Men's Association and the general attorney for the Morton L. Cook Co. and has represented a branch of the United States Steel Co. He has appeared for the Mascot Copper Co., which was represented by ex-Governor Gillett and T. J. McCauley of San Francisco. He is a member of the L. A. Athletic and City Clubs, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of the World.



C. RANDALL E. SPARKS



W. P. DUNHAM



DUNHAM, WILLIAM PEYTON, Mining, Los Angeles, California, was born November 8, 1862, on a farm in Van Buren County, Iowa. His father was William Pugh Dunham, born in Ohio, and his mother Catherine Elizabeth (Murphy) Dunham, born in Indiana, most of the ancestors coming from Virginia and New Jersey.

He was married on December 24, 1887, in Chicago, to Susan Vermillion Whiteford, who was born in Junction City, Kansas, the daughter of John Xavier Whiteford, born in Three Rivers, Canada, and Aramenta L. (Wills) Whiteford, born in West Virginia. The couple have two children: James Whiteford, born in Chicago in 1893, now associated with his father in his many mining enterprises, and Virginia Susan Dunham, born in Los Angeles, California, in 1899, attending the Westlake School for Girls, in Los Angeles.

Mr. Dunham received his early education in the public schools of Leavenworth, Kansas, and in the high school at that place.

His first occupation was as clerk in the wholesale hardware house of J. F. Richards & Co. The concern was then doing business at Leavenworth, but later removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where it is now doing business as the Richards & Conover Hardware Company. Mr. Dunham remained in their employ until about 1884, when he left to embark in the hardware business for himself at Belleville, Kansas, and did a fairly prosperous business for about seven years.

In January, 1892, he sold out to engage in mining. He was then thirty years of age. He first went to Creede, Colorado. Remaining there only a short time, he entered the Cripple Creek district, where between the years 1897 and 1902 he engineered the sale of a number of the largest properties in that district.

During that time he became interested in Arizona and in Old Mexico, and is now the president and principal owner of the Arizona Hercules Copper Company, whose holdings at Ray, Arizona, adjoin those of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, the sale of which last he engineered at the time

it was taken over by the present owners.

The Arizona Hercules Copper Company is a property of enormous value, having developed bodies of valuable ore of great magnitude.

Mr. Dunham is also the president and principal stockholder of the Ray Development Company, and practically owns the town and the water system, which has just completed a five-mile fourteen-inch pipe line, with the first unit of 350,000 gallons of a 1,000,000-gallon reservoir.

He is now completing in the town a three-story stone hotel that will have one hundred rooms and will be one of the finest buildings in the new State of Arizona. He is also constructing many new dwellings and buildings.

Mr. Dunham is the chief owner in various vast mining enterprises in Old Mexico, among which are the Cuyutlan gold mine, the California gold mine, the Belmont silver-lead properties at Santa Eulalia, the Fortuna and El Oro gold mines, and he is a large stockholder in the Consuelo Mining, Milling and Power Company and the Chihuahua Esperanza gold mining property in the camp of Dolores.

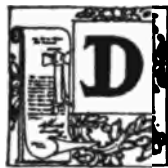
He is also vice president and the second largest stockholder of the Pinos Altos Mines Company, in the State of Chihuahua, the holdings of which company comprise about 40,000 acres of valuable mineral territory.

Mr. Dunham is also president of the Medallion Oil Company, and is the largest individual stockholder. This company is at present drilling an enormous territory in the Kettleman Hills, south of Coalinga.

Among the clubs of which he is a member are the California Club and the Sierra Madre Clubs, both of Los Angeles; the Alta Club, of Salt Lake City, Utah; the El Paso Club, of Colorado Springs, Colorado; the Rocky Mountain Club, of New York City, New York; the Arizona Club, of Phoenix, Arizona, and the Foreign Club, of Chihuahua, Mexico.

Mr. Dunham is distinctly a self-made man, and is the leader of all enterprises in which he becomes interested.

He maintains offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, and at Ray, Arizona.



DORSEY, HON. STEPHEN W., Engineer, Los Angeles, California, was born at Benson, Vermont, February 28, 1844. Went to Oberlin, Ohio, to attend school in 1858. He married Laura Biglow there in 1865, and has one son, Clayton C. Dorsey, a distinguished lawyer in Denver, Colorado.

On April 19, 1861, young Dorsey enlisted in the Union Army as a private; saw three months' service, re-enlisted August 1, 1861, in the First Ohio Light Artillery; was promoted successively Corporal, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain and Major, and was Lieutenant-Colonel in 1865, when he was twenty-one years of age.

He was actively engaged in battles of Philippi, Rich Mountain, Carrick's Ford, West Virginia, and at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Peavsville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in division and corps of General George H. Thomas. Was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, going east with Generals Grant and Sheridan in January, 1864, and took part in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg. In August, 1864, he went with the Sixth Corps to defense of Washington, and was in battles immediately adjoining Washington—Winchester, Cedar Creek and all other engagements during the Sheridan campaign of that year. In January, 1865, returned to Petersburg, and engaged in battles in the capture of Petersburg, of Sailor Creek, and finally of Appomattox.

At the war's close he engaged in railroad construction in the West and Southwest, in which business he continued for many years. In 1870 he was appointed a member of the National Republican Committee. In 1876 he was chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee and conducted the Hayes-Tilden campaign.



HON. STEPHEN W. DORSEY

In 1880 he had entire charge of the Republican National Committee campaign that elected Garfield.

In 1873, while actively engaged in railroad construction in Arkansas, though not a candidate for the office, he was elected United States Senator in opposition to the "Carpet Bag Candidate," Thomas M. Bowen. Mr. Dorsey received the solid Democratic vote, as well as all of the old citizen Republican vote, aggregating one hundred and four votes in the Legislature out of one hundred and nineteen. He took a conspicuous part in the United States Senate; on the first day of his services he was made a member of the Appropriation Committee, Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee and a member of the Railroad Committee, which positions he occupied during his entire service.

In 1881, as a result of a bitter contest between the Blaine wing of the Republican party and the Stalwart-Grant wing, which Mr. Dorsey advocated, the Blaine party attacked him, charging him with frauds in the mail service. A trial lasting nearly a year followed, and the prosecution gathered over twelve thousand letters Mr. Dorsey had written, in the hope of finding something of a compromising nature, but failed.

The United States Judge sitting in the case stated in his charge to the jury that there was no cause of action and no evidence that Mr. Dorsey was in any way connected with any fraud or conspiracy. He was acquitted without the jury's leaving their seats.

Since that time Mr. Dorsey has taken no part in public affairs, devoting himself entirely to his private interests. He went to Los Angeles in 1898, and his long and honorable career makes him one of the most notable men in that city.

He is a member of the Loyal Legion, California, Los Angeles Country and San Gabriel Country clubs, the Army and Navy Club of New York and International Club of London.



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GRIFFITH, GEORGE PERRY, Contractor, Los Angeles, California, was born in the historic town of Erie, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1868.

He is the son of George P. Griffith and Ella (Richards) Griffith. He married Mary Matthews in 1893 at Scranton, Pennsylvania. There are two sons, Richard Matthews and George Perry Griffith.

He derived his education in the common schools of Erie, Pennsylvania, where he spent the early part of his life.

Mr. Griffith began his career as clerk in the Marine National Bank of Erie, Pennsylvania, at the age of 15 years, and for two years following he continued his work in the financial house.

In 1886 Mr. Griffith gave up his position in the bank to embark in another line of endeavor. At that time asphalt was just coming into general recognition as a superior paving material, and the business offered to the young men of that day as much promise of fortune as do some of the new things of today. The Barber Asphalt Company being the pioneer and largest asphalt concern in the United States, Mr. Griffith obtained employment with them in New York.

That was the beginning of his career as an asphalt man, and for fifteen years he remained with the original company. He started in a minor position, but by the time he left the company he was nationally rated as an expert on asphalt matters and was New York manager for the Barber corporation. The period during which Mr. Griffith was connected with the company was one in which asphalt made its greatest progress as an industrial element. He severed his connection with the Barber Company in 1901.

At that time Mr. Griffith looked to the broad Western country for a new field. He left New York and settled in San Francisco, where he became associated with the Alcatraz Company, a concern of which he was made president and general manager. While in

charge of the affairs of this concern he handled numerous large contracts, but at the end of two years he yielded to inducements offered him by the General Asphalt Company of Philadelphia, and he went there to become one of the directing heads of it.

This was the year 1903, and he spent the next twelve months in active operation of the company's business. His work in Philadelphia added considerably to Mr. Griffith's business reputation, and when at the end of a year he resigned to accept another position his services were sought by various large asphalt concerns of the country.

His two years in San Francisco, however, had put the love of the West in his blood, and when he received an offer from Seattle, Washington, he again renounced the East and headed for the big city of the North Pacific Coast. He bought an interest in the Independent Asphalt Paving Company and was elected president of that corporation. He also took the position of general manager of it.

An attractive offer from Los Angeles, California, caused him to resign his Seattle office for the vice presidency of the Fairchild, Gilmore, Wilton Company of Los Angeles, where he settled permanently at that time.

Mr. Griffith is a man of good reputation in his line of work, being recognized as an authority in every branch of asphalt work. At the present time, in addition to his connection with the Fairchild, Gilmore, Wilton Company, he is president of the Hercules Oil Refining Company, and is vice president of the Reinforced Concrete Pipe Company, both of Los Angeles.

He is a member of several professional organizations of the Pacific Coast, and has been for many years a member of the Engineers' Club of New York and of the Scranton Engineers' Club of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

He is a member of the California Club of Los Angeles.



GEO. P. GRIFFITH



REGORY, MILES S., Broker, Los Angeles, California, was born in Licking County, near Newark, Ohio, August 12, 1870. His father was Josiah Gregory and his mother Sadie F. Gregory. He is descended from a long line of fighting Americans who served in both the Revolutionary and Civil wars. The farthest distant American ancestor of whom Mr. Gregory has any trace was James Gregory, who settled in America in 1696. However, he can trace his family history back as far as 887, when the Gregorys were a mighty clan in Scotland. Mr. Gregory has been twice married, his second wife being Ivy Irene Trott, whom he married at Salt Lake City, Utah, March 4, 1908. By his first marriage there were two children, Miles S., Jr., and Marietta Gregory.

He obtained his education in the common schools of Newark, Ohio, and a business college of that city. Although his father was in good financial circumstances, young Gregory, at the age of seven years, began selling newspapers and earned enough to keep him at school until he was seventeen years old.

At that time he quit school and went on the road establishing libraries for the "Courier" of Newark. He was forced to resign this position six months later, when his father died, and the family moved immediately to Chicago, Ill. He went with the Santa Fe Railroad for a time, but resigned and engaged in the insurance business, his first commission being forty-five cents, which he has kept to this day as a memento.

When he was nineteen years old he established a real estate business with Charles O. Nelson, under the firm name of Gregory & Nelson. After four months Nelson withdrew, at Gregory's request, and Gregory continued alone. He made a tremendous success until 1894, when the real estate business slumped. He then began the construc-

tion of apartment houses for speculation and made a success of that until 1903, when he decided to leave Chicago for Los Angeles.

For eleven years of the time he was in Chicago he took an active part in politics, and after establishing himself in the real estate business in Los Angeles he there entered the political field. He served as a member of the Los Angeles City Council during 1910 and 1911 and in 1911 was a candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Gregory's success in Chicago business pursuits was more than duplicated in Los Angeles. Starting in the real estate business, he has added to that a stock and bond brokerage business and today is one of the successful men in that line in the city. He joined the Los Angeles Stock Exchange in 1906, and since has been an influential member of that body. At the present time he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Exchange.

Aside from his brokerage business, Mr. Gregory has participated in the organization of a number of other business enterprises. Among them are the Traders' Oil Company, of which he is a director, and the Johnnie Mining and Milling Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Gregory has been progressive in politics ever since he started as a young man back in Chicago. Since entering the political field in Los Angeles he has been an advocate for clean government, more parks and a complete boulevard system for the city. Another ideal of his is beautiful residence districts, and to advance this he purchased twenty-two residence lots near his own home, to be held without profit until the proper kind of homes are pledged to be built.

He is secretary of the Union League Club of Los Angeles, and in addition holds memberships in the San Gabriel Country Club, the Elks, Mystic Shriners, Knights Templar, Masons and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.



MILES S. GREGORY



CAMPBELL, KEMPER B., Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California, was born at Adel, the county seat of Dallas County, Iowa, July 5, 1881. In that county his father, Dr. Solon B. Campbell, was a practicing physician for twenty years and was prominent in educational circles. His mother was Sarah Caroline (Otterman) Campbell. At the age of four years he was sent to the public school of Adel, Iowa, and at eleven had entered high school.

Upon the death of his father the family moved to Pomona, California, where he again entered school, graduating from the High School with an excellent record in 1899. In 1900 he graduated from Williams Business College and took a postgraduate course at the High School. He later graduated from Brownsberger Home School at Los Angeles.

He accepted a position with the National Bank at Pomona, which he held until he moved to Moneta, Cal., where he was engaged in the canning business with his brothers, serving for several years as Secretary and Superintendent of the Moneta Canning Co.

In 1904 his brother, Vernon Campbell, having discovered and perfected the process of canning ripe olives, he became interested with him in the establishment of the American Olive Company, which, under their directorship, became the largest olive packing concern in the world.

Mr. Campbell found the long awaited opportunity in 1904 to enter the Law Department of the University of Southern California, which he did, graduating in 1907.

During his college career he was voted every place of honor at the command of his fellow students and won all competitive prizes.

He served in turn as President of his class, President of the student body, President of the Lyceum, President of the Phi Delta Phi and as Editor of the Law Department of the University Courier. For two successive years he won first place in debate over more than a score of contestants, and successfully represented the Law College and University on the rostrum. The last year of his attendance he won first place in the College of Law in oratory. In scholarship he was awarded the Alumni gold medal for the highest average ever attained in the College of Law, which record still remains the high mark in that institution.

After graduating with the degree LL. B., he immediately opened law offices. In 1908 he became a

member of the faculty of the College of Law, filling the chairs of Torts and Damages. In 1909 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Laws. In 1910 he was also appointed instructor and lecturer on Real Property and presided as Judge of the Practice Court. During the year 1910 he was elected President of the Alumni of the University of Southern California College of Law.

Mr. Campbell is the author of a hand-book on "Torts," used in the College of Law, and has in preparation a more elaborate text on that subject.

He won his first laurels within six months after his admission in the successful defense of "Sig" Barbour, charged with the murder of Benjamin Johnson. Among others of his cases which have attracted considerable public attention are *People vs. Ybarra* and *Griffith vs. Griffith*.

He early allied himself with the "Reform" forces in politics, winning his first victory by changing the political complexion of the largest precinct in the county. In March, 1910, when the Insurgents were marshalling their forces for the most strenuous campaign in the history of California, Mr. Campbell was unanimously chosen by the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republi-

can League as Secretary and Campaign Manager for Los Angeles County, with supervisory duties in other counties South of Fresno.

Containing a large portion of the entire Republican vote in the State, Los Angeles County was recognized as the campaign battleground of the Republican State primary election.

Given full leeway, he perfected an organization which was the envy and despair of the "machine" forces, the result being the nomination and election of almost the entire State, county and township tickets of the League.

Mr. Campbell was perhaps the least surprised of the leaders in the new movement when it was found that his organization also controlled the Los Angeles Republican County Convention by over one hundred votes. By winning this convention for the Insurgents, they were enabled to send to the State Convention at San Francisco eighty "Reform" delegates, without whom the State Convention would have been controlled by the "Regular" wing of the party. Mr. Campbell is Vice Pres. of the Metropolitan Club, Secretary of the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League and a member of the following: City Club, L. A. Bar Association, California Bar Association, Gamut Club, Knights of Pythias and Legal Fraternity Phi Delta Phi.



KEMPER B. CAMPBELL



MCLEOD, JOHN MUNRO, real estate and oil operator, Los Angeles, Cal., is the eldest son of the late John Munro McLeod and Jessie Hunter (Brown) McLeod, both of Scotland. He was born in Stratford, Canada, November 3, 1871. He married Eva Ethel Largen at Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 26, 1898, and to them have come three children, Eva Ethel, John Munro, Jr. and Alfred Wellington McLeod.

Mr. McLeod's father was a noted railroad builder and oil operator in Canada, having completed the construction of the Grand Trunk Line from Sarnia to Toronto, later going into the oil business at Petrolia, Canada. He owned one of the first refining plants in America, selling his product to the Grand Trunk Railway, and from this it is apparent that the younger McLeod had a good inspiration to guide him in the work of oil development, so it is not difficult to understand why he has become a leader in the industry.

Mr. McLeod was educated in the public schools of New Westminster, going through the various grades, and taking examination for the High School. At this point, however, he entered commercial pursuits and opened a general store in his home city at the age of eighteen, and after a few years as a merchant, went in for dairying and farming in British Columbia, which business he followed for a number of years with marked success. Hearing of the great opportunities in Southern California, Mr. McLeod disposed of his farming and dairy interests and in the summer of 1900 moved to Los Angeles. The southern metropolis was then entering on the boom period, and Mr. McLeod was one of the thousands who went there looking for an opportunity to invest.

Shortly after his arrival his attention was drawn to the oil business, which he had followed closely for several years, waiting for a chance to get into it. His first venture was in the Kern River field, where he became interested in a small way. The oil business held Mr. McLeod for four years, and then he turned his attention to real estate, which was thriving at that time. He opened an office in Los Angeles in 1904, and later organized the firm of Winton & McLeod, going into real estate on a large scale. They opened up a number of large subdivisions in Los Angeles, among them the Calkins Figueroa Street Tract, the Winton and McLeod Figueroa Street Tract, and the Winton and McLeod Figueroa Tracts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

During the Eastern money panic in 1907 it took all of Mr. McLeod's efforts to carry several syndicates of which he was the head, and after things became easier he withdrew from the active work of the real estate business and made a complete survey of the oil districts in California with one of the

most competent geologists of the country. He supplemented this with advice from several of the older, practical oil men in the State.

In his inquiry he visited all the principal fields, including Santa Maria, Kern River, Coalinga and McKittrick, and investigated most fully what is known as the Midway Field, but which at that time was practically undeveloped. After studying formations there, he arrived at a conclusion contrary to that of the oldest oil men of the district, who

thought there was only a narrow strip in which was oil; his judgment and faith in that section have since been justified. He took a lease on forty acres, which now constitute part of the Hale-McLeod property, but on account of the adverse opinion of old operators, which was generally believed, he was unable to get necessary funds to drill, and so forfeited his hold on that piece of property; however he later again secured that same property, with additional territory, for the Hale-McLeod Co., and it is now conceded to be one of the best pieces of oil territory in California. The present sub-tenants, the Midway Premier, Midway 5, and Kallispell Companies, all have wells that have been large producers. During 1911 a well belonging to the Kallispell Co. has produced at the rate of 2500 barrels a day.

This body of oil lies below the salt water line, which it has always been contended by the oldest operators was the "bottom-water" below which oil would never be

secured. Vindications of Mr. McLeod's unfaltering belief in the field are the companies that went on the "flat" and have successfully operated, their stockholders having all been induced to enter the field at the instigation of Mr. McLeod.

Mr. McLeod is Vice Pres. of the Hale-McLeod Co. and Four Investment Co.; Director and Mgr. Toronto Midway Oil Co. and Director 32 Oil Co., Director Edmunds Midway Oil Co., and heavily interested in the Esperanza Consolidated Oil Co.

Mr. McLeod and associates have handled and financed a greater number of oil companies, combining a greater acreage, than almost any other company interested in the California oil fields. The acreage financed and operated through Mr. McLeod amounts to over 1700, and includes the wells of over twenty companies, representing a combined investment of upwards of five million dollars.

These achievements have placed Mr. McLeod among the real developers of the Southwest, and while he has made a large fortune for himself, he has also been the means of making others wealthy, and at the same time has added to the industrial strength of Southern California.

He is a member of the Union League Club, of San Francisco; Union League, Sierra Madre, San Gabriel Valley Country, and the Los Angeles Athletic Clubs, all of Los Angeles.



J. M. MCLEOD



MULLALLY, THORNWELL, assistant to the president and at present acting head of the United Railroads of San Francisco, was born at Columbus, S. C., January 17, 1868, the son of Francis P. and Elizabeth K. (Adger) Mullally. His father, an Irishman by birth, was a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of South Carolina, while his mother was an Adger, an old Southern family of that State. Their son Thornwell came to San Francisco from New York in 1906.

Mr. Mullally attended Adger College, S. C., the University of South Carolina and the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn. He was graduated from Yale in '92. While here he was an editor of the Yale Literary Magazine, a member of the "Scroll and Key" Senior Society, and represented Yale in a debate against Harvard in 1892. The faculty awarded him the Thomas Glasby Waterman prize for scholarship, which was given to the man who, in addition to his general high scholarship, in the opinion of the faculty, gave the best promise for the future. He was graduated from the New York Law School and supplemented that course at the Law School of the University of Virginia, following which he was admitted to the bar of New York City and became a member of the firm of Atterbury & Mullally.

Until early in the year 1906 Mr. Mullally was an active practitioner in New York, where he became identified with important interests connected with his legal duties, as well as independent of them. But, although he established in that city a reputation for legal and executive ability, he was destined to play a leading part elsewhere as assistant to the president of the United Railroads of San Francisco. He moved to that city in 1906.

As a record of achievement, both during and immediately following the earthquake and fire of April 18, 1906, the work of the United Railroads, as represented by its acting head, Thornwell Mullally, is unique in the annals of industrial accomplishment. From the first moment of realization of what was happening he was the personification of courage, energy and decision. Almost immediately he recognized the immense responsibility resting upon him, and through all the confusion

and obstruction of the days that followed he was obsessed with the sense of his duty to restore the transportation of the city of San Francisco.

Mr. Mullally was appointed a member of the Committee of Fifty, which temporarily took over the government of the city. He converted numbers of his uniformed carmen into patrolmen, who proved very effective in preventing disorder. As chairman of the transportation committee of the Committee of Fifty he was able to aid materially in the removal of debris and upbuilding the city, and by his heroic efforts in saving some of the power houses from fire and dynamite and in pushing forward the work of reconstruction of the lines, it was possible not only to continue a small part of the car service the day after the quake, but also, after the temporary cessation, to run the first car on Saturday, April 21st, or three days after the first shock. Through the Mayor, he placed the entire car service at the disposal of the city, and for days passengers were carried free of charge. He also brought in the first lot of food supplies to reach the city. To quote from General Greely's report:

"Considering the difficulties encountered, the most remarkable accomplishment of reconstruction and re-establishment of car service known in street railway history was here exemplified by the United Railroads of San Francisco."

Mr. Mullally has continued, in Mr. Calhoun's absence, to act as the latter's representative and head of the corporation. The property, it is conceded even by its enemies, is magnificently administered. The rolling stock is of the highest grade and the service of the finest. He has taken an active part in the commercial and social life of the city; wherein he is known for his positive character, courtesy and tact. He is also a prominent and popular member of the leading clubs and associations, both here and elsewhere, among them the University Club and Bar Association of New York, and the Pacific-Union, Bohemian, Family and University Clubs of San Francisco.

Mr. Mullally is a director of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, a member of its various committees, acting director of concessions, and was active in Washington in securing recognition of the Exposition by the United States Government.



THORNWELL MULLALLY



MILLER, A. BLANCHARD, President Fontana Development Company, Rialto, California, is a native of North Carolina, having been born at Richlands, that State, September 5, 1878. His father was Joseph Kempster Miller and his mother Eliza (Blanchard) Miller. On his maternal side Mr. Miller is descended from Commodore Perry and Governor Salstenstall of historic fame.

Mr. Miller's early youth was spent in Washington, D. C., where he attended the public schools of that city.

On settling in California in 1893, Mr. Miller did some work in the high schools of Riverside County and prepared for a university course at Pomona College, Claremont, California.

There are few men in the world who, at the age of thirty-three years, have achieved a success equal to that of Mr. Miller. The history of his career is in many respects remarkable. The term "self-made man" is so well worn as to become almost trite, but here we may use it with all the significance it originally possessed.

Mr. Miller started as a farmer in California, and therein his history is a repetition of that of some of the greatest names in American history. He became a farmer, in fact, when it took a tremendous amount of nerve.

In 1897 he started out on an ambitious scale in the Perris Valley at raising grain. He succeeded. He succeeded because of his energy and indomitable determination to succeed. Four years later he enlarged the

scope of his operations ten times what it had been originally, and planted five thousand acres in grain. Mr. Miller might still be a California farmer, and doubtless, judging from what he has since accomplished, he would have been one of the leading farmers of the State, had not heavy droughts compelled him to go more cautiously for a short period. Temporarily he combined contracting with his farming operations. He leased the many head of stock which he had worked on the farm to a firm of contractors who were building a section of the Salt Lake Railway. Later he went to the Imperial Valley, where he did some of the most important work done in that region.

Mr. Miller was attracted to the Imperial Valley at a time when few, comparatively, even guessed at the future this wonderful expanse of

fertile territory was to have. He at once became a forceful factor in the great work of developing the Valley and constructed a large part of the canal system that today waters No. 8 Section.

He also laid out and graded much of the ground on which the present town of Brawley stands.

A year later, that is in 1895, Mr. Miller associated with him E. D. Roberts, H. E. Harris, E. J. Eisenmayer and other San Bernardino men in land and farming interests. Mr. Miller was the moving spirit in this association.

With the large vision which characterized him, Mr. Miller proposed and carried through the enterprise of leasing from the



A. B. MILLER

Fontana Development Company, at that time controlled by the San Francisco Savings Union, eight thousand acres of that corporation's land near Rialto, with an option to purchase.

This was merely a step towards a much vaster deal, which was consummated when Mr. Miller, in company with the men already mentioned, and Thomas F. Keefe, organized the Fontana Land and Water Company.

Carrying out the plans as originated by Mr. Miller, the company immediately contracted to purchase the San Francisco Savings Union's interests in the Fontana Development Company. The company owned 19,000 acres of land in San Bernardino County and seventy-five per cent of the water flow of Lytle Creek.

It would appear that Mr. Miller by this time had accumulated interests great enough to demand all of his time and marvelous energy, but he had already taken contracts to build for the United States Government the first levee on the Yuma project.

The work along the Colorado River, for twelve miles below Yuma, stands today as a monument to the splendid character of his work.

While in Arizona Mr. Miller entered into negotiations with J. G. White and Company of New York to take the construction of the California side of the Yuma dam off their hands, and the deal was about completed when he had to give up the project owing to increasing interests in the Fontana Company.

In 1907, or before he was thirty years of age, Mr. Miller purchased six thousand acres of the Lakeview Ranch, in Riverside County, which he had farmed in earlier days, making the purchase from some score of litigants, some of whom had been trying for years to get their money out of what seemed a hopeless tangle.

In the same year he organized the

Nuevo Land Company and sold the Lake View property, now with a good title, along with the farming equipment, to that corporation.

Two years later, Mr. Miller took what was perhaps the most significant step in his entire career, when he bought the Roberts, Harris and other interests in the Fontana Land and Water Company and associated with himself in that company F. H. Adams, E. J. Marshall and J. Torrance.

At this time, following out the progressive policy of Mr. Miller, the company began to develop more water, starting with the construction of extensive irrigation systems to water the lands.

Since that time, so great has been the progress, Mr. Miller has given practically all of his time to the development of this land, constructing irrigation systems, marketing part of the property and making large plantations of citrus trees.

During the last year over one thousand acres of orange and lemon trees were planted under his management, this numbering among the largest acreages ever planted by a single concern in one year's time.

Anyone reading the history of this remarkable young man might regard it as a work of fancy, as an exhibition of enormous energy, daring and foresight which could scarcely be credited, were it not for the fact that the achievements of Mr. Miller are known of all men in this wonderful Southwest.

Among Mr. Miller's important interests and offices are: Fontana Development Company, President and Manager; Fontana Land and Water Company, President and Manager; Fontana Water Company, Vice President and Manager; Rialto Domestic Water Company, Manager; Lytle Creek Water Company, President.

He is a member of the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, the South Coast Yacht Club and the B. P. O. E. of Riverside.



BROWNSTEIN, DANIEL J., Wholesale Merchant and Manufacturer, Los Angeles, Cal., is a native of California, having been born at Red Bluff, in the northern part of the State, January 3, 1870. His father was Jacob Brownstein and his mother Bertha (Newmark) Brownstein. On January 8, 1903, he married Caroline Blanchard in Los Angeles. There is one son, Robert Grant Brownstein.

Mr. Brownstein spent his early youth in the north of California, particularly around Red Bluff and in the mountainous regions just south of snow-capped Shasta. When the family moved to San Francisco he attended the public schools of that city and entered the Boys' High School, where he was graduated in 1887.

Shortly after finishing his studies in high school Mr. Brownstein moved to Southern California and settled permanently in Los Angeles in the latter part of the year 1887. His first and only work in the employ of others he obtained shortly after his arrival. He was given a position in the wholesale house of Jacoby Brothers, pioneer clothiers of Los Angeles, and remained with that firm in various capacities for eight years, or until the firm quit the wholesale business in 1895.

With the retirement of the Jacoby Brothers from the wholesale field, Mr. Brownstein determined to take their places, and consequently he organized the firm of Brownstein, Newmark and Louis, his partners in the venture being Henry W. Louis and P. A. Newmark. The three men were practical wholesale clothiers and they combined their efforts to make the enterprise a success.

Starting business in the old Baker Block, Los Angeles, with one room and a basement for their store, the firm expanded until it required three stores and basements in the Baker Block to house its stock. At the end of ten years, or in 1905', the company moved

to a new four-story building and has occupied it down to date.

Mr. Brownstein's company added manufacturing to their business about 1899, the department now employing about four hundred people. The company now has under construction a plant which will be put into operation in 1912, giving employment to one thousand workers.



D. J. BROWNSTEIN

On Jan. 1, 1911, Mr. P. A. Newmark, after an association with Mr. Brownstein and Mr. Louis for more than fifteen years, withdrew from the firm, selling his interest to Mr. Brownstein and his partner. The business was then incorporated under the style, Brownstein-Louis Company.

Mr. Brownstein has been an important factor in the commercial and manufacturing development of Los Angeles and is prominently associated with everything that stands for the advancement of Los Angeles' business interests.

As a member of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Oils and Mines in 1910, he was chairman of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and was the directing force in all of its activities and reforms. During his retention of this office the committee was instrumental in the establishment of rules and reforms of a progressive nature which now play an important part in the conduct of mining and oil affairs.

He is also a prominent member of the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, having been on the roster of that organization since its formation fifteen years ago. He has always taken a deep interest in its affairs and is a liberal contributor in all matters that mean the upbuilding of the city.

Mr. Brownstein is one of the leading Masons on the Pacific Coast and is a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. He is also a member of the Mystic Shriners and of the Native Sons of the Golden West.



HOLTERHOFF, GODFREY, JR., Assistant Treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 4, 1860. He is the son of Godfrey Holterhoff and Helena C. (Guysi) Holterhoff. He married Louise Schaeffer, Sept. 5, 1889, at Los Angeles, Cal., and has one daughter, Leila S. Holterhoff.

Mr. Holterhoff attended the public schools of Cincinnati and was graduated from the Woodward High School, that city, in the year 1877.

Upon leaving school he went to work with his father, and stayed with him for the better part of a year, when he left to become bookkeeper for a large tobacco house in Cincinnati. He held this position for about a year also, but in October, 1879, his health became impaired and he decided to go to California. He located that same month at Los Angeles, subsequently going to San Diego, and for more than a year was recuperating his health.

In the fall of 1880, his strength having returned to him, he entered the railroad business as secretary to the managing agent of a syndicate which organized and built the California Southern Railroad. From this position he became one of the most active men in the development of the new company and its successor, the Southern California Ry. Co. At various times he was in the office and local agent of the company at San Diego, in the engineering department, and in the accounting and financial departments. Latterly he was cashier and paymaster of the company, until 1893, when he was made secretary and treasurer.

Ten years later the road was acquired by the Santa Fe Railroad, and Mr. Holterhoff was made Asst. Treas. and Asst. Secy. of the Santa Fe Coast lines, comprising all that territory west of Albuquerque, N. M. This put him in charge of the financial department of

the company in its far western territory. Although the So. Cal. Ry. Co. was only formally taken over by the Santa Fe in 1903, the latter corporation had virtually owned it from its inception, and so, in reality, Mr. Holterhoff has been with the parent company since he first entered the railroad business, more than thirty years ago. In addition to his railroad duties, Mr. Holterhoff is inter-

ested in orange groves, oil and land properties, and numerous other enterprises, both commercial and manufacturing.

He is an officer or director in over thirty corporations, twenty of which are controlled by the Santa Fe, and include railroad, land and other organizations. His personal interests include the Brea Canyon Oil Company, Los Angeles Cherokee Oil Company, Kings County Development Company, East Highland Improvement Company, California Portland Cement Company, Hawthorne Furniture Mfg. Company and southern Trust and Savings Bank of San Diego. All of these corporations are going concerns and in each

of them Mr. Holterhoff is an active factor, holding office either as director, or as secretary and treasurer. His ability as a financier has made him a conspicuous figure in the development of Southern California, and in most of the corporations of which he is a member the financial work is in his hands.

Mr. Holterhoff is a Republican in politics, but has never been active in the political field, nor has he ever sought for public office.

He is a member of the California Club, the Sunset Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Craggs Country Club, the Cerritos Gun Club and the Landmarks Club, all of Los Angeles.

He also holds memberships in the Southwestern Society of the Archaeological Institute of America and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.



GODFREY HOLTERHOFF



MCCRAY, LOUIS ALLAN, Oil Producer, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Pennsylvania, May 7, 1865. His father was A. M. McCray and his mother Selina (Parsons) McCray. He was married to Mary Branson July 1, 1900, at Ventura, Cal., and of their union there have been three children, Irene, Blanche and Rita McCray, at the present time three handsome young women.

Mr. McCray spent his early boyhood in the great oil fields of his native State and New York State. At the age of sixteen years he left school and immediately took up active work among the wells.

He first began as a pumper, but in 1886, when a temporary lull overtook the industry in the two states where he was working, he with his father and brothers, all practiced oil men, journeyed westward to California, where the oil business was then in its infancy. At the time the McCrays arrived there were only three oil companies in the State, the Puente Co. at Fullerton, Pacific Coast Oil Co. at Newhall, and Hardison-Stewart Co., which was operating in Ventura County. The Hardison-Stewart Co. later became the Union Oil Co. of California.

Mr. McCray was employed by the Union Oil Co., in a minor capacity at first, but was steadily advanced on account of his thorough knowledge and efficiency to many responsible positions with the corporation. He remained with this company ten years, and then, when oil was discovered in the city of Los Angeles, he and his brother, M. L. McCray, formed a partnership and went into the well contracting business. They were among the very first to get into active operation in the field, and they soon saw that there was a great future in the development of oil property.

Accordingly, they set about acquiring land leases and immediately began active operations in the Los Angeles field on their own account. Because of their complete mastery

of the business in all its details they took a leading position. They drilled their own wells, handled and marketed all of the oil pumped from them, and at one time were the largest producing organization in the Los Angeles field. An indication of their activity and enterprise is shown by the fact that at one period they had fifty-three wells in operation. At the time of the oil boom in the northern

and other sections of California, the McCrays decided these larger fields should be their sphere of endeavor, so they sold out their Los Angeles interests and turned their attention to leasing and developing lands in the newer districts. Here they met with success greater than that which had attended their efforts in the Los Angeles field and later they sold their properties to the American Oil Fields Co., of which Mr. McCray is now a heavy stockholder and director.

He also formed a partnership with Thos A. O'Donnell, and together they became interested with E. L. Doheny, another pioneer oil man, in the American Petroleum Company, one

of the best known concerns of its kind in the West. The McCrays, Doheny, Canfield, O'Donnell and a few others are recognized as the real developers of oil in the Golden State.

Besides the corporations already mentioned, Mr. McCray is heavily interested in others. He is a director and stockholder in the Midland Oil Co., the Circle Oil Co., Section One Oil Co., J. F. Lucey Supply Co., and is a stockholder in the Mexican Gas Co. and the El Segundo Land and Development Co.

Two years ago Mr. McCray retired from the active management of any of his companies and is now devoting his time to the building of a beautiful home among the foothills of Hollywood, an attractive suburb of Los Angeles.

He is an active member of the Masonic Fraternity and also of the Hollywood Club.



L. A. McCRAY



AGAN, DR. RALPH, Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, May 13, 1872, the son of Dr. Martin Hagan and Rose M. (Armstrong) Hagan. He married Mamie A. Berke at Los Angeles, May 12, 1897. Dr. Hagan's father was a practicing physician in Minnesota for many years and distinguished himself as a field surgeon during the Civil War, serving in many battles. He moved to Los Angeles in 1884 and immediately became a public figure. He served as Health Officer of Los Angeles, 1887-88, and was County Physician from 1893 to 1895. He took an active part in the city's affairs until his death in 1902.

During his early boyhood, Dr. Hagan's father took him on an extensive tour, on which they visited many countries, and settled for a time at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. They resided on the beautiful Pacific island for a short time, during the reign of the celebrated Queen Liliuokalani, until they moved to Los Angeles. Dr. Ralph Hagan was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles and graduated from the high school. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of California and was graduated with the degree of M. D., June 4, 1895. The last two years of his college course he served as druggist in the Los Angeles County Hospital and upon graduation was made house surgeon of that institution.

He served at this post one year, and in 1897 was made police surgeon for the City of Los Angeles. This position he filled four years, giving it up in 1901 to begin private practice. Since that time he has devoted his time to his own work, the only public office held by him in the interim being that of Police Commissioner for Los Angeles, which duty he filled during the years 1904-05, under the administration of Mayor McAleer.

Dr. Hagan startled the Police profession shortly after he became Police Surgeon

by performing a daring operation on one of his patients. The victim, a man, had received a terrible gunshot wound in the abdomen and all hope of saving his life had been given up. Dr. Hagan, however, performed an exceptional operation upon the man and the latter ultimately recovered. This was the first successful operation of its kind in the West and won for Dr. Hagan a firm position in the ranks of his profession.



DR. RALPH HAGAN

For eight years after he left the office of Police Surgeon of Los Angeles, Dr. Hagan engaged in general medical practice, but at the end of that period he became a specialist in surgery and has devoted himself to that branch of the profession since that time. He is a man of manifold interests and, besides his private work is actively concerned in four large hospitals of Los Angeles, to each of which he devotes a great deal of personal attention. He is a stockholder and staff member of the Angeles, Pacific and Emergency Hospitals and consulting surgeon to the Sisters' Hospital. As a member of the Los Angeles

Chamber of Commerce and the Automobile Club of Southern California he has done much for the improvement of the city proper and in addition has been a leader in the plans for good roads and boulevard building. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and spends all of his spare time out-of-doors.

He is an expert reinsman and amateur driver and automobilist, and also is one of the best huntsmen in the West Shore Gun Club of Los Angeles.

Besides the clubs heretofore mentioned, Dr. Hagan holds a life membership in the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. He is a member of the Southern California Lodge of Masons, a life member and Past Exalted Ruler of Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. Elks, a member of the Sierra Madre Club of Los Angeles and of numerous medical and other scientific organizations.



MULLEN, ARTHUR B., Clothing Merchant, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Milwaukee, September 19, 1874. His father was Andrew Mullen and his mother Mary Teresa Mullen.

Andrew Mullen, Arthur B. Mullen's father, was one of the most progressive and highly respected men of Los Angeles, Southern California. He was the founder of the Mullen & Bluett Clothing Company and remained president of that firm until the time of his death, March 4, 1899. He was appointed by Governor Markham to the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School and served as president of that institution for a number of years. He was one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and was its treasurer for many years. He was also one of the organizers and a director of the Columbia Trust Company, the Citizens National Bank and the California Clay Manufacturing Company. He was a most enthusiastic worker for the upbuilding of Los Angeles.

Arthur Mullen was reared and educated in Los Angeles, California. After passing through the grammar schools of that city, he took a brief course in the Los Angeles Business College. Upon completing these studies, he entered St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, where he took a college course for several years. He went East, and at Notre Dame University, Indiana, concluded his education.

Returning to Los Angeles, Mr. Mullen entered the employ of the Mullen & Bluett Clothing Company, at that time located at the corner of First and Spring streets, the high-class business center of Los Angeles. Previous to his college studies he had worked for the firm in various capacities, and after settling to work permanently acted as salesman, clerk and manager of various departments.. In 1901, on the death of Mr.

Bluett, Mr. Mullen was made manager of the company. He took hold of the firm and for ten years has directed its destinies, during which period the house has been enlarged six times. By March, 1910, the business had grown so that the company determined to move to the southwestern part of the city, where the business center was fast becoming established. A lease was secured on the

ground floor of the new Story Building. The firm has been located since that time in what is perhaps the finest retail storeroom on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Mullen, as manager of the concern, has charge of the business policies of the house, is one of the board of directors and a principal owner.

Mr. Mullen has other business interests aside from his connection with the Mullen & Bluett Company. He is one of the five heirs to the \$1,000,000 Mullen estate, which in itself requires a large share of his attention. He has other large business interests, which include oil, mining, ranching, land and building holdings, many of them located in and

about Los Angeles, while others are scattered over a greater part of the Southwest.

He is a director of the Hibernian Bank of Los Angeles and a prominent member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, having served that organization on numerous occasions both by force of his capital and prestige. He is also a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. His extensive interests make him a prominent factor in the development of the city, and he is one of the first subscribers in all business and civic movements for the advancement of Greater Los Angeles.

Mr. Mullen is well known in the club and fraternal circles of Los Angeles. He is a member of the B. P. O. E., 99, and is a member as well as trustee of the Knights of Columbus. He is vice president and director of the Knickerbocker Club of that city and is a life member of the L. A. Athletic Club.



ARTHUR B. MULLEN



COTT, IRVING MURRAY (deceased), ironmaster, mechanical engineer and ship builder, San Francisco, Cal., was born at "Hebron Mills," Baltimore County, Maryland, December 25, 1837. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (Littig) Scott and the great-great-grandson of Abraham and Elizabeth Dyer Scott, who emigrated to America from Cumberland, England, in 1722, bringing a certificate of good standing in the English Society of Friends. Abraham Scott purchased a tract of land in Maryland, known as "Old Regulation," from Lord Baltimore in 1723, and there established a grist mill, a fulling mill, a tan yard and store, and from these mills the place became known as "Hebron Mills," and there Irving Murray Scott was born one hundred and fifteen years after his ancestor came to America, and there his sister still resides.

He married Laura Hord, daughter of John Redd and Seaneth Tennis of Kentucky, October 7, 1863, and is survived by two children, Alice Webb and Laurance Irving Scott.

From "Old Nick," the miller at Hebron Mills, he first acquired a taste for knowledge and mechanics.

He attended the public schools and later the Milton Academy, where he studied for three years under John Emerson Lamb. Leaving there, he declined his father's offer of a professional course, preferring mechanics, and he accordingly was apprenticed to Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, inventor of the reaping machine, with whom he learned the engineering and wood-working trades. Completing this, he worked for several years in Baltimore supervising the construction of engines, meantime devoting his leisure to study. He enrolled in the Mechanics' Institute, dividing his time between mechanical drawing, German and lectures. In 1860 Mr. Scott was engaged as a draughtsman by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, which at that time employed only 22 men, and was chiefly engaged in manufacture of mining machinery. In 1861 became chief draughtsman, and in 1863 a partner in business, with position of Superintendent, which was later changed to Gen. Mgr., a post he held until his death. Under his guidance the Union Iron Works became a mammoth iron and ship building concern, with millions of capital and thousands of men in its employ.

In 1880 Mr. Scott made a trip around the world with James Fair, studying closely the shipyards of England and France. When he returned he practically rebuilt the Union Iron Plant in San Francisco, and in 1884, when it became a corporation, he caused shipbuilding to be made a part of its work. In addition to private vessels, it has built numerous

warships for the United States and other governments. The battleship "Oregon," at the time of its completion one of the most powerful battleships in the world, was its product. In 1898 Mr. Scott went to St. Petersburg to advise the Russian Government on battleship construction.

Mr. Scott was largely interested in banking, mining and other fields, and to him was largely due the development of the Clipper Gap Iron Co., one of the richest in California. Incidentally he was the

inventor of improved cut-off engines and other machines, and designed the machinery for the famous Comstock Mines. He was vitally interested in educational, historical and literary affairs; was president of the Art Association of the Mechanics' Institute; regent of the University of California; trustee of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University and the Free Library; president of the S. F. Art Association, Washington Irving Literary Society, Addisonian Literary Society and the Howard Street Literary Society, and in 1880 was president of the Authors' Carnival. He served several terms as president of Mechanics' Institute. He was a fluent writer and has contributed to magazines upon labor and other subjects. As early as 1869 Mr. Scott won the commendation of William Seward for an address delivered before the Mechanics' Institute, and in later years was a popular speaker at public gatherings and patriotic events, having delivered orations at the unveiling of

statues to Francis Scott Key and Starr King in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. He was a member of the State Prison Board under Governor Stoneman, and member of the staff of Governor Perkins of California.

He was at one time a candidate for the State Senate. He also served as president, in 1891, of the Cal. Commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1892 he made a second trip to Europe.

He was nominated for State Senator and delegate to form the State Constitution; member of the Freeholders to form Charter of San Francisco, 1895; appointed member of the Hundred to formulate a Charter for S. F., 1896; elected Rep. presidential elector, 1886; Pres., Commercial Museum of S. F., 1900; Chairman of Committee to receive President McKinley, 1901; spoken of for Vice President of the United States during McKinley's campaign for President; made Doctor of Philosophy by Santa Clara College for distinguished services to the State in 1901.

He was a member of the Pacific-Union, Burlingame, Army and Navy, University, Bohemian, Union League, Press Clubs and Society of the American Wars, of San Francisco, and the Lawyers' Club and National Arts Society of New York.

Mr. Scott died in San Francisco, April 28, 1903.



IRVING M. SCOTT



BROWN, HARRINGTON, Oil Refiner, Los Angeles, Cal., was born January 1, 1856, in Washington, D. C., the son of William Van Horn Brown and Adelaide J. (Harrington) Brown. He married Minnie Toland Glassell at Los Angeles, Dec. 13, 1882.

He studied in private schools of his native city, until he entered the preparatory department of Columbian University (George Washington), and from there he went to Princeton University, graduating in 1876, with the degree A. B. He then entered Columbian University Law School and studied for two years. He was graduated in 1878, with degree LL. B., but never engaged in practice. He went to Los Angeles shortly after graduating and became a fruit grower. He remained at this only a short time, giving it up in 1890 to engage in the oil refining business. He has remained in that business down to date, at present being President of the Southern Refining Company.

Mr. Brown is a member of the National Geographic Society, National Municipal League, Chamber of Commerce, and Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles. His clubs are the University, Jefferson, Princeton, College Men's and Los Angeles Country, all of Los Angeles.



HUMPHREYS, WILLIAM MORGAN, Member Board of Public Works, Los Angeles, California, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, October 12, 1864, the son of John F. Humphreys and Fannie C. (Mathews) Humphreys. He married Amelia Marie Seeberger, April 25, 1895, at Monmouth, Illinois, and to them there has been born one child, Helen Humphreys.

Mr. Humphreys began life equipped with a thorough education, having attended St. Louis University, St. Mary's College, St. Louis; St. Louis Law School and St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from St. Vincent's in 1911. After graduating from St. Louis Law School in 1889 with LL. B., he returned to Los Angeles, whither his family had moved in 1883, and went into the land business on a large scale. He bought large tracts adjacent to the city, subdivided them into lots, cut streets, laid sidewalks, and planted palms and trees. He has done notable improvement work and has been a factor in the upbuilding of Los Angeles, served two terms as Park Commissioner, one as Assistant Postmaster and one on the Board of Public Works.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Mystic Shriner, Knight Templar and Elk.

BARHAM, GUY B., Custom House and Internal Revenue Broker, Los Angeles, California, was born at "The Dalles," Ore., March 21, 1864. His father was Richard M. Barham and his mother Martha Medora (Arnold) Barham. He married at Detroit, Mich., August 4, 1903, Marie Humphreys Baby. One child, now deceased, was born to them.

His parents moved to Watsonville, Cal., in 1866; then went to Anaheim, Cal., in 1873. Became a resident of Los Angeles in 1882. Educated in public schools of Los Angeles County and High School of Anaheim, California.

He has had a varied and busy career. At the age of 21 he became a railway postal clerk. He liked the employ of Uncle Sam, and in 1888 he became Deputy Collector Internal Revenue Service at Los Angeles. He resigned in 1890 to go into the Customs House and Internal Revenue Brokerage business for himself. Went into politics and was Police Commissioner, Los Angeles, 1895-'96; President Board of Bank Commissioners of California, 1902-'06.

Clubs: Los Angeles Country, Jonathan, California, Elks, of Los Angeles; Bohemian, of San Francisco.



LEWIS, WALTER A., Auditor of Los Angeles County, California, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 30, 1864, the son of John Lewis and Julia Brewster (Clark) Lewis. He married Edith Blades at Pomona, Cal., May 3, 1892.

He started his education in the schools of Chicago, but left there in 1877; in 1881 went to high school, Kansas City, Mo., where he studied two years. Began in 1881 as weighmaster in Union Elevator, Kansas City, serving two years. Employed in Kansas City Branch Great Western Type Foundry, 1883-1886. Then went into printing business, until 1887, when he went to Pomona, Cal., where he still resides. He first went to work in California in the musical instrument establishment of R. S. Bassett, dealing in real estate on side. In June, 1888, went into real estate and insurance alone, continuing to January, 1911. That year he was elected Auditor of Los Angeles County on the Republican ticket. Mr. Lewis served ten years as secretary of Del Monte Irrigation Company, same with Irrigation Company of Pomona, and nine years as secretary Kingsley Tract Water Company, all of Pomona. Served in National Guard of California, 1887 to 1897.

Member Union League Club, Los Angeles.





GIVENS, JAMES G., Las Vegas, Nevada, was born in 1856 on one of the most princely estates in the Blue Grass region, in Lincoln County, near Danville, Kentucky. He is descended from notable ancestors on both sides of his house. Four of his direct ancestors held commissions from the State of Virginia as captains of companies during the Revolutionary War, and two of these equipped and bore all expense of the same. In 1898 he was married to Esther Edwards Kelsey of Worthington, Indiana, whose ancestry and lineage were fully equal to his.

Mr. Givens was educated at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1878 with honor. He then entered the University of Virginia to study law. After one year's work he returned to Kentucky and graduated from the University of Louisville with the degree of Bachelor of Law. After graduation he formed a partnership to practice law in Louisville, Kentucky, under the firm name of Ayers & Givens. Like all lawyers of his section, he took his course in politics. In 1885 he was elected a member of the School Board of Louisville, but soon resigned to become a member of the Board of Aldermen of that city. He was secretary of the Democratic Central Committee which conducted the campaign in the election of the famous J. Proctor Knott as Governor of the Blue Grass State.

Having been a close student of the natural resources of his native State, he realized the dormant wealth in the vast beds of coal and iron in southeastern Kentucky, and was the first to enlist capital to develop that section. He was the promoter of the Pine Mountain Coal and Iron Company that put on foot the Pineville enterprises recently sold at great increase in profit. While this is but one of many enterprises, it is typical of all. During the first years of this activity Mr. Givens brought many millions of dollars into Kentucky, and so successful were his operations that he went abroad four different times in response to calls from foreign capital, and all to the advantage of his native State.

When the panic laid its heavy hand upon the whole country, Mr. Givens was caught in its grasp. To many such a crushing blow would have been ruin, but the fighting blood of his revolutionary

ancestors came to the top and asserted itself, and Mr. Givens, nothing daunted, set about recuperating his fortunes.

With the revival of business and the discovery of gold in the Klondike in 1898 he headed for the Northwest. Here he engaged with others in mining in Alaska, British Columbia and Washington. The bleakness of the north was uncomfortable to one born and reared south of the Mason-Dixon line, and in 1907, toward the end of the gold boom,

he turned his attention to the State of Nevada. He went to investigate conditions and immediately became an active man in its affairs. Because of his general knowledge and experience in public enterprises he was selected to canvass the State in the interest of the Mining Congress, and in this way secured general information of all parts of the State and her possibilities. At the close of the Mining Congress, in 1908, he went at once to Las Vegas, Nevada, to make his future home, as the place having the greatest possibilities in the State with the richest and least speculative natural resources.

Mr. Givens is now engaged principally in the reclamation of arid land by means of artesian wells. He has many thousands of acres of this land under

process of reclamation, and although he has been in Las Vegas but two years he has already been the cause of many thousands of acres of this land being put under intensive methods of farming and cultivation. One direct result of this development is the establishment of extensive fruit ranches, which will lead ultimately to the erection of modern canning plants that will place that section among the great producing centers of the country.

Wherever Mr. Givens has lived he has taken a vital interest in civic matters of his adopted place of residence.

As President of the Chamber of Commerce of Las Vegas he lends himself to the upbuilding of Las Vegas Valley.

He is President of the Fidelity Trust Company and is an officer in the following corporations, viz: The Las Vegas Irrigated Lands Company, the Las Vegas Farming Lands Company, the Las Vegas Valley Land Company, the Las Vegas Valley Land and Water Corporation and the Buffalo-Nevada Land Company.



JAMES G. GIVENS



J. LESTER OSBORN



OSBORN, J. LESTER, President of the Mexican Oil and Asphalt Company and of the United Parral Mines Company of Los Angeles, California, was born in Montpelier, Idaho, October 18, 1873. He is the son of David Osborn and Nancy (Thorn) Osborn. He married Emma Kewley, June 12, 1901, at Logan, Utah. They have three children, Aglaia, Lewis and Alice Osborn.

Mr. Osborn received his preliminary education in the common schools of Idaho, and later received two years' high school and four years' college training at the B. Y. College, Logan, Utah. This was followed by a course in corporation law, not as a preparation for the Bar, but as a business training.

The early years of Mr. Osborn's life were spent upon the farm, his father being a pioneer farmer of Idaho. After the completion of his two years' high school work he spent two years teaching in the country schools of his native State, then worked his way through college as best he could without assistance. After completing his college work he was for two years Superintendent of the Grantsville schools, Tooele County, Utah.

His first business venture was furniture, which he started at Salt Lake City in 1903 with little or no capital. By careful management and progressive methods, however, he developed his business rapidly and soon became one of the most active and leading wholesalers in Utah. He dealt for the most part in large contracts, including church, opera, school, lodge and bank furniture. Salt Lake City was his distributing point, and the entire inter-mountain states his field. The growth of this business was phenomenal until in 1908, when circumstances outside of his business forced him to give it up.

The severe climate of Utah did not agree with Mrs. Osborn, and physicians urged a change to Southern California. It was while here, in the autumn of 1908, and with a very little knowledge of the great enterprises he was about to direct, that Mr. Osborn was first asked to visit the plantation of the Tampico Fruit Company in Mexico, in which he was at that time only nominally interested.

Seeing untold wealth underlying a tier

promising orange plantation, he quietly set to work to get control of the 13,000-acre tract. It was very evident to him that this immense acreage, being the nearest oil land to the Port of Tampico and bordering for seven miles the Panuco River, was commercially in a class by itself. While others were spending millions solving the transportation problem in order to get their oil to tidewater, he proposed to use his entire capital for oil development and storage.

As a means to this end the Mexican Oil and Asphalt Company of California, with a capitalization of ten million dollars, was organized, of which Mr. Osborn is President and the principal stockholder. This company has purchased the entire 13,000 acres and is now active in the development of oil, with several good producing wells already drilled on the property.

Recently Mr. Osborn has purchased and reorganized the United Parral Mines Company, with a capitalization of three million dollars, of which he is President and owns the stock control. This company's property consists of several valuable and well developed claims in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. These mines, like many others in the West, were closed down during the panic of 1907, to await the action of new capital.

Aside from these Mexican enterprises, Mr. Osborn has many oil and real estate interests in Southern California.

He gives personal attention to each one of the corporations in which he is interested, and as a result has very little time for recreation. He has, however, learned the art of getting a great amount of pleasure from his work. His simple, yet active life as a boy has given him a strong physical constitution and an infinite capacity for hard work. In his early days in Utah and Idaho Mr. Osborn saw numerous fortunes won and lost in mining operations, and his recollection of the mistakes that led others to disaster has enabled him to steer clear of pitfalls in his own business ventures.

Mr. Osborn is a member of the National Geographical Society, of the University Club and of the Gamut Club of Los Angeles, and of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.



CHARLES F. AXELSON



AXELSON, CHARLES FREDERIC, Machinist and Foundryman, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Paxton, Ill., June 25, 1864. His father was Nels Frederic Axelson and his mother Mary Christen (Magnuson) Axelson. He married Carrie May Bratton at Topeka, Kan., on Dec. 2, 1885. There are two children, Delbert F. Axelson and Jule C. Axelson.

Mr. Axelson attended the public schools of Blue Rapids, Kan., where his parents had moved from Illinois. Up to the time that he was fourteen years of age attended school, finishing grammar grades. During his later school days he put in his spare time herding cattle for ten cents per day.

Between the ages eleven and thirteen Mr. Axelson worked in a woolen mill, and at the same time found time for advanced school study. Between the ages of sixteen and nineteen he served as an apprentice in the machine shops of Price Brothers of Blue Rapids, Kan.

After finishing his term as apprentice Mr. Axelson moved to Leavenworth, Kan., where he worked for some time. Later at Beloit and Topeka, Kan., he was engaged as head foreman for different firms.

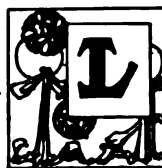
He went to Santa Ana, Cal., where he formed a partnership in the foundry and machine business with his brother, G. A. Axelson, and George Willinton as the Acme Iron Works.

In 1896 Mr. Axelson went to Los Angeles, where he opened his present foundry and machine business, the firm at the present time being the Axelson Machine Company.

Mr. Axelson is a member of the Founders and Employers' Association of Los Angeles, and of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States. He is a member of the Sierra Madre Club and a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles.



JONATHAN LANE



LANE, JONATHAN, Lawyer, Houston, Texas, was born in Fayette County, Texas, October 15, 1855, the son of Rev. Charles Joseph Lane and Ellen E. (Crockett) Lane. On both sides of his house Mr. Lane is descended from notable Texas families. He married Miss Alma Harrison at Flatonia, Texas, December 28, 1880.

He attended a private school at Oso, Fayette County, and later studied under tutors at home. He remained on the farm until he had attained the age of eighteen, then became clerk and part owner in the general store of Harrison & Lane at Flatonia. He remained there until January 1, 1885, and having perfected himself in law during his spare hours, began practice. He still retains his interest in the general store.

He started in law as a member of the firm of Phelps & Lane, at La Grange, Texas, which partnership lasted until 1889; for ten years his firm was Brown & Lane. In 1899 he moved to Houston, and there became a member of the firm of Brown, Lane & Granwood, which was dissolved in 1901. He practiced alone for a time, then formed the present firm of Lane, Wolters & Storey.

Mr. Lane occupies a leading position among the corporation attorneys, besides acting in numerous cases for the county. He is also counsel for many insurance, railroad, lumber, rice and trust companies. Is connected with the Union National Bank and Bankers' Trust Company of Houston, Texas, as director and is president of the Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Houston.

From the age of twenty-eight to thirty-two he was a member of the State Senate of Texas.

Mr. Lane is a prominent Mason, having taken all degrees, and is also a Knight of Pythias, Knight of Honor, member of the A. O. U. W. and the Red Men.



GESNER WILLIAMS



WILLIAMS, GESNER, lawyer, Los Angeles, California, was born in Gainesville, Alabama, December 15, 1867. His father was David Hitt Williams and his mother Eugenia Florida (Hutton) Williams. Mr. Williams went to Los Angeles from Demopolis, Ala., in 1903, and immediately became associated with A. W. Hutton under the firm name of Hutton and Williams. He married Jennie Graydon Knox at Demopolis on September 7, 1892. There is one daughter, Graydon Williams.

Mr. Williams was educated in the public schools of Gainesville until 1884. From 1884 until 1888 he attended the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. From 1888 until 1890 he attended the University of Virginia. During the summer of 1885 he attended the Eastman National Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York.

From 1893 until 1897 Mr. Williams practiced law with the firm of Clarke and Williams at Demopolis, Alabama. He was attorney for the Southern Railway Company for nine years and was one of the attorneys who broke the "Oiled Roads Patent." He was associated with the counsel for the plaintiff Anita Baldwin in her contest of Lucky Baldwin's will, one of the most famous cases in the annals of litigation in California. In 1906 Mr. Williams helped to organize the Independence party in California. In 1908 he was a member of the national committee of the Independence party. He was a member of the National Guard of Alabama from 1892 until 1902. He was mayor of Demopolis from 1895 until 1897, and city attorney from 1897 until 1903. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama in 1901 and civic judge in 1898. He is an Elk, Knight of Pythias and Odd Fellow. He is also an officer in several commercial companies. He received a degree from the University of Virginia in 1890.



A. W. HUTTON



HUTTON, AURELIUS WINFIELD, attorney, member of the firm of Hutton & Williams, Los Angeles, Cal., was born July 23, 1847, at Hopewell P. O., Greene County, Ala., son of Dr. Aquila D. Hutton and Elizabeth H. (Tutt) Hutton. His grandfather was Gen. Joseph Hutton and his grandmother Nancy Calhoun, cousin of John C. Calhoun. He was married in Los Angeles February 24, 1874, to Kate Irene Travis, and they had ten children, of whom Mignonette, William B., Helen, Elizabeth, Travis C. and Eugenia are living.

Judge Hutton attended the "old field schools" in Alabama until 1863, when he joined the Cadet Corps of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, serving as a cadet to the end of the Civil War and rendering some service in the Confederate army.

From 1866 to 1867 he read law under Bliss & Snedecor at Gainesville, Mr. Bliss having been a class mate of Franklin Pierce, afterward President. In the fall of 1867 Judge Hutton entered the University of Virginia Law Dept., and was graduated in a year. He went to Los Angeles in April, 1869.

Judge Hutton wrote the first special charter of Los Angeles in 1874. He was the first judge to decide against the S. P. Ry. in its claims to lands granted to the A. & P. R. Company. He was special counsel for the United States in the "Itata cases" for violation of the U. S. neutrality laws during Chilean revolution. In 1872 he was elected City Atty., and re-elected in 1874. In 1887 was appointed Superior Judge L. A. County; in 1889 U. S. Dist. Atty. pro tem for the So. Dist., Cal. He was an original stockholder of the San Gabriel Orange Grove Assn., which founded Pasadena. He served twice as Maj. Gen., Pacific Div., U. C. V., is a member L. A. Pioneer Society, L. A. Bar Assn., Sam Davis Camp, U. C. V., L. A. Chamber of Commerce and Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. O. F., Los Angeles.



DOUBLE, EDWARD, President of the Union Tool Company, Los Angeles, California, was born at Titusville, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1871. His father was Hamilton Double and his mother Mary (Smith) Double. He married Alice Harbard in Santa Paula, California, January 4, 1900, and of their union there has been born one child, Helen Double.

Mr. Double attended the grammar school of his native State and received all of his education there. He spent his boyhood days and the early part of his manhood in Pennsylvania.

As a young man he became interested in the oil industry, which was at the height of its boom in the Keystone State about that time. He worked in the oil fields for a number of years in various capacities. His natural inclination was towards the mechanical side of the business, and in time he became interested in the manufacture of tools and appliances used in pumping oil from the ground. He became one of the most skilled tool and machinery men in the oil fields, and before he left there made a reputation for himself as an expert in his line.

Mr. Double, in 1898, determined to seek a new section where he could go into business for himself. He decided to go to California, and first located at Santa Paula, at that time an important center in the oil producing region. There Mr. Double became intimately acquainted with the leading oil producers of that vicinity, and associated himself in an investment way with many of the principal interests. He also established a plant for the manufacture of tools and machinery for the production of oil.

He maintained his business at Santa Paula for approximately five years, and in 1901 moved his machinery plant to Los Angeles, where he has been located down to date. At the time Mr. Double moved to Los Angeles that city was the Mecca for oil men,

and his business thrived until he became one of the principal manufacturers of oil well tools and appurtenances in the great Southwest. He foresaw that oil was to be one of California's modern fields of riches and took advantage of the opportunity to supply the developers with the machinery necessary.

In time he became associated with the Union Tool Company of Los Angeles, one of the largest concerns of its kind on the Pacific Coast, and has been with it to date.

At the present time he is President and General Manager of the Union Tool Company and holds a large share in the stock of that corporation. The manufacture of oil well supplies, gas, gasoline and distillate engines, mining machinery and iron castings are their specialties.

Mr. Double has invented a number of the most valuable devices known to the science of drilling. His knowledge of the work and his years of experience in both the Pennsylvania and California oil fields have fitted him for the work of producing oil well machinery of the most up-

to-date type. Through the personal inventions of Mr. Double the company has made practically every important improvement in oil well tools that has been introduced on the Coast. He is conceded to be the most capable manufacturer of oil well tools in the West.

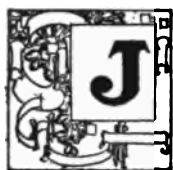
For fifteen years he has made a special study of the needs of the public in the line of oil well supplies, with the result that oil workers fully appreciate what he has accomplished.

The business interests of Mr. Double occupy a greater part of his time, but aside from this he is deeply interested in the welfare of the city and takes an active part in its development.

He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and of the Union League Club and the Jonathan Club, and is an Elk.



EDWARD DOUBLE



JOHNSON, SAMUEL ORA-MEL, President of the S. S. Johnson Company, San Francisco, Cal., was born at Howard City, Mich., March 9, 1881, the son of Samuel S. and Emma (Gibbs) Johnson. His father, a well known lumberman from the County Glengarry, Canada, acquired large timber interests in the middle West, and subsequently in Oregon and California, and evidently transmitted to his son that love for the forest which he himself had brought from his own native country. On Dec. 5, 1906, he was married in the College Chapel at Fairbault, Minn., to Miss Katharine Horrigan, and the surviving children of this marriage are Katharine and Samuel S. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson attended the public school at Barnum, Minn., but in the fall of 1894 entered the Shattuck School at Fairbault, from which he was graduated in 1898. During the winters of 1902-3 and 1903-4 he took a special course in law and mechanical engineering at the University of Minnesota. While at school at Barnum he spent his vacations in the sawmills and logging camps, and subsequently when he was a student at Fairbault he was again adding to his experience in the same mills and yards. Immediately upon his graduation from Shattuck he started out with his pack on his back to cruise timber in northern Minnesota. He spent two winters in the woods, scaling logs the first and in charge of a logging camp the second. In the summer he worked in all the different departments of the business, and became thoroughly familiar therewith. From 1900 to 1904 he was in charge of the mill and yards at Cloquet, where he ran successfully the first large sawmill that was ever operated during the extremely cold Minnesota winter. In April, 1904, he left the University of Minnesota to join his father, who had gone to California in January of that year. The first seven months after his arrival Mr. Johnson

passed in the forests of northern California and eastern Oregon. Here he bought thousands of acres of pine timber.

In December, 1905, on the death of his father, he took charge of the McCloud River Lumber Co., of which the latter had been president and a large owner. He left this in 1908 to go to San Francisco, where he has since been chiefly engaged in managing his own affairs, consisting mainly of his lumber interests and the Klamath Falls townsite property.

In July, 1909, Mr. Johnson became president of the Klamath Development Co., of Klamath Falls, Ore., and devotes much of his energy to these interests. Mr. Johnson regards as the most worthy action of his life his presentation, in 1908, in the name of the S. S. Johnson Co., of the Shattuck Armory to the Shattuck Military School, as a memorial to his father.

Besides his presidency of the S. S. Johnson Co. and the Klamath Development Co., he is president of the Hot Springs Co., Des Chutes Lumber Co., Des Chutes Booming Co. and Big Basin Lumber Co.; vice presi-

dent Weed Lumber Co., Willamette Railroad Co., the Wendling-Johnson Lumber Co., and the First National Bank of Weed, Cal., and a director of the Pacific Coast Redwood Co. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Klamath Investment Co. and owner of valuable properties in Klamath Falls, including the magnificent White Pelican Hotel. This last is a monument to southern Oregon as well as to the untiring energy of Mr. Johnson, the moving spirit in its erection. It is second to none on the coast and unique in that it utilizes hot water from its famous hot springs for its Hammam Baths, as well for heating the building throughout.

His clubs are: The Pacific Union, Claremont Country, Bohemian, Family, Commonwealth and Klamath Country. He is also a Master and Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon College Fraternity.



S. O. JOHNSON



BEHYMER, L. E., Manager of musical and dramatic celebrities, and of Temple Auditorium, Los Angeles, Cal., was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, November 5, 1862, near the homestead of the poet, Miss Phoebe Cary. His father was Aaron Behymer, his mother having been Miss Charlotte Leach. One paternal ancestor was Jonathan Behymer, first ferryman at Harper's Ferry, an early settler of Claremont County, Ohio, and a companion of Daniel Boone; on the maternal side Dr. Edwin Leach, the celebrated physician and scientist of Edinburg, Scotland, is chronicled. Mr. Behymer married Miss Menette Sparks, niece of Jared Sparks, the historian, at Highmore, Dakota Territory, January, 1886. The issue of the marriage are, Glenarvon, Enid and Elsie Behymer.

Mr. Behymer was educated in the public schools, graduating at Shelbyville high school in Ill., May 30, 1881. He then attended the Northwest Normal School, Stanberry, Mo., 1881-1882.

While a resident of Dakota, he was made territorial commissioner from Hyde County, serving 1884-85 and part of 1886.

Mr. Behymer went to Los Angeles, June 9, 1886, and entered the employ of Stoll and Thayer, assuming charge of the book shelves. He also did literary reviewing for the Herald. He became connected in business ways with Manager H. C. Wyatt, then of the Grand Opera House, and with McClain and Lehman, managers, Hazard's Pavilion; since that time he has been identified with all dramatic, musical and literary movements of the city. There has never been a fiesta, a Shrine minstrel or a charity circus performance where Mr. Behymer has not assisted; his effective work during the late Aviation Meet showed the managerial ability, which secured for him in earlier years the management of the western tours of such organizations as the Metropolitan Opera Company;

the Maurice Grau Opera Company; Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the San Carlos Opera Company; Madames Nordica, Schumann-Heink and Gadske; Ben Greet; the Damosch Orchestra and the Russian Symphony Orchestra.

It was through his influence that Madame Adelina Patti was heard in Los Angeles, that La Boheme received its first performance there; that Madame Melba sang for the first time there, her role of Mimi; that Fritz Scheff made her first bow there in this country, and that Madame Modjeska entrusted to his care a large portion of her affairs.

He is the manager of the Auditorium Theater, representing the Sam S. and Lee Shubert interests in Los Angeles.

He is also manager of Simpson Auditorium, representative of the leading vocalists and instrumentalists of the world during their western tours; he also manages the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, and the Woman's Symphony Orchestra, and has done so ever since the formation of these organizations.



L. E. BEHYMER

Mr. Behymer has been elected officer of the French Academy by the Minister of Public Instruction and the Chief of the Cabinet of Beaux-Arts, this occurring on March 1, 1908, and six months later he received the Decoration of The Palms at the same hands.

As one of the first members of Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E., Mr. Behymer has participated in all of the work of that Order for the past eighteen years.

He is an active member of Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. Al Malaikah; a 32d degree member of the L. A. Consistory No. 3, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free-Masonry; a member of King Solomon Lodge of Perfection No. 3; the Robert Bruce Chapter, Rose Croix No. 3 of Los Angeles; Hollenbeck Lodge No. 319, F. and A. M., and East Gate Lodge, No. 103, R. A. M. He is vice president of the Gamut Club and president of the Progress Club.



BALDWIN, JAMES VINING, Real Estate Operator, Los Angeles, California, was born at Weston, Ohio, October 25, 1870. His father was Edward Baldwin and his mother was Harriet M. Taylor.

He was reared in Ohio, where he obtained his education in the public schools of his home town. He graduated from high school in 1889 and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, the following fall, where he remained for two years.

Shortly after leaving college he entered the mercantile business in Weston, Ohio. During the years that followed he achieved unusual success in his first business venture. His wide acquaintance in his native city, coupled with a shrewd business head and a liberal education, placed him in the front ranks. He managed and directed the business for six years, selling out his entire interests in 1898.

For several years he had been fighting a growing desire to go West. Now, with no business connections to hold him back, he left his home city, going direct to Los Angeles, California. He arrived in Los Angeles in 1898 and immediately entered the real estate business, and has been identified with the growth of the city since that date.

At the time of Mr. Baldwin's arrival Los Angeles had but recently passed through a period of depression and was approaching a remarkable growth, which continued for a number of years. Mr. Baldwin, realizing that the city had a great future, invested heavily in real estate, both in the then outlying districts and in the closer-in sections of the city. He grasped the highest class of properties and became one of the leading realty promoters of the city.

Mr. Baldwin made a specialty of the best class of subdivisions and has played a most important role in the rapid growth and development of the western and southwestern sections of Los Angeles—the best and most desirable residence district of that city. He has handled a number of the finest tracts in that section of the community; has bought barren acreage and turned it into residence districts which today are covered with many of the finest residences of which Los Angeles is so justly proud.

His best-known tracts are those in the West Adams and Wilshire Boulevard sections, and comprise the highest class of subdivisions, such as West Adams Heights, Westmoreland Heights, Wellington Place, Westminster Place, Larchmont Heights, Wilshire Hills, Wilshire Heights and many other similar properties in recently opened residence sections.

Mr. Baldwin was the first real estate operator to buy up acreage and start the improvement of subdivisions in the now exclusive Wilshire district, and he has been the largest realty operator in that portion of the city. His far-sightedness and belief in the city's future have caused him to reach out far beyond the generally supposed limits to which the city would expand for many years, and in almost every instance the growth has almost immediately caught up to him, confirming his judgment. It was this advanced judgment that has made him one of the foremost realty operators in Los Angeles. His prudence in choosing the choicest districts for residence purposes has been a feature that has stood out in Mr. Baldwin's career.



JAMES V. BALDWIN

Mr. Baldwin is always found among the foremost men of Los Angeles, in his walk of life, in everything that pertains to the development, growth and welfare of a Greater Los Angeles. He watches with keenest interest the development of the Los Angeles Harbor, the Owens River project and other similar movements that have a local or national bearing on the welfare of Los Angeles. He has been identified with and is one of the leading spirits in the growth of the Los Angeles Realty Board.

Mr. Baldwin is interested in a number of industrial and manufacturing projects and is a director in the California Savings Bank of Los Angeles.

He is prominently associated with movements in Los Angeles in almost every branch of the business and financial world and by reason of his untiring work in any matter which he undertakes is regarded as among the leaders in all the propositions intended to advance and upbuild the business or commercial interests of his adopted city.

A man of genial personality, he is a conspicuous figure in the social life of Los Angeles and is one of the leading clubmen. He is a member of the California Club, of the Los Angeles Country Club and of the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, and resides at the California Club.



A. R. FRASER



FRASER, ALEXANDER ROSBOROUGH, Realty and Investments, Ocean Park, Cal., was born at St. Johns, N. B., Feb. 1, 1856, the son of James I. Fraser and Leah (Rosborough) Fraser. His father was a timber owner who operated successfully in the forests of Canada and Michigan. Mr. Fraser married Appalona Wedge, at Yale, Mich., July 17, 1877, and to them were born two daughters and a son, the latter Earl Alexander Fraser, being associated in business with his father.

In 1863 Mr. Fraser's parents moved to Michigan, where the father was a pioneer timberman. There he spent his boyhood, working with his father. In 1871 a great fire swept the timber regions, destroying two entire counties and the Frasers, with others, lost everything. After this disaster, Mr. Fraser stayed with his father for five years, helping him to rebuild his fortunes, and at the age of twenty quit the wilderness to engage in business for himself.

He located at Spring Hill, Mich., where he owned and operated a cheese factory. After a year there he moved his plant to Amadore, Sanilac County, at the same time opening an implement factory at Yale, Mich. This business was in a flourishing condition when, in 1881, that county was destroyed by fire and the farmers were wiped out financially, and as they were many of them debtors of Mr. Fraser, his business was practically ruined. His health began to fail about this time, but he remained in business long enough to help the neighborhood recover from the effects of fire; then in 1885 he sold out and moved to California.

He landed at Los Angeles, March 11, 1885, and almost immediately entered the real estate business as a member of the firm of T. C. Narramore & Co. After a year he drew out and associated himself with the F. D. Lanterman Realty Co., in which connection he remained for about two years, participating in the opening of several attractive Los Angeles tracts. He then returned to his former firm, but after a brief period, organized the A. R. Fraser Realty Co. and branched out alone. Two years he operated singly, then took F. D. Lanterman into partnership under the title of the Fraser & Lanterman Realty Co.

In 1891 he organized the firm of Fraser, Cook & Pearsons, one of the largest in the city at that time and the first real estate office to be opened in Los Angeles to the south of the City Hall. Their offices were then at 244 Broadway. The firm operated for three years and then Mr. Fraser again went into business for himself. About this time he was appointed Secretary of the Street Commissioner's department, which had charge of the opening and widening of many streets in Los Angeles. He continued this work, in addition to his own business, until 1900, when he went to Ocean Park.

This was the turning point in his career and the one which was to place him among the real developers of the Southwest. For fifteen years the Santa Fe Railroad had been trying to make a resort out of the tracts in the Santa Monica district, at what is known as Ocean Park, but had failed dismally. Mr. Fraser, associated with George Hart, then took up the Santa Fe holdings, a tract of thirteen acres. The land was, for the most part, barren sand dunes. There were barely twenty-five inhabitants and the total assessment on the tract was \$4500.

Mr. Fraser and his partner immediately set to work to build a town. They laid out streets, installed a sewer system and cut the land up into building lots. Within a year the assessment on the

land had jumped to \$65,000, with \$50,000 additional on improvements, mostly residences.

In 1902 Mr. Fraser added to his holdings by the purchase of the interest of T. H. Dudley, who owned half of the Kinney lands on the Ocean Front. In 1904 he purchased the Recreation Gun Club tract, which had an ocean frontage of 4000 feet. This was bought for \$135,000, and after it was improved the lots brought \$800,000.

In 1903 Mr. Fraser began the real work of making a great resort out of Ocean Park. At that time he built the Ocean Park Casino, at a cost of \$35,000, and in 1905 erected the Ocean Park Bath House, a magnificent structure, costing \$185,000. In 1906 he built the Ocean Park Auditorium at a cost exceeding \$100,000, and that same year also put up the Masonic Temple and the Decatur Hotel, the former costing \$45,000, the latter \$80,000.

The latest and greatest of all Mr. Fraser's buildings came in the early part of 1911 when "Fraser's Million Dollar Pier," the largest and finest structure of its kind in the world, was completed. It extends 1000 feet over the ocean and houses a multitude of amusements, including a beautiful dancing pavilion.

Besides these notable operations, Mr. Fraser built numerous improvements in Ocean Park, and is the man responsible for the construction of the cement promenade which joins Ocean Park with Venice. For many months the project of a boardwalk between the two cities had been discussed, and Mr. Fraser, returning in May, 1906, from a tour of the Orient, found matters shaping up for the passage of the ordinance authorizing it. He proposed that the promenade should be of cement, but was opposed in this idea by all the Councilmen, the Mayors of the two cities and the three newspapers published in Venice and Ocean Park. Born a fighter, Mr. Fraser would not back down, and fought so hard for his proposition that it was finally adopted, many of the Councilmen voting for the ordinance against their better judgment. Early in 1907 the cement promenade, a mile and a quarter in length and thirty feet in width, was completed, and it now forms one of the greatest improvements of its kind in the world. Those who had opposed it now admit its economic and lasting advantages.

This promenade not only provided a modern link between the two resorts, but immediately raised the valuation on beach property \$1,000,000.

Other large properties opened by Mr. Fraser were the Ocean Park Heights tract, and a strip lying between Playa del Rey and Venice. He improved these properties for residence purposes and put them on a par with any of the Southern California localities. His interests are scattered over a large portion of the West, with the nucleus of his holdings located in the Ocean Park district. He has timber interests in the north of California and possesses lands and ranch properties in the Imperial Valley. He owns three-fourths of the Ocean Park Bath House, two-thirds of the Masonic Temple, and is president of the Topanga Improvement Co., which possesses 600 acres north of Santa Monica, Cal.

Mr. Fraser is fond of travel, having visited Europe and practically every State in the Union, and has spent vacations in Alaska, Canada, Japan and the Pacific Islands.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Past Master of the Ocean Park Lodge, F. & A. M.; a Mystic Shriner and Past Grand Patron of the Eastern Star in the State of California. He also belongs to the Elks, Foresters, Maccabees, and holds memberships in the Jonathan and L. A. Country Clubs of Los Angeles, and the Breakers Club of Ocean Park.



BRYANT, WESLEY J., real estate speculator, Los Angeles, California, was born in Greenville, Drake County, Ohio, on April 2, 1862. His father was Enos Bryant and his mother Sarah A. (Townsend) Bryant. He is a near relative of David Bryant, an early pioneer. Mr. Bryant married Mary A. Williams on January 9, 1888, at Cherokee, Iowa, and to them there have been born two children, Hazel Hope and Arley Tennyson Bryant.

Mr. Bryant received his education in the public schools of Woodbury County and Cherokee, Iowa, graduating from the high school of the latter place. He studied law, but did not apply for admission to the Bar, therefore never practiced his profession, preferring to go into the merchandise business.

When he was seven years of age (1869) Mr. Bryant moved with his parents to Michigan, but they stayed there only one year, and then moved to Woodbury County, in the northwestern part of Iowa, a spot in the wilderness where they endured the hardships and perils of frontier life. When he was twenty-one years of age Mr. Bryant was teaching school, and while so occupied devoted much of his leisure time for a space of three years to the study of law, in which he could have qualified. Later, however, he followed the merchandise business for five years, a line in which he attained a considerable degree of success.

At the conclusion of this period he went to California and located at Palms, a suburb of Los Angeles, where he bought considerable property. He opened real estate offices (1890) in the Natick House, Los Angeles, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace of Ballona Township for a three-year term. At the expiration of that term he was again elected for the following term of four years. A notable record which he made is that dur-

ing all of his term of office no appeals from his decisions ever resulted in a reversal by a higher court. At the close of his second term as Justice, Mr. Bryant devoted his time to real estate, a field in which he has attained prominence because of his handling numerous large deals which have been part of the advancement of the City of Los Angeles and vicinity, his word always being as good as a bond among his business associates.



W. J. BRYANT

Mr. Bryant has at all times taken a keen interest in public affairs and is one of the men who has been concerned in various movements having for their object the improvement of his adopted city. He was actively connected with the Citizens' Improvement Association, an organization which has done much to build up Los Angeles' most beautiful residential section, and he is now President of the Ninth Ward Improvement Association. Both of these bodies, in which Mr. Bryant is a dominant factor, have been important links in the chain of modern upbuilders in the Southwest. In addition to his real estate and

building activities, Mr. Bryant is an ardent worker for educational and for good road improvement. In State and National politics he is a staunch Republican, and in local affairs has worked with the Good Government forces.

He is President of the Good Government organization of Boyle Heights, a populous section of the city, and is a member of the Good Government Committee of Los Angeles proper. In recent years this party, which is non-partisan, has become an influential force in the politics of Los Angeles. He is First Vice President of the Ohio Society, an organization of Buckeye State natives; has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for 27 years, and also belongs to the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Bryant, who enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, has succeeded in every enterprise in Los Angeles that he has undertaken, and is very popular.



GRIFFITH, FRANKLIN HOWARD, mining and oil, Los Angeles, California, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, forty-five years ago. He comes from one of the old families of his native state where they were prominent in both war and peace. He is a direct descendant of Captain Griffith of General Lafayette's staff. His ancestors were generously represented in both the army and navy and in the political and religious uprisings of their day and their names are interwoven with the history of the state, it being of historic record that the Griffith family furnished more men for the Continental army than any other family in Maryland. Mr. Griffith is the present owner of the old family homestead, which has been owned by his ancestors for many generations. It is located in Howard County, Maryland, the county deriving its name from a branch of the family.

Mr. Griffith received his education in the schools and institutes of Baltimore, from which he entered the business field about 1887, his first position being in the largest music house in his home city. He devoted his energies to the work and at the age of nineteen was offered the position of manager of a large house in Philadelphia, which he accepted. At the age of twenty-one he went into the business for himself and at twenty-three became a manufacturer of a line of musical instruments that became known and were sold in every state in the Union and many foreign countries, including Africa and China.

In 1897, after disposing of his manufacturing business, Mr. Griffith went to Alaska with the first rush for the gold fields, where he spent the following six years and gained his first experience in mining under the many hardships and privations of Alaska in those days.

Mr. Griffith's life in Alaska reads like the

wildest romance. A book could be written on almost any one of the features which we are only able to mention here. For instance, he made thirty-two trips over the famous Chilkoot Pass, and in those days of unbeaten paths and treacherous slides one trip was all that the average man cared to make, and was much more than many were able to complete.

Mr. Griffith twice made the entire length of the Yukon river over the snow and ice, and shot all of its rapids in summer. He traveled the ice and snow to and from Dyea, Atlin, Dawson, Nome and the Arctic ocean country, and on into Siberia. In fact, he went through all and helped to make the strenuous history, the pioneer history of Alaska.

About 1903 Mr. Griffith returned to the States, having decided to continue mining, but in a more habitable country. He spent several years under the other extreme climatic condition on the deserts of Arizona and California, prospecting and operating mines.

He is still mining and has in operation several producing properties located in California and other mineral sections of the west.

Mr. Griffith now spends his time equally divided between Los Angeles and the East, this arrangement having necessitated over fifty trips across the continent to date.

Among his numerous business interests and the offices held by him are president and director American Girl Mines Company, and various offices in a number of other mining companies, in addition to being vice president of two oil companies and a director of three.

Mr. Griffith is an accomplished musician, being an organist and composer and prominent in musical circles in both Philadelphia and Baltimore.

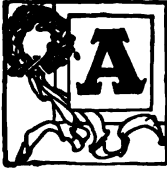
He is a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia, also clubs in Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York.



F. H. GRIFFITH



COL. F. J. AMWEG



AMWEG, COLONEL FREDERICK JAMES, Advisory Engineer and Manager of Building Operations, San Francisco, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the son of Captain John M. Amweg and Margaret H. (Fenn) Amweg. His father was a Captain of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers during the Civil War, and his ancestors were of old Revolutionary stock, for he is the great-grandson of Theophilus Fenn, a gallant officer of the American forces in Canada under General Wolfe, and is also a lineal descendant of Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, an American Federalist, politician and jurist, who served in the Revolutionary War, was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from Massachusetts from 1788 to 1796, United States Senator, 1796 to 1799; a Member of Congress, 1799 to 1801, and Judge of Massachusetts' Supreme Court from 1802 to 1813. He is also a nephew of General John Sedgwick, who lost his life at Spottsylvania Courthouse during the Civil war.

On October 10, 1883, Colonel Amweg was married in Philadelphia to Miss Blanche E. Parsons, and is the father of two children, Blanche Ethel and Frederick J. Amweg, Jr.

Colonel Amweg was educated both in private and public schools of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1873 he was graduated from the Lancaster High School and in 1876 took the degree of civil engineer from the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania. He had early determined to become an engineer and architect, and concentrated on technical studies to this end.

Throughout the record of his professional career one can almost hear the clank of the surveyor's chain and the echo of the builder's hammer. His life is a story of activity and achievement in building operations that touches a large part of America and her possessions.

Soon after his final graduation he joined the engineering staff of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and served thereon for nine years, toward the end of which period he acted as assistant engineer of bridges and buildings, and was in charge of the inspection over the entire system.

He was also employed by the City of Philadelphia to design a cantilever bridge over the Schuylkill River, on the line of Market street, and to superintend the construction of this important municipal work.

From 1887 to 1899 Colonel Amweg conducted an engineering and contracting business in the East and had the active supervision of operations involving a great variety of structures, both public and private, and many millions of dollars.

Among these some of the most noteworthy are: The Annex to the Boys' High School, the Drexel Building and a number of large schoolhouses, all these in Philadelphia; the handsome residence of

Edward H. Williams, Rosemont, and that of Robert Pitcairn, Pittsburg; the Wernersville Asylum, Wernersville; the Baldwin Hotel, Beach Haven, New Jersey; the Academy of Music and the Terry Building, Roanoke, Virginia, and the Union Passenger Station, Kenova, Virginia.

During this period he was also chief engineer of the City Avenue and Germantown Bridge Company and superintended the erection of the City Avenue Bridge over the Schuylkill River and of the new Radford Bridge, at Radford, Virginia.

In 1899 Colonel Amweg was called to Honolulu to take charge, as chief engineer of the building and installing of an electric railroad, including car barns, power-house and power plant, at a total cost of more than a million and a half dollars. But while in the islands he did not permit the building business to languish through lack of energy. His activities ranged from schools and warehouses to office buildings and wharves.

A few of his important constructions there are the Brewer Warehouse, the Convent Building, the Lewers & Cooke and the two Mendoca buildings, the Sachs, the Stangenwald, the Normal and Royal Schools and the Hilo wharf at Hilo. After completing the above works he went to San Francisco, in October, 1903, and engaged in the private practice of his profession.

Evidently the climate of California had no deterrent effect upon Colonel Amweg's constructive propensities. They have materialized here in the same range and variety that have marked them elsewhere.

Among the notable expressions of his ability we find these buildings: The Brandenstein, the Butler, the California Wine Association, the Dorn & Dorn, the Hahnemann Hospital, the Monadnock, the Rothschild, the Savage-Rae, the Von Dorn Hotel, the Woodward Investment Company, the Berkeley Station (Southern Pacific Railroad), the hospital of the Southern Pacific, the San Mateo Courthouse, the Kern County Courthouse and the reconstruction work of the United Railroads of San Francisco.

Despite all this absorbing activity he has found time to act as consulting engineer for arbitration committees and to become a member of the following organizations: The Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Sons of the American Revolution; Corinthian Lodge of Masons, of Pennsylvania; Oriental Chapter, 183, Pennsylvania; Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar, of California; Aloha Temple, Mystic Shrine, Honolulu; Philadelphia Lodge of Perfection (fourteenth degree), De Joinville Council (sixteenth degree), Kilwinig Chapter, Rose Croix (eighteenth degree), all of Pennsylvania; Lodge No. 616, B. P. O. E., Honolulu; American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He is also Chief of Engineers of the National Guard of California, with the rank of Colonel.



HITTINGTON, JOHN WILLIAM, General Agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, California, was born in England, July 21, 1867. His father was John Whittington and his mother Lydia (Colbon) Whittington. In 1895 he married Ida May Belville in Los Angeles. There are four children, Wayne Colbon, John Wentworth, Dorothy Winifred and William Edmund Whittington.

Mr. Whittington was educated in the public schools of England, but took no higher studies at that time. In 1900 he took a special course at the University of Southern California, in Los Angeles.

As a young man, his first business effort was with the Midland Railroad, in England. His first employment with this system was as a booking agent. The railroad business did not appeal to him strongly as a life profession, and in 1887 he became associated with Dr. Bernardo's Homes for Destitute Children, situated in London, England. At the same time he was connected with the Wesleyan East England Mission in London. Mr. Whittington was deeply interested in this work.

He resigned his position in England, and in 1890 came to Los Angeles, where he has been situated from that time up to the present writing. On arriving here, he sought and found employment with M. A. Newmark & Company, with which firm he was connected for ten years.

In 1900 he was given an opportunity and entered the life insurance business, which he has followed from that time on.

His first work along this line was with the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company of

Newark, New Jersey. He remained with this corporation for three years, at the end of which time he became the Southern California general agent for the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.

Since 1903 he has been associated with the Aetna Life Insurance Company. For two years he was President of the Los Angeles Life Underwriters' Association, and managed and directed the campaign which brought to the city of Los Angeles the National Association Convention, which was held here in 1908.

During 1909 and 1910 he was President of the National Life Underwriters' Association. During these two years he made a deep study of life insurance as regulated throughout the country today. It was during this period that he visited practically all of the life underwriters' associations throughout this country, as well as in Canada, investigating conditions of the various association branches. He spent over

four months in traveling from city to city, covering over 18,000 miles on the trip.

Mr. Whittington, who has made a deep study of life insurance for the past eleven years, is considered to be one of the best life insurance authorities in the West, and he has done much for the benefit and development of the work since taking up his residence in Los Angeles, where he is well known.

Aside from his business associations, he is a prominent citizen of Los Angeles and is a director of the S. P. C. A. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Union League Club of Los Angeles and of the Sierra Club of San Francisco.

Mr. Whittington is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



JOHN W. WHITTINGTON



HART, GEORGE ALAND-SON, Hotel Proprietor, Los Angeles, California, was born at Freedom, Ohio, November 5, 1870, the son of H. A. Hart and Ordella M. (Gleason) Hart. He married Ida M. Belden at West Farmington, Ohio, September 5, 1894.

He was educated in the public schools of his native State, working, after his studies each day, on his father's farm. He remained there until he was eighteen years of age, at which time (1888) he moved to Los Angeles.

He went to work in the Natick House, then the largest and best located hotel in the city, and remained in its employ for two years. At that time his father, who had located at Los Angeles in 1882, purchased the Natick House and took his two sons, G. A. and D. H. Hart, into partnership with him, the three men conducting the hotel, which was headquarters for the leading mining and oil men of the country. For two years they worked together and upon the death of Mr. Hart, Sr., in 1892, the brothers became sole proprietors of the house and have operated together from that time on, each contributing the best of his talents and efforts to make the success that has come to them.

Mr. Hart was a close student of development and watched the growth of Los Angeles and the Southwest carefully, convinced that that section of the United States was destined to become a great center of trade and population. Being of progressive build, he and his brother were continually on the outlook for opportunities, and on July 19, 1903, they purchased the Rosslyn Hotel, located on South Main Street. They made an addition by adding to it the Lexington Hotel, conducting the two under the name of the Rosslyn, by which name the hostelry is known today. The management of the Harts has placed it among the principal hotels of Southern California.

With the growth of the city and the advance of real estate in Los Angeles, Mr. Hart and his brother made many extensive purchases for investment purposes, their holdings including large tracts in and near the city. In 1909, they became interested in ten thousand acres of land in Tulare County, California, and there built the town of Terra Bella. After laying out the town, building

streets and making other improvements, they erected a large hotel at a cost of \$25,000, thus providing at the very birth of the place a modern caravansary. They participated in the organization of the First National Bank of Terra Bella, with G. A. Hart as president, and constructed a modern business block in that place.

The year after they opened the town of Terra Bella, Mr. Hart and his brother bought the townsite of Richgrove, also in Tulare County, and there, as in the case of their former venture, soon had a promising little city laid out, with another hotel as one of its features.

Mr. Hart bought realty in Hollywood and vicinity and at the time when

the Los Angeles beach resorts were but dreams he purchased heavily in that region, and today is the owner of considerable valuable Ocean Park real estate. When that resort was thrown open to the public he had charge of the realty operations and it is largely due to his management that that city grew from a barren stretch of sand to a modern seaside resort.

Mr. Hart is also the owner of vast tracts of farming property in both Tulare and Kings County. He is the executive head of a number of realty companies and organizations of Southern California. He is President of the Lindsey Orchard and Vineyard Company; President of the Terra Bella Development Company, and holds a similar position with the Richgrove Land Co. He belongs to the Hotel Men's Association of Los Angeles, is a Mason, Los Angeles Consistory Number 3, of the Scottish Rite, and a Shriner.



GEORGE A. HART



MOROSCO, OLIVER, theatrical enterprises, Los Angeles, California, was born in Logan, Utah, in 1875 and as a child went to San Francisco. At the age of nine years he began working at nights in the box office of the old Morosco Theater, on Howard street, going to school in the daytime. At the age of fourteen he became a full-fledged theatrical manager, alternating between the management of the first-class combination theater in San Jose, the Auditorium, and acting as treasurer, business manager and press agent of the old Grand Opera House, San Francisco, California.

In 1899 Mr. Morosco came to Los Angeles, bringing his wife and son, and took the Burbank Theater, after thirteen people had failed in it. He inaugurated the first high-class stock company in Southern California, and ever since has met with consistent success. He is now known all over America as one of the most successful theatrical men of America. After the success of the Burbank was assured Mr. Morosco began adding more theaters to his holdings, and built the handsome Majestic Theater, which is conducted as the first-class combination house of the city. Afterwards he acquired an interest with Frederick Belasco of San Francisco, George Baker of Portland, Oregon, and Harry W. Bishop of Oakland, California, in stock theaters throughout the Northwest, numbering six in all.

During Mr. Morosco's brief career, for he is still a young man, he has not only managed theaters, but has written plays which have had long and successful runs, and recently he entered the Eastern field as a producer, but he religiously sticks to Los Angeles as his home. It is due to Oliver Morosco that stock company work has reached such a high plane of excellence. He produces the best class of high royalty plays, and his company is the highest salaried or-

ganization of its kind in the world. In addition to maintaining this expensive company, Mr. Morosco has instituted the custom of bringing stars to the Burbank for special engagements. Among these are Richard Bennett, formerly leading man for Maude Adams and now one of the Liebler and Company stars; Edgar Selwyn, the successful author-actor, and Margaret Illington.



OLIVER MOROSCO

A unique feature of Mr. Morosco's career as a producing manager is that he has never met with failure, every new play that has received its premiere at the Burbank having been enthusiastically received. Every new play he produces must first be gone over thoroughly by himself, and at times he changes manuscripts for authors or makes suggestions for improvements. His far-sightedness in these matters is proved by the success of Burbank first productions, which always have enjoyed runs.

Mr. Morosco, aside from controlling the play market of America for the West, also has the franchise for the high-class traveling attractions for his home city, Los Angeles, and also the franchise for the medium priced traveling attractions, the former going to his Majestic Theater and the latter to the Lyceum, which was remodeled this summer (1911) from the former Orpheum.

In the spring of 1911 the Morosco-Blackwood Company was formed, in which are consolidated all of Mr. Morosco's Los Angeles theatrical interests mentioned, and also the Belasco Theater interests, which include the present Belasco Theater and a magnificent new theater to be completed in 1912 on Broadway, near Eighth street. Mr. Morosco is president of the Morosco-Blackwood Company and has absolute control of the productions on each stage controlled by the organization.

Apparently the only field which this indefatigable manager has not entered is vaudeville.



STIRDIVANT, WASHBURN B., Southern California Manager of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Wilson, Wisconsin, September 29, 1860. His father was John J. Stirdivant and his mother Eliza (Bryant) Stirdivant. On June 20, 1892, he married Ella Frances Besant at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. To them were born Earl B. Stirdivant, Mildred A. Stirdivant, Bryant Stirdivant and Evelyn E. Stirdivant.

He obtained his education in the country and high schools of his native state.

At the age of fifteen he entered the grocery business in Wisconsin and for seven years continued in this work. At the end of that time he left the grocery business to engage as an apprentice in a drug store where he remained for two years following. Then for one year he was engaged in the shoe business. His health having partly failed, he quit work and traveled in the South and West for more than three years.

At the end of his travels, he obtained a position with the Grand Union Tea Company in 1887, and for three years he remained with that corporation.

In 1890, he determined to enter business for himself. At this time he incorporated the Boston Tea Company of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, with himself as sole proprietor. He successfully operated this concern for a period of about three years in Wisconsin, made it a paying proposition and was able to set aside a fair amount of capital.

His next venture was in the insurance business. He identified himself with the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company under the management of James S. Norris of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He became efficient

in this line of work, and in a short time had worked up a substantial business. His work at that place was so attended with success that in 1894 he was appointed to fill the position of District Manager of the company at Janesville, Wis. Two years later he was advanced again, being stationed at Los Angeles, California, where he became the Southern California agent of the Phoenix Mutual Life

Insurance Co. From that period down to date he has had charge of the important Southern California end of the company's interests.

In 1902 he was advanced to the position of manager of the company's extensive business in Southern California and today continues in that capacity. Under his management the company, which has headquarters at Hartford, Connecticut, and branches all over the country, now claims the Los Angeles branch as one of its strongest locations. Mr. Stirdivant's territory covers everything south of Tehachapi.



W. B. STIRDIVANT

His many policy holders in Southern California in the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company assure him of a larger success in the future.

Since going to Southern California, Mr. Stirdivant has played an active part in the community's welfare. At the present time he resides in Pasadena, California. In that place he is a member of the Tournament of Roses Committee, an enterprise which annually attracts the interests of the world. He is a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade and of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city.

In Los Angeles he is a member of the Jonathan, Union League and City Clubs. He is also an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, one of the leading civic organizations of the Southland.



THEODORE MARTIN



MARTIN, THEODORE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Los Angeles, California, was born in the city of Quebec, Canada, the son of Theodore and Isabella Martin. He married Frances M. McClure at Salida, Colorado. They have one son, Theodore F. Martin.

When a small boy, after his father's death, Mr. Martin's mother moved to Chicago. There he received his boyhood education, later going to Colorado, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of that State.

Forming a co-partnership with the Hon. Charles S. Libby, with offices in both Salida and Buena Vista, he selected mining law and land office procedure as a specialty, and soon became prominent by reason of his connection with some of the prominent mining cases in that and the adjoining Leadville district.

He went into politics and soon made himself felt. His grasp of party affairs, his eloquence, his popularity with the leaders of his party and with the public brought him quick success. He became a well known public figure.

In 1891 he was elected District Attorney of the Eleventh Judicial District of Colorado, embracing the counties of Chaffee, Park, Custer and Fremont, and was very successful in that capacity.

Moving to California in 1895, he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. His law library, especially with reference to works which treat of his specialty, is one of the best in the State.

He is the author of "Martin's Mining Law and Land Office Procedure." This work, which appeared in 1908, has been well received by the legal profession and is considered an authority on the subjects treated.

Mr. Martin is a member of the Jonathan, Union League and Sierra Madre clubs.



H. H. ROSE



ROSE, HENRY HOWARD, City Justice, ex-officio Police Judge, Lawyer, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Taycheedah, Fond du Lac County, Wis., Nov. 27, 1856. He is the son of Henry Fontaine Rose and Mary Ward (Howard) Rose. He married Gertrude Colden Ruggles (deceased), of Fond du Lac, Aug. 20, 1884. She died May 28, 1909, since when he contracted a second marriage with Leonie E. Klein at Ventura, Cal. There is one son by the first marriage, Augustus Ruggles Rose.

He attended St. Paul's Parish School and the Fond du Lac High School. Then he studied law in the office of his father at Fond du Lac, Wis. He was admitted to the bar July 8, 1881.

Judge Rose was employed as traveling auditor for Warder, Bushnell & Co. of Chicago for one year, then was given a similar position with the Wheel and Seeder Co. of Fond du Lac, and later with the Fuller & Johnson Co. of Madison, Wis. In 1885 he entered the firm of Briggs & Rose, dealers in farm machinery, at Fond du Lac, and was a partner in this business until 1888. He then traveled for pleasure for a while, and in the fall of 1888 he went to Pasadena, Cal., where he resumed law practice.

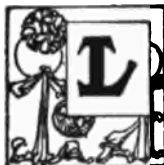
In Pasadena he soon made himself a public figure on account of his interest in civic affairs. Two years after his arrival he was nominated and elected to his first office.

Made Justice of the Peace of Pasadena Township, 1890; 1891 to 1893, City Recorder of Pasadena; Deputy Dist. Atty., Los Angeles County, 1903 to 1905; since March, 1905, City Justice, Los Angeles. He was a member of the Fond du Lac National Guards from 1880 to 1888.

He is a member of the California, Caledonian and Celtic clubs, the Elks, So. Cal. Rod and Reel Assn. and L. A. Bar Assn.; also to Arlington Lodge, F. and A. M., Crown Chapter, No. 72, Pasadena.



H. J. LELANDE



ELANDE, HARRY JASON, County Clerk, Los Angeles County, was born October 28, 1871, at Sonora, California. His father was Peter J. Lelande, and his mother Adele (St. Cyr) Lelande. On August 19, 1895, he married Mary Winifred Davidson at Pasadena, Cal. Their children are Reginald D., Grace Dorothy, Marjorie Helen, Davidson S. and Patricia. Mr. Lelande has resided in Los Angeles thirty-nine years.

Attended Los Angeles schools until 1890, then went to Phillips' Academy at Andover, Mass.; Sheffield Scientific Dept. of Yale in 1890. In November, 1892, he purchased the interest of R. L. McKnight, of Edwards & McKnight, booksellers and stationers. In 1894 he purchased the interest of Mr. Edwards and disposed of the business in 1895. Formed a partnership with Victor Wankowski in the fire insurance business, and also had the agency for the Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco. He accepted a position in the City Assessor's office in 1899, and was Deputy City Assessor, 1899 to 1900; Correspondence Clerk in the City Tax Collector's office, 1900 to 1902; City Clerk, 1903 to 1910, inclusive. He was elected County Clerk, November, 1910, assuming duties in that office January, 1911. Mr. Lelande polled the highest vote on the Republican ticket.

He is director, Bankers' Guaranty Loan Co.; Grizzly Bear Publishing Co.; secretary, Vernon Athletic Association; director, American Machine Tool Co., and of the Gates Oil Co. He is vice-president of the Cooper Ornithological Club and member of many reform and scientific societies.

Mr. Lelande is a member of the Union League, Los Angeles Athletic, Gamut, City Federation and Ellis Clubs, Hollenbeck Lodge of Masons, Elks Lodge No. 99.



ED. W. HOPKINS



OPKINS, ED W., County Assessor for Los Angeles County, California. Born March 25, 1863, at Okaloosa, Iowa, the son of John Y. Hopkins and Mary (Needham) Hopkins. He married Martha L. McVicker at Los Angeles, April 4, 1895, and is the father of six children: Mary, Ella, Ruth, John, Bessie and Helen Hopkins.

He received a common school education and in time took up reading of law and prepared himself for the Bar. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Iowa in the year 1887.

After getting his parchment he moved from Iowa to Kansas and there practiced his profession, but it did not yield much of a living in those days and he moved to Portland, Oregon, in 1889. There he obtained a position as traveling auditor and collector for a machine house and remained with that firm until he went to Los Angeles in 1891.

Shortly after arriving in Los Angeles, Mr. Hopkins took up real estate, opening offices on West Fourth street. He later took into the firm a partner, and they maintained a profitable trade up to 1895, when Mr. Hopkins sold his share to accept an appointment as Deputy Assessor of Los Angeles County. While in the real estate business the firm handled a considerable amount of downtown property and his work in that line was crowned with success.

He held the position of Deputy Assessor for twelve years, and in 1907 Ben Ward, the Assessor, made him Chief Deputy. That year Mr. Ward died and Mr. Hopkins was appointed County Assessor by the Board of Supervisors to fill the unexpired term of Ward. He was elected County Assessor in 1910, and has served nearly a year of his term.

Mr. Hopkins is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner, Knight of Pythias and a member of Union League and City Clubs of Los Angeles.



CASHION, JAMES A., Railroad Builder, Los Angeles, California, was born in Glengarry County, Dominion of Canada, May 13, 1860, his parents being sturdy representatives of the Canadian type. His father was Daniel Cashion and his mother Jane (Burton) Cashion. He married Jessie McDonnell at Ventura, California, December 24, 1900, and to them there have been born two children, Jean Elizabeth and James Angus Cashion.

Mr. Cashion attended the common schools of his native county and remained in Canada until he was 19 years old, at which time he went to Kansas. Kansas at that period was in the midst of great railroad construction and Mr. Cashion embarked in that business, which he has followed ever since and in which he is now engaged.

Starting in 1879 as a mule driver in a construction camp, he learned the business with such rapidity he was made a foreman in six months. From that time on his life has been one of hard work and progress, until today, with thousands of miles of railroad attesting his ability, the name of Cashion is known from the Missouri to the Pacific.

Mr. Cashion's field of operations has been in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Old Mexico, and during this time some of the largest railroad construction enterprises, especially in Old Mexico, have been successfully concluded under his direction and supervision.

In 1886 Mr. Cashion was superintendent of construction for Grant & McDonald on the line from Arkansas City, Kansas, down into the Indian Territory, through that section on which Guthrie and other thriving towns now stand. At that time there were no towns in that barren country and the stations were named as the road was built. This was one of Mr. Cashion's earliest successes and was followed by numerous others during the next fifteen years.

Mr. Cashion began his important Arizona activities in 1901, by which time he had become vice president, general manager and one of the principal owners of the Grant Brothers Construction Company. His first road there was the Prescott & Eastern, running from Mayer to Crown King, with a branch to Poland. This was attended with great difficulty, the route passing through a particularly rough stretch of country. About the time

this line was completed Mr. Cashion began the construction of the Phoenix & Eastern (now the Arizona & Eastern), extending 100 miles from Phoenix to Winkelman. This was completed in 1903.

The Arizona & California Road, running from Wickenburg to Parker, on the Colorado River, a distance of 108 miles, was the next one completed, in 1905. This was an unusually strenuous period for Mr. Cashion, for about that same time he built the Rio Puerco cut-off from Belen to Del Rio, in New Mexico, and the Arizona Southern Road from Red Rock to Silver Bell, in Arizona.

As the three operations mentioned above were nearing completion Mr. Cashion invaded Old Mexico for the Southern Pacific Company, and there for the last six years or more has been at work carving ways through the rough country of the Republic to the south. In that comparatively short period of time he has constructed more than 1000 miles, and many miles of it have been through solid rock, necessitating, in addition to difficult grading, the building of numerous tunnels.

His first road in Mexico was that reaching from Nogales to Cananea, and was followed by the building of the line from Corral, in the State of Sonora, up the Yaqui River to Tonichi. This

is 100 miles long, through a wild, rocky canyon. Another hard piece of construction was that from Nocoziari to Montezuma.

The most notable line, however, built in Mexico by Mr. Cashion is the 800 miles from Corral to Tepic, running through parts of the States of Sonora, Sinaloa and the Territory of Tepic, with branches extending from Navajoa to Alamos and from Quila to El Dorado, in the sugar region. Mr. Cashion has also built hundreds of miles of railroad in the States of California and Colorado.

He is today, and has been for years, vice president and general manager of the Grant Brothers Construction Company, of Los Angeles, and is also vice president and a director of the Hibernian Savings bank of that city.

Aside from his construction enterprises and banking interests, Mr. Cashion is a heavy landholder in the famous Salt River Valley of Arizona, where his ranches, of the finest soil in the valley, are pointed out as models. These ranches are stocked with the best horses, mules and cattle in that section of the Great Southwest.

Mr. Cashion's only lodge affiliation is the B. P. O. Elks, and he is a life member of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 99.



J. A. CASHION



MATTISON, FITCH C. E., Physician and Surgeon, Pasadena, Cal., was born at Louisville, Ky., May 4, 1861, the son of Samuel J. Mattison and Kate (Jenning) Mattison. He married Helen Blake, deceased, January 24, 1889. There is one child, Bessie Mattison, born December 12, 1890. Dr. Mattison is a descendant of a family that antedates the Revolution on both the paternal and the maternal side, and whose men have fought against the Indians, in the Revolution, and Mexican and the Civil Wars.

He was given a first class education in the schools thought best fitted for him. Zachary Taylor Pindell's, at Annapolis, Maryland, was his first school, and the Maryland Institute of Baltimore added to his knowledge. For training in the medical profession he sought the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, and there he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine.

While he studied he worked and earned his way. After leaving the Maryland Institute he was given a job in his father's store in Baltimore. When he was twenty he struck out independently for himself and decided to go to Chicago. There he entered upon an energetic career.

He went to work for the Pocket Railway Guide Company, and was made first assistant secretary. Later, as his knowledge of the business grew, he was made editor of the Guide. Meanwhile, he became a part owner in a drug store located in Chicago, and his interest in the concern naturally led to his study of medicine. It was then that he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

After his graduation he located in Chicago and practiced both medicine and surgery from 1888 until 1898, when he moved to Pasadena. He resumed his practice in that city, making a specialty of surgery, and is now recognized as one of the

most efficient surgeons in the West. Not long after his arrival in Southern California he was offered the post of surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railway, which he accepted and still holds.

The State of California has honored him by an appointment as one of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He has been a member of the Public Health Commission of the

State of California, and he has acted as chairman of that organization. In this he was able to promote what has always been one of his chief interests, the safeguarding of the public health. He has been for a number of years chairman of the Los Angeles County Milk Commission, and the work he has done in this connection has been a model of efficiency, and has attracted the attention of the health departments of the American cities.

The capital that he has accumulated in his industry he has invested in several substantial enterprises; notable among these is the Pasadena Savings and Trust Company, one of the big institutions of the kind in the State,

of which he is a director. He is accounted one of the financially solid men of Pasadena. He is a member and director of the Board of Trade.

He is a member of all the more important medical associations, both local and national. Among them are the American Medical Association, the California State Medical Association, the Los Angeles County Medical Association, the Pacific Association of Railway Surgeons, Clinical and Pathological Society, American Society for the Advancement of Science, the American Medical Milk Commission.

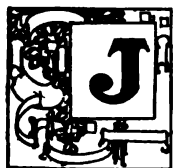
He is prominent in society and in the club life of Pasadena. He is president of the Overland Club of Pasadena; member Los Angeles University Club; member Annandale Country Club, Valley Hunt Club, Tuna Club, and of others in Chicago and Southern California.



F. C. E. MATTISON



PHILO JONES



JONES, PHILO, Real Estate Owner and Operator, Brawley, Imperial County, California, is a native of Davis, Macomb County, Michigan. He was born January 22, 1874, and, like many boys of what was then the great Northwest, was reared on a farm. His father was David T. Jones, a native of Wales, England, and his mother was Lavina Sutliff Jones. On August 4, 1909, Mr. Jones married Myrtle Hil-len Nance at Santa Maria, California.

As a boy he attended the public schools of Macomb County, Michigan, and of Ontario, California, where the family had moved during Jones' boyhood. He prepared for college at the Chaffey Collegiate Institute, Ontario, California, where he graduated in June, 1893. In 1894 he entered the University of Southern California, which he attended for one year. During the years 1895-1896 Mr. Jones was interested in business, but returned to college in September, 1896. He left college at the end of his junior year to enter business.

As a student he was among the leaders of his classes; was president of the class of '93 at Chaffey for four years and held the same office in the freshman class at the University of Southern California. He was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity while in attendance there.

He worked his way in college by owning the college printing office and the university paper, "The Courier," of which he was alternately editor and business manager until June, 1898.

Mr. Jones as a young man was in business with his father at Ontario, California, up to the time when he left for college, 1894, and he himself owned a bicycle and sporting goods store.

Upon leaving college in June, 1898, he was given the management of the Union Iron Works of Los Angeles, which plant was in litigation at that time and was sold the following year. He spent the next two years as inside manager and buyer for Nicklin's Southwest Printers' Supply and American Type Founders Company of Los Angeles. In 1901 he was offered the position as superintendent of the Salinas Water, Light and Power Company, in Monterey County. This position he held for three years, resigning on a change of ownership.

Mr. Jones next entered the field of construction work, being variously engaged during the following three years in installing water plants and reinforced concrete work for the Los Angeles Pacific Railway, rebuilding an electric plant for the Valley Electric Company at Santa Maria and latterly assistant superintendent of the Los Angeles Investment Company.

While employed with the latter firm Mr. Jones was invited to join an association of capitalists interested in the newly awakened Imperial Valley, and particularly in the organization of the Brawley Town and Improvement Company. He thereupon turned all of his energies in this direction, and in

the purchasing of the townsite of Brawley he bought a sixth interest, as did his father, David T. Jones.

The organization of the new corporation was completed in May, 1907, and on June 1 of the same year he took charge of the enterprise as Secretary and General Manager. In June, 1910, the company, desiring to enlarge its field of operation, took over the Imperial Investment Company, capitalized at \$200,000, merging it with the Brawley Town and Improvement Company. Six months later he, with his father, secured the controlling interest in the company and he was elected President, which position he still holds together with the general management. Immediately after this the corporation purchased nearly one thousand acres of additional lands and laid out the new townsite of Westmoreland, with several small farm subdivisions, which properties are now being developed and sold.

In June, 1911, with Los Angeles capitalists, he purchased a controlling interest in the Southern California Land Company, owning a half million dollars' worth of Imperial Valley realty, and was elected President of that corporation, after which its interests were consolidated with those of the Imperial Investment Company. The combined companies own and operate ten tracts of land, including six townsites, in the Imperial Valley.

While in Imperial Valley his career has been linked with numerous notable enterprises that tend for the advancement of that district. He has taken a leading part there, in both business and politics. When he had been in the valley but thirty days he was appointed chairman of the "Brawley for County Seat" Committee in 1907 on the organization of Imperial County. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Brawley Chamber of Commerce, which position he has held with distinction since 1907. He was a member of the Executive Committee and Acting Secretary of the Imperial County Chamber of Commerce during the years 1909-1910. He was appointed member of the Republican County Central Committee in 1910.

Mr. Jones is interested largely in many of the progressive corporations and organizations of that district, among which are the following: President and General Manager of the Imperial Investment Company and Southern California Land Company; President of the People's Abstract and Trust Company of El Centro, Imperial Valley; Vice President of the Brawley Co-Operative Building Company; Vice President of the Imperial Valley Milk Company, and Secretary of the Westmoreland Water Company.

He is a member of the Brawley Lodge, 402, F. and A. M., and the Santa Maria Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the Hancock Council of Los Angeles, Junior O. U. A. M., and of the Brawley Club. He is also President of the Board of Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Brawley.



DR. H. P. BARTON



BARTON, HERBERT PARKS, Surgeon, President and General Manager, Clara Barton Hospital, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 25, 1866. His father was Samuel R. Barton and his mother Amelia L. (Parks) Barton. Dr. Barton is a nephew of Clara Barton of Red Cross fame. He married on October 18, 1890, Miss Frances Johnstone Vasseur, in Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one son, Chandler Parks Barton.

Dr. Barton was educated in the public schools of Oxford, Mass., graduating from high school in 1882. He then attended Worcester Academy and Hinman's Business College. Leaving them he conducted a fire insurance agency in Webster, Mass., until 1889, when he entered the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1890. Did post-graduate work in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and the N. Y. Polytechnic in 1892.

In 1891 and 1892 Dr. Barton practiced his profession in New York City, during which time he was a member of the Board of Health.

He moved to Denver, Colo., in 1892, where he practiced, but had to return to Worcester, Mass., because of poor health. He practiced there four years.

In 1897 Dr. Barton went to Ontario, Cal., assisting in organizing the Board of Health. He was also one of the Board of Library Trustees of that city. After staying two and one-half years, he went to Los Angeles, where he practiced, and in 1904 organized the Clara Barton Hospital. He belongs to the Los Angeles County Medical Society, California State Medical Society, American Medical Association and Los Angeles Academy of Medicine. He is a member Jonathan Club, Gamut Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E., thirty-second degree member Los Angeles Scottish Rite and belongs to Al Malaikah Shrine.



C. J. CURTIS



CURTIS, CLINTON JAMES, president and manager of the Los Angeles Dock and Terminal Company Long Beach, Cal. He was born at Winona, Minnesota, August 21, 1870. Herman E. Curtis was his father and his mother was Mary M. Camp. On April 17, 1901, he married Lulu M. Kimberly at Redlands, Cal. There are three children, Caleb Camp, John Kimberly and Helen Kimberly Curtis.

Mr. Curtis was educated at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., which he attended from 1887 to 1890, graduating in the latter year. He next entered Yale University, in which college he was a member of the class of 1894. Illness compelled his withdrawal during his sophomore year.

He went to California in the spring of 1893, and settled at Redlands, to recuperate and interest himself in growing oranges. Between the years 1897 and 1905 he engaged in orange shipping from that district. In 1897 he became owner of the West American Fruit Company of that city and brought that corporation into the foremost ranks as an orange shipping concern. He became a director in the California Citrus Association.

In January, 1906, he sold his interests in the orange shipping business, resigned from the California Citrus Association, and accepted his present position with the Los Angeles Dock and Terminal Company. Since that time he has had the presidency and managership of that corporation and his work in Southern California in the interest of that company is widely known.

He still retains certain of his old interests at Redlands, where he is a director in the Redlands National Bank and the Union Savings Bank.

Mr. Curtis is a member of the University Club of Redlands and of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce and president of Virginia Country Club of Long Beach.



GEORGE H. HUTTON



UTTON, GEORGE HOWARD, Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California for Los Angeles County, was born August 5, 1870, at Drummond, Canada. His father was Joseph Andrew Hutton and his mother Harriett Bridgman Hutton. He married Dolores Egleston, September 1, 1897, at Chatfield, Minnesota. One son was born, George Robert Egleston Hutton. Judge Hutton came to California in 1897 and located at Santa Monica, where he has since made his home.

Judge Hutton received his preparatory education at Hamilton University, St. Paul, of which institution his uncle, Rev. George H. Bridgman, was president. He attended the State University at St. Paul and later the College of Law of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. He was admitted to practice in 1893. In 1906 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court for the County of Los Angeles for a term of six years.

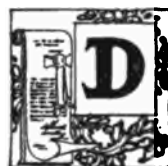
He was engaged, prior to his election, in a successful practice and was for seven years attorney for former Senator John P. Jones, whose vast interests required much legal work. He was also a trustee under the will of the late J. W. Keating and increased notably this famous fortune.

Judge Hutton is regarded as an authority upon water laws of the Western States, which knowledge has brought him fame. He has been frequently called upon to address national irrigation congresses, and has tried many important water cases in every county in Southern California. He is an ardent advocate of the application of civil law principles to arid countries. It is notable that of the many cases he has tried he has never had a water case reversed. Judge Hutton has enthusiastically taken up the study of geology and hydraulics.

He is prominent in the Masonic order and is a member of the California Club.



ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER



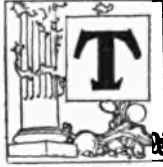
OCKWEILER, ISIDORE B., attorney, Los Angeles, California, was born in that city on December 28, 1867. His father was Henry Dockweiler, a Bavarian by birth, and his mother, Margaretha Sugg, was an Alsatian. On June 30, 1891, he married Miss Gertrude Reeve at San Francisco. They have eleven children.

Mr. Dockweiler was educated at St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, from which he received a commercial diploma in 1883 and the degree of A. B., 1887; A. M., 1889, and the honorary degree of L. L. M. in 1905 and L. L. D. in 1911.

In 1883 Mr. Dockweiler was employed as a bookkeeper, which position he held for two years, leaving to return to college. After graduating in 1887 he engaged in surveying for one year and then commenced to study law. He was admitted to the California bar on October 14, 1889, and thereafter to the bar of the Federal Courts in California and the United States Supreme Court.

He has been a trustee of St. Vincent's College since October 1, 1890. He was a director of the Los Angeles Public Library from 1897 to 1899, and from February, 1901, to February 2, 1911. He is a trustee of the State Normal School at San Diego, California, having been commissioned to serve from December, 1898, to July, 1912. Mr. Dockweiler was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of California on the Democratic ticket in 1902 and a delegate from California to the Democratic National Convention of 1908.

Mr. Dockweiler is a member of the California, Gamut and Newman clubs; Chamber of Commerce, Southwest Society, Archaeological Institute of America; Los Angeles Bar Association, American Bar Association, Native Sons of the Golden West, B. P. O. E., Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Institute, and the Royal Arcanum.



THOMAS, WILLIAM, senior partner of the firm of Thomas, Beedy and Lanagan, Attorneys at Law, San Francisco, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, September 5, 1853, the son of Benjamin Franklin Thomas and Mary Ann (Park) Thomas. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early residents of New England, where they won distinction in various walks of life. His great-grandfather, Isalah Thomas, who was a close personal friend of Benjamin Franklin, was founder of the famous publication, "The Worcester Spy," as well as the "American Antiquarian Society," and for many years was postmaster of Worcester. Benjamin F. Thomas, the father of William Thomas, was one of New England's greatest orators and lawyers, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, a member of Congress, and President of the Suffolk Bar Association, in Boston. His son, William, came to California in May, 1877, and settled in San Francisco, where he is known as one of the leading corporation lawyers of the State. In March, 1875, he was married in Cambridge, Mass., to Miss Emma Gay. The children of this marriage are Molly (now Mrs. Latham McMullin), Helen (now Mrs. Kimble), Benjamin, and Gertrude Thomas.

After attending the public schools of Massachusetts Mr. Thomas entered Harvard University, in 1869, when he was but fifteen years old. He was graduated therefrom A. B., with the class of '73, and in 1876 took the degree of L.L. B. from the Harvard Law School, in the following year coming to San Francisco.

During the thirty-four years that Mr. Thomas has practiced his profession in San Francisco he has been a living illustration of the value of the training provided by Harvard University, and the famous Harvard Law School, to those who care to take advantage thereof. From the start his efforts met with a success which has grown steadily with the years, and which has led to his present prominent position among the attorneys and financiers of the State. In the latter respect he has become almost as well known as in the former, heredity and training having directed him into channels where the greatest opportunities are to be found by the men capable of grasping them.

His first important venture beyond the practice of the law was as organizer of the California Fruit

Canners' Association, of which he was the first president, for three years. This is today one of the largest industrials of the State. He was and is president of the Pioneer Land Company, which was the pioneer corporation of the Tulare County Citrus Belt, and the promoter and patron of the flourishing town of Porterville.

He was also the organizer of the California Title Insurance and Trust Company, and for many years he was the chairman of its legal staff.



WILLIAM THOMAS

Although Mr. Thomas' practice has been of the non-sensational order, confined largely to corporation law, some of his cases have attracted wide public interest. Among these was that of *Waite vs. the City of Santa Cruz*. This involved about \$360,000, a defective bond issue, and eight years of litigation. It was carried back and forth from court to court, went to the United States Supreme Court and back to the Circuit Court of Appeals in Seattle, and was finally won for the plaintiff by Mr. Thomas, who had a writ of mandate issued compelling the Common Council of Santa Cruz to levy the tax.

After the great fire of 1906 Mr. Thomas took a prominent position as attorney for the insured. In this connection, he went to Europe, accompanied by Oscar Sutro, in the fall of 1906, in the grim pursuit of four German fire insurance companies, which had "welched." He represented on that trip some sixty law firms, who turned over to him and Mr. Sutro the claims of their clients. They succeeded in making settlements securing \$7,000,000 for San Francisco.

Mr. Thomas' political and civic activities have been limited to a Police Commissionership, from which he resigned after five days, because he "didn't like it," and to his Trusteeship, for two years, of the Home for Feeble Minded Children. In his practice he has co-operated with other well-known lawyers of the city, his partnerships having undergone the following changes of name: Chickering & Thomas, Thomas & Gerstle, to the present firm of Thomas, Beedy & Lanagan. He is also a director in many other financial and industrial institutions. His clubs and associations are: The University (of which he was the first President), Harvard of San Francisco (President for two years), California Water and Forest Association (first President), Harvard Law School Association (Vice President), Commonwealth Club (charter member), and the Bohemian of San Francisco.



STRATTON, HOWARD CLARENCE, Oil and Mining Operator, San Francisco, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, September 14, 1861, the son of Howard Whittlesey and Mary (White) Stratton. On the paternal side of the house he comes of an old English family, authentic records of which date back to the fourteenth century, and whose American descendants were among the early colonists of Virginia, Long Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey. His maternal ancestors, who were originally Welsh, settled in Pennsylvania. The first of the Strattons to reach America came to Virginia in the Spring of 1628, Joseph Stratton by name, bringing with him his grant of land of 500 acres. The following year he was a member of the House of Burgesses. A great many of the name Stratton saw military service in the Colonial wars, the French and Indian war and in the War of the Revolution, most of them as officers. Mr. Howard Stratton's grandfather, William Obediah Stratton, only son of William and Mary Ann (Howard) Stratton, was born in Baltimore, Md., and was one of the first settlers of Ohio, a clergyman by occupation. Another American ancestor of note was Elisha Whittlesey, Controller of the United States Treasury under Lincoln.

On April 12, 1882, Mr. H. C. Stratton was married in Portland, Ore., to Miss Cora Alice Cox, and is the father of Vivien S. (Charleston) and Clarence Melville Stratton.

In 1870 Mr. Stratton left the grammar school of Warren, Ohio, and from 1870 to 1875 attended the public schools of Iola and Oswego, Kansas. He then moved to Albany, Oregon, where until 1878 he was a student in the Albany Collegiate Institute, which he left in that year to become a "devil" in a printing office of that town.

After following this trade for about three years he decided, in 1880, that there was "nothing in it" for him, at least. He then entered the Bureau of the Merchants' Exchange of

Portland, Oregon, and through 1880-1881 was engaged chiefly in making reports on the markets, shipping intelligence, etc. At the end of this period he became Secretary to the Purchasing Agent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the road of which was then under construction by Henry Villard, and remained with them until the completion of the system in 1884. His next occupation was that

of bookkeeper in the Portland Savings Bank, for which he was chosen among the various competitors. In this capacity he showed such aptitude that at the end of a year he was elected cashier, over the heads of all the other employes in line for the promotion. Under his supervision the bank's business grew from the comparatively small figure of \$800,000 to that of \$4,000,000.

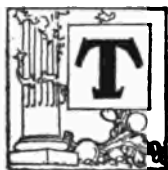
In 1900 Mr. Stratton came to California to enter the oil business, and has been identified therewith ever since. With characteristic alertness and energy he threw himself into this new occupation, wherein he has achieved a notable success. The great possibilities of the Midway fields in Kern County appealed



H. C. STRATTON

to him strongly, and he became one of the pioneer operators there. Shortly afterwards he organized the Midway Oil Company of Oregon, becoming owner also of the Stratton Water Company that supplies water for the Midway field. Seeming to develop "oil sense," he discovered the now famous Palmer Oil Field, which he brought to the attention of his associate, Frank L. Brown, and of which Charles E. Ladd of Portland is a director and one of the large stockholders.

While in Oregon Mr. Stratton was a private in the Oregon militia for three years. His leanings are all financial and commercial. He is president and director of the Stratton Water Co. and secretary and director of the Palmer Oil Co., Palmer Oil Jr. Co., San Juan Portland Cement Co., and the San Juan Pacific Ry. Co. He was formerly a member of the Arlington Club of Portland, Ore., and of the Cosmos Club of San Francisco.



TENNANT, JOHN K., manager of the California National Life Insurance Company, was born in Alabama, December 7, 1868. He is the son of Charles W. Tennant of that State and of Nancy J. (Daniel) Tennant. Mr. Tennant is of the same family stock as Dorothy Tennant, the famous actress and beauty. He married Miss Clara M. Lewis, by which marriage there is one son, John K. Tennant, Jr.

Mr. Tennant received his common schooling in the institutions of the South and later attended Bowdon College, Bowdon, Georgia.

At the age of twenty-one he started his business career by connecting himself with Sylvanus Miller, a contractor, in the building of the Ferro Carreal Del Norte Railroad, which was being constructed at that time in Guatemala. This rail-roading system was being builded from Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City. Mr. Tennant served this company for four years as assistant paymaster.

He returned to the United States in 1894 and entered the life insurance business, with which he has been more or less associated from that time to the present day, having started with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Louisville, Kentucky, now the Illinois Life Insurance Company. He was connected with this firm for about seven years, his principal work being throughout the Southern States.

At the time when the Mutual Life Insurance Company was absorbed by the Illinois Life Insurance Company, Mr. Tennant severed his interests with the firm and left for Texas. This was in 1901. He opened an insurance brokerage office in Dallas and later in Galveston, Texas, where he remained for about five years.

His ability in the life insurance work had become well known throughout the Lone Star State, and in 1906 the Texas Life Insurance Company sought his services. He moved

to Waco, Texas, where he made his headquarters for the Company, and from where he managed the States of Louisiana and Mississippi.

In January, 1909, he was given charge of the El Paso offices for the Texas Life Insurance Company, and acted in this capacity until July of the same year.

At this time the great boom in Southern California, and particularly Los Angeles, had attracted his attention, and he saw a great field for insurance development. In July, 1909, he retired from the Texas company, sold his interests in that state and moved to Los Angeles, where he remained for some months, but early in 1910 he removed to San Diego, California.

Opportunities were there and he immediately set out to organize a new company. In June, 1910, shortly after his arrival in San Diego, he organized the National Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at San Diego. This company met with marked success and shortly after its organization was changed to the California National

Life Insurance Co., which name it now bears.

Mr. Tennant is now the general manager of the company, and is doing much for its progress and development. He has been with it since its establishment and has practically had the handling of it during its rapid development. His association with several of the leading insurance firms of the country has given him the knowledge necessary in the managing of such an organization.

Besides his various interests in insurance, Mr. Tennant is the general manager of the Electro-Gas Motor Car Company of El Paso, Texas, and devotes considerable time to its welfare. Most of his present interests are in San Diego, where he has made his home since the early part of 1910.

As a lodge man Mr. Tennant is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the B. P. O. E. He is active in fraternal circles throughout Southern California.



JOHN K. TENNANT



KOEBIG, ADOLPH H., Consulting, Civil and Hydraulic Engineer, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Prussia, having been born at Mottlash, in that country, on May 17, 1852. His father, Christian Gallus Koebig, and his mother, Julia (Schmeltzer) Koebig, descended from a number of distinguished ancestors. Mr. Koebig married Miss Maria Helene Kieffer on January 31, 1880, at Metz, Germany; four children have been born: Dr. W. C. Koebig, A. H. Koebig, Jr., C. E. Koebig and Kurt J. Koebig.

Mr. Koebig availed himself of the best educational facilities in his native land; he is a graduate of the Royal Gymnasium of Karlsruhe and of the Royal Engineering departments of the Universities of Karlsruhe, Heidelberg and Berlin, graduating from Karlsruhe in 1876.

After his entrance into the activities of life, Mr. Koebig soon came to the United States and lived and practiced his profession for a time in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but in 1885 he went to California and made his home in Los Angeles and has since here remained.

Mr. Koebig is now the senior member of the firm of Koebig & Koebig, consulting engineers; is a director of the Ramona Power and Irrigation Company, and is chief consulting engineer for the Chuckawalla Development Company.

After completing his studies in Germany, and serving in the military profession as an officer of the army, and securing his honorable discharge, Mr. Koebig took up the study of engineering in earnest, having the natural bent in that direction of occupation. He soon entered the government service as an engineer in the department of water, municipal roadways and railways departments.

He removed to this country in 1880, and was at once employed as assistant resident and locating engineer in the service of a num-

ber of important Eastern railway lines.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Koebig began the practice of hydraulic engineering as a specialized work, as he foresaw the immense development that must inure to that branch of science in this country; he naturally made a particular study of irrigation and of hydrostatic power in the West, and in Mexico he held the position of consulting and of chief

engineer in a great number of the most notable companies in that region, performing the preliminary investigations, the planning, and the construction of a great many of the foremost enterprises.

He also took an active part as adviser and expert in some of the most important litigations regarding water works and resources that have taken place in the West. His retention as consulting engineer and adviser by a number of municipalities resulted in great public benefit.

In 1909 Mr. Koebig associated himself with his son professionally, and formed the present firm of Koebig & Koebig, continuing the same line of work that had made

the father's reputation and which has brought the son into eminence.

The firm of Koebig & Koebig is now employed in many of the great water development undertakings that are doing so much toward making the Southwestern empire the garden spot of the world.

The firm is retained as consulting engineer for the Ramona Power and Irrigation Company, and for the Chuckawalla Development Company. This latter company, it is stated, is one of the largest irrigation companies with the most important works in the entire west.

Mr. Koebig is an active member of the Engineers and Architects' Club of Los Angeles and of the Geographical Society.

He is a member of the California and University clubs, of the Los Angeles Country Club and the San Gabriel Country Club.



A. H. KOEBIG, SR.



COX, ROBERT LAMAR, President, Guaranty Pipe Line Company, Los Angeles, California, was born in the State of Texas, January 20, 1870.

His father was James R. Cox and his mother Eliza B. Cox. Mr. Cox is a direct descendent of the famous General John S. Besser, and the Hamptons of Kentucky. On February 15, 1892, Mr. Cox married Miss Mattie J. Meek at Waco, Texas. There are two children, Robert L., Jr., and Thelma Cox.

Mr. Cox spent the early years of his life in his native state, where he attended the public and preparatory schools. After finishing his preparatory schooling, he entered Baylor University at Waco, Texas.

After completing his education, Mr. Cox started out on his business career by entering the wholesale produce business in 1892. He became associated with the firm of C. H. Cox and Company, one of the largest wholesale produce houses of Texas, having warehouses at Fort Worth, Waco, Temple and San Angelo. Mr. Cox was busily engaged in this business from 1892 to 1901, at which time he withdrew from the above corporation.

At that time, April, 1901, the discovery of oil in Beaumont, Texas, was rousing men of all walks of life throughout the Lone Star State and Mr. Cox numbered among the many who immediately invested in this new industry. The oil craze had struck the state and the oil bearing lands, particularly in the Beaumont vicinity, were selling like wildfire.

In April, 1901, he became actively engaged in the oil business in the Beaumont and Sour Lake fields along with many other investors and up to 1906, was one of the active men in that section of the state.

He followed this work for about five years

and in 1906, disposed of a greater part of his properties to return to the wholesale produce business. He returned to C. H. Cox and Company, and was associated with that firm for the following three years.

In 1909 he moved to California and settled at Long Beach, where he lived throughout that year.

In March, 1910, he became engaged in the oil business in California and has actively followed it since that time.

He is today heavily interested in several local oil companies such as the Guaranty Oil Company and Guaranty Oil Building Company. Of the former firm, he is the General Manager and is President of the latter. He is likewise President of the Guaranty Pipe Line Company.

One of his most recent projects was the completion of a survey for a pipe line by which oil is to be transported from the Midway field, with Ventura, Los Angeles and San Pedro as its terminations. This line will be piped

across the mountains to Ventura and then direct to its termination, extended over a territory of about one hundred and fifty miles. So broken will be the path of this line by the rugged country through which it will pass that six pumping stations will be necessary to carry the oil to tidewater.

This corporation is capitalized at \$5,000,000, and its list of stockholders number over three hundred and represent a dozen different states of the Union.

Although interested in other concerns of no mean consequence, most of his time is occupied in directing the details of the Guaranty Pipe Line Company.

Mr. Cox is a member of the Elks Lodge and of the Gamut and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs of Los Angeles, and member Chamber of Commerce.



R. L. COX



MARTIN, ALBERT C., Architect and Engineer, Los Angeles, California, was born at La Salle, Illinois, September 16, 1879. He is the son of John Martin and Margaret (Carey) Martin. On October 15, 1907, he married at Oxnard, California, Carolyn Borchard. There are two children as a result of this marriage, Evelyn M. and Margaret M. Martin.

Mr. Martin's education was obtained mostly in Illinois. He attended St. Patrick's Parochial School in La Salle, Illinois, graduating in 1894. He then became a student of architecture and engineering at the University of Illinois, located at Champaign, Illinois, starting in 1897. Up to 1902, he studied constantly at that college, being graduated in June of that year with the B. S. degree in Architectural Engineering.

Shortly after graduating from the University of Illinois, Mr. Martin became a draftsman for the Brown, Ketcham Iron Works of Indianapolis, Indiana. He continued with the company for more than a year and then resigned his position to enter another branch of his profession—that of testing steel and iron.

Mr. Martin's next position was that of inspector of steel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the mills and shops in and around Pittsburgh. He was in this position for about a year and qualified as an expert. Having learned all about the manufacture of steel and iron in the great mills he next turned his attention to steel construction. Resigning his post with the railroad company, he joined the forces of the Cambria Steel Company, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, now a branch of the United States Steel Corporation, and for several months he was a designer and estimator of steel construction.

In the latter part of 1903, he left Pennsylvania and went to Los Angeles, California, arriving there January 6, 1904. This move was prompted by the offer of a position

which he accepted as Superintendent of Construction for Carl Leonardt and Company, one of the largest contracting firms in that section of the United States. He remained with the company for more than a year and during that time supervised the construction of some of the largest buildings put up in Los Angeles.

Upon resigning from the Carl Leonardt Company, Mr. Martin became engineer of construction for A. F. Rosenheim, architect, continuing with him over four years.

In September, 1908, Mr. Martin resigned his position with that firm, and opened offices for himself as an architect and engineer. He has handled several of the larger buildings in Los Angeles and has put up structures in most sections of Southern California. At the present time he is building the Court House of Ventura County and an eight-story office building at Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Higgins Office Building, of Los Angeles, is an excellent example of his work.

Combining as he does the qualities of engineer, architect and structural expert, Mr. Martin has taken a leading position in the ranks of his profession and is regarded as one of the most thorough men in his line in the country. He is sought in the planning and construction of large buildings in nearly every city in the West and at the present time has numerous large contracts in hand.

Close application to detail and originality of design have won him the confidence of property owners, and his ideas are going far in building development of the Southwest.

Mr. Martin is a member of the Architects and Engineers Society of Los Angeles, Southern California Chapter of A. I. A., Associate Member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Los Angeles Architectural Club. He is a member of the Newman Club of Los Angeles and is a Knight of Columbus.



A. C. MARTIN



'GARRY, MICHAEL JOSEPH, Attorney at Law, Los Angeles, California was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 13, 1872. His father was D. M. McGarry and his mother Margaret (McCaughan) McGarry. He married Mary Evaline Quinlan, May 13, 1898. Their children are Florence, Paul, Madeline and Evaline.

Mr. McGarry spent his childhood in Chicago, where his father was a large coal operator. Later the elder McGarry became a conspicuous figure in the life of Los Angeles. He was active in politics and served two terms in the City Council, during which time numerous measures for the improvement of the city were put into effect. He also was a director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, an organization of civic upbuilders, and was on the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Los Angeles.

Mr. McGarry's education was a careful one, covering a period of many years, and obtained on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. He began in the All Saints School of Chicago, but his parents deciding to go west he was compelled when a lad of nine, to halt his studies. His family settled in Los Angeles in 1881 and there the boy was placed in St. Vincent's College, one of the leading educational institutions of the west. He studied there for several years, in preparation for college and then went to Ireland, where he became a student at the Clongowes Wood College, County Kildare. In 1890 he returned to the United States and enrolled in Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana. There he remained until 1894, when he received the degree LL. B. In 1911, he received the A. M. degree from St. Vincent's College.

Mr. McGarry was admitted to the Bar at South Bend, Indiana, in the same month of his graduation from Notre Dame University and to the California Bar, October 9, of the same year. He began practice at

Los Angeles where he has continued since.

He has always been a staunch Democrat in politics and has played a prominent part in numerous campaigns in Los Angeles. He has served twice as a member of the Park Commission of Los Angeles and once as a member of the Fire Board. His first term as a member of the Park Commission was under Mayor Snyder and later he acted under

Mayor McAleer. While he was on the Park Commission, numerous improvements were made in the park system of the city, Mr. McGarry having proposed and pushed through to completion the installation of city water in the South Park District. As a fire commissioner Mr. McGarry instigated many reforms and helped others to adoption, with the result that Los Angeles today is freer from fire than any other city of its size in the United States.

Mr. McGarry still is active in politics in Los Angeles, and has always been an advocate of good government in city and state.

Mr. McGarry has pursued a general legal practice and has scored many notable successes. Most of his work has been in Los Angeles and vicinity. He has also been an active factor in real estate development and is president of the McGarry Realty Company of Los Angeles.

He is a man of strong personality; an assiduous scholar, fond of good literature and is an authority on Shakespeare. He is a deep student of history.

He is prominently identified with many of the larger clubs and legal organizations of Southern California, and is an active lodge man. He is a charter member of the Newman Club, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and was Past Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O. Elks, No. 99, Los Angeles. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and at one time was its Lecturer; was twice State President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of the State of California, and is a member of the County and State Bar Associations.



M. J. McGARRY



M'CORMICK, ERNEST OLIVER, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company, in charge of traffic, San Francisco, was born at Lafayette, Indiana, April 3, 1858, the son of O. H. P. McCormick and Marie Louise (De Vault) McCormick. In 1899 he came from Cincinnati to San Francisco to take the position of passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Company. He was married in 1897 at Cincinnati to Miss Lily Henry and is the father of Louise McCormick (now Mrs. Robert B. Henderson), Ernest Oliver McCormick, Jr., and Mary Kilgore and Margaret Duer McCormick (twins).

He obtained his school-room education in the public schools of Lafayette, Indiana.

In 1879 Mr. McCormick began his eventful and progressive railway career, as a time-keeper in the construction department of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. After serving in this capacity, as well as in other positions, he was promoted to the post of General Agent of the Freight Department of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway at Lafayette, Indiana. His next move upward was to the position of General Agent of the Great Eastern freight line at Louisville, Kentucky. Subsequently he went over to the Passenger Department of railroading, and became City Passenger Agent of the Monon Route, at Louisville and Chicago. It was during his connection with this road that he began to realize his colonization ideas which have since proved so beneficial to the communities in which he operated. Fully appreciating the importance, both from the viewpoint of the railroad and from that of general business of increasing the desirable population of sparsely settled districts, he was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Ocala and other colonies in Florida.

In 1889 Mr. McCormick was made General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, a post he retained until 1894, when he became Passenger

Traffic Manager of the Big Four Railroad, with headquarters at Cincinnati. Five years later he moved to California to become Passenger Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Company, at San Francisco. On March 1, 1904, he was appointed Assistant Director of Traffic for the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific lines; and in May, 1910, he became Vice President of the Southern Pacific

Company and related lines, in charge of traffic from Portland, Oregon, to El Paso, Texas.

During this active career Mr. McCormick has seized his opportunities to develop what has become almost a hobby with him, viz., colonization. Few men, if any, have been individually responsible for the growth of more communities than has E. O. McCormick. He not only had much to do with the organization of colonization routes from the East to California, in 1901, but he has also helped materially to bring many important conventions to the West. Among his many projects in this and allied directions may be mentioned the postal card mailing day for California, the "Raisin Day" propaganda and other



E. O. McCORMICK

er similar enterprises.

Together with his associates he is now devoting much attention to the problem of providing the best possible facilities for the thousands of visitors who, it is expected, will be attracted to San Francisco by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in 1915.

Beyond his railroad connections he is vice president of the American Association of Refrigeration, ex-president Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, and a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Home Industry League of California, Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco, and the American Freight Traffic Gulf Association. Among his clubs are the Pacific-Union, Bohemian, Army and Navy, of San Francisco; Burlingame Country, of Burlingame, San Mateo County, California; Chicago Club, and the Union League, of Chicago.



AYNES, LLOYD C., Mining, Los Angeles, California, was born in Canaseraga, Alleghany County, New York, May 20, 1862. the son of Henry D. Haynes and Helen M. (Whitney) Haynes. He married Dora L. Mayer at Olean, New York, November 19, 1890, and they are the parents of one child, H. Lewis Haynes.

Mr. Haynes attended the public schools of his native town until he was about fifteen years of age, and in 1877 left his books to enter the business world. He first started in a merchandise brokerage business, covering every section of New York State. This he conducted with profit until 1881, when, at the age of nineteen years, he determined to cast his fortunes with the men in the Pennsylvania oil fields. From that time until the present his life has been one of unceasing activity.

He located at Bradford, Pennsylvania, and there for four years was in the thick of the oil business. He put down numerous wells and also engaged in speculation on the side.

He reaped a small fortune out of this work, and in 1885 determined to quit the oil business for other lines.

After closing his oil and land deals, Mr. Haynes determined to go into merchant tailoring on a large scale, and in partnership with F. R. Ackerman, of Olean, New York, he organized a chain of stores in New York State, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

In 1891 he bought out his partner's interest and for the next seven years conducted the business by himself.

In February, 1898, Mr. Haynes joined the rush to the Alaskan gold fields and located at Sunrise City. He worked a claim there for about nine months and then moved to Pass Creek, where he mined for one year,

with a gratifying degree of success. At the end of twelve months on Pass Creek Mr. Haynes left the North and returned to New York City. He retained his Alaskan holdings for another year, and then disposed of them in order to engage in the bond business in New York.

He established a branch office in Los Angeles in 1906, and in 1911 decided to make his home in that city. When he first went to Los Angeles in 1906, and established offices, he divided his time between there and New York, and at the same time he held several banking offices in Southern California. When he settled there permanently, however, he found that his private interests did not permit of him giving much time to banking, so he resigned his offices, and now devotes his time entirely to his own enterprises.

Mr. Haynes is a large stockholder in the Beaver Gold Dredging Company, located in Placer County, California.



LLOYD C. HAYNES

About a year ago, because of his financial ability and his heavy interests in the company, he was elected treasurer of it and still holds that office.

Another enterprise in which Mr. Haynes is an important factor is the Modoc County Irrigation Co. This concern has extensive land holdings in Modoc County, and Mr. Haynes is one of the leading stockholders. This, like his other businesses, takes up a great deal of his time.

Mr. Haynes has reached that point in life where he feels that he has had his share of activity and he is now about to retire. He is gradually arranging his affairs so that he may retire to the enjoyment of life and the fruits of his many years of labor.

He is a member of the Sierra Madre Club and the McAleer Gun Club, both Los Angeles organizations.



COTT, HENRY T., San Francisco, Cal., President of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and executive officer of various interests, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, in 1846, the son of John Scott (a Quaker preacher and a strong supporter of the Union) and Elizabeth (Lettig) Scott. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest residents of Maryland, and the Scott home, now occupied by Mr. Scott's sister, was deeded to the family by Lord Baltimore. In 1867 Mr. Scott came to California, where he has achieved a notable position and success. He was married to Miss Elsie Horsley of England, and is the father of W. Prescott, Harry H. and Mary Scott (now Mrs. Walter Martin).

Henry T. Scott obtained his education in the public schools and at Lamb's Academy, in Baltimore, Md., coming to California shortly after leaving the latter institution.

Not long after his arrival in San Francisco he secured employment, as time-keeper, in the Union Iron Works, which at that time, though a comparatively small concern, was the leading corporation of its kind on the Pacific Coast. Here, by zealous devotion to his duties, as well as by sheer ability, he rose rapidly, filling various responsible positions and finally, together with his brother, Irving M. Scott, becoming an indispensable part of the corporation. The Scotts, indeed, came to be regarded as the chief part, if not the whole institution. When, in 1883, it was organized as an incorporated company, Henry T. Scott was made the First Vice President of the Union Iron Works. Two years later he became President, an office he filled with distinction up to the time the corporation changed hands.

During the Scotts' control of the Union Iron Works the establishment was developed from a comparatively unimportant local concern to one of world-wide reputation, chiefly

as a builder of battleships and cruisers for the United States Navy. The Oregon, the Charleston and the San Francisco were among their first notable achievements in this line—vessels that always a little more than "came up to specifications." The Oregon, in fact, bids fair to become historical in more than one respect, for a movement is now on foot to have it lead the naval procession through the Panama Canal, in celebration of the opening of that waterway.

Mr. Scott's interests have now branched into a wide and varied field of activity, earning him the title among his associates of the financial "Pooh Bah." He is, perhaps, best known just now as President of the Pacific Telegraph and Telephone Company, which operates in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and the western part of Idaho. This company has the largest single system of any telephone company in the United States, as well as the most extensive long distance lines and the greatest number of exchange plants. Its capitalization is \$50,000,000, and its subscriptions have

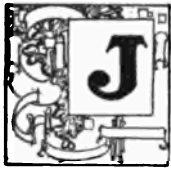
reached a higher figure than those of any other company of its kind. It is still rapidly expanding.

He helped organize the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co., and was one of the most active workers on the committee that made the fight in Washington for San Francisco. He is a member of the Board of Education.

Besides his presidency of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mr. Scott is President of the Mercantile National Bank, Burlingame Land and Water Company, St. Francis Hotel Company, Columbia Theater Building Company, Director Crocker National Bank, Bank of Burlingame, Crocker Estate Company, Crocker Realty Company, Crocker Hotel Company, Moore & Scott Iron Works and the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is also a member of the Pacific-Union Club.



HENRY T. SCOTT



ONES, HON. JOHN PERCIVAL, Santa Monica, California, capitalist and ex-Senator of the United States, was born at The Hay by the River Wye, Herefordshire, England, close to the Welsh border, January 27, 1829, the son of Thomas Jones and Mary (Pugh) Jones. He married Hannah Cornelia Greathouse, widow of George Greathouse, in 1861, and they had one son, Roy. His first wife died in 1871 and he married Georgina Frances Sullivan in 1875, and to them there were born three daughters, Alice, Marion and Georgina.

The Jones family came to America when the future Senator was only two years old and settled at Cleveland, Ohio, then a town of only a few thousand inhabitants and known as the heart of the Western Reserve. He attended the public schools of Cleveland, and after graduating from the high school attended a private school for some time, then went to work for a shipping firm, and later obtained employment in a local bank.

In 1849, when young Jones was just twenty years of age, came the discovery of gold in California. The hard times following the Mexican War had produced great restlessness and discontent throughout the country, so that the tales of fabulous wealth to be found in California brought about the most spectacular migratory rush in the annals of the world.

A number of the most adventurous young men of Cleveland, of whom Jones was one, organized a party and chartered the small bark, *Eureka*, of less than 160 tons displacement, and on September 26, 1849, set sail for the coast of California. They went through the new Welland Canal, which was so narrow that it was necessary to trim down the sides of the bark in order that she might pass through, on down the St. Lawrence and then along two continents and around Cape Horn.

The little vessel was scarcely seaworthy when she started, but in spite of numerous adventures she made the trip in safety, and in April, 1850, after a voyage occupying nearly nine months, sailed into the harbor of San Francisco.

Of all the ship's company including the crew, Senator Jones is now the only survivor.

After landing in California, he remained in San Francisco for a while, but before long proceeded to the gold fields of Trinity County and washed gold from the sands of its streams. Sometimes he worked in the employ of others, but most of the time he was mining for himself. As with most of the early pioneers, small fortunes came and went, and throughout the vicissitudes of the search he managed to prove one fact of great value—that he possessed boldness of character and utter fearlessness of all consequences. He fought a good fight with fate, and he had to be ready to fight good men. He looked death in the face frequently enough in his contact with the

reckless characters that peopled the goldfields, and he did it so unflinchingly that he was elected to that greatest of all offices of the early West, the one that carried with it the highest tribute to character, the office of Sheriff. He held the office successfully and good men respected, while bad men feared him. He was long remembered by the latter class in California. He took his dangerous post in the late fifties and held it until 1863.

In 1863 he was elected to represent Shasta and Trinity Counties in the California State Senate, and was fairly started on a political career that continued almost without interruption for a period of more than forty years. He represented the two counties as State Senator until 1867, when he was nominated Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. The ticket was defeated, but his nomination indicated that he had become a man of power in the State.

Senator Jones had in reality two parallel careers—one in politics and the other in finance. In both he was more than ordinarily successful. Each was in a measure responsible for the other, because his success in business and investment recommended him to public office, and his clear-headedness in politics won the confidence of the men of business.

He left California in the year 1868, just after his defeat for the lieutenant governorship, and went to Virginia City, Nevada, the scene of the magic Comstock Lode, easily the most wonderful treasury of wealth the world has yet unearthed and which made millionaires in great numbers. He went as superintendent of the Crown Point mines, of which he was a part owner.

The game of politics was in his blood. He had no sooner arrived at Virginia City than he began to play it with the same energy as in California. Nevada was really a California overflow. He knew all of the men of consequence personally and all of them knew the former Sheriff of Trinity county. In less than three years' time he was candidate for the greatest office Nevada had to give, the United States Senatorship. His force, popularity and generalship swept aside opposition and won him the election in 1872.

He became known as Nevada's perpetual Senator. He held the honor for thirty years, or five terms. At every election he won easily. He gave Nevada an influence in the affairs of the United States out of all proportion to the importance of the State at that time. This pleased the people of Nevada and they kept him at Washington as long as he chose to stay.

He never failed to give his support to any measure that promised good to the West, and particularly to his own State. Nevada got fully its share of appropriations, and with Senator Jones on the watch no measure that would hurt the Pacific States got through without a fight. He managed to get the Sawtelle Soldiers' Home for Southern California, although to persuade Con-



HON. JOHN P. JONES

gress he and his partner, Colonel R. S. Baker, donated three hundred acres of its site.

For this he has the gratitude of thousands of old soldiers, because there, in that almost ideal climate, the veterans of the Civil War can have their lives prolonged a decade of years, and live in a comfort impossible in the wintry East.

He led a successful fight for the exclusion of the Chinese, and thereby saved the western half of the continent to the white man. He has not always received the credit he deserves for this fight, as it is the opinion of many that without his efforts the Chinese would never have been excluded.

He himself believes that one of his most important actions, and one most far reaching in its effect, was his earnest opposition to the Force Bill. This bill provided for the employment of the Federal army in the elections of the South to compel the Southerners not to interfere with the colored voters. Feeling ran high at the time, but now everybody realizes that the passage of such a bill would have precipitated another Civil War.

He was a consistent supporter of fiat money, accepting bimetalism as the best available compromise obtainable at the time, but basing his contentions upon the principles of a scientific currency dependent upon the quantitative theory of money. He is known as one of the most astute financiers in the United States and for many years has been considered an authority on such matters.

Because of his thorough understanding of the money question, the Senate, in 1876, appointed him a member of the Silver Commission, of which he was made chairman, and he later prepared a report for the commission, which was a fundamental treatise on money. In recognition of his knowledge of the subject, President Harrison in 1892 named him a delegate to the International Monetary Conference at Brussels.

While preparing for his work at this conference the Senator went over the ground so thoroughly that his gold-silver report was characterized as the most conclusive documentary presentation of the facts that our nation has seen. At the final conference at Brussels, the Senator's argument consumed two days, and when printed reached the astonishing length of 200,000 words. This achievement stamped Senator Jones as one of our leading financial thinkers, as well as one of the greatest statistical authorities the country has known in public life.

The Senator's mind is and always has been, from early years, a storehouse of statistical information, and he has the unusual faculty of making columns of figures and tables tell a story as fascinating as a novel.

His leading speech on money, delivered in the Senate, made a large volume and was a fundamental treatise of the science of money. It is perhaps the most complete history and exposition of the quantitative theory which has ever been written.

But one of the greatest services of his public life was his investigation and presentation of the principles of protection. In 1890 he delivered in the Senate a treatise on the subject in a speech entitled, "Shall the Republic do its own work?" which was so convincing and fundamental that more than a million copies were reprinted by the National Republican Committee and by the American Protective Tariff League and circulated throughout the United States.

The personality of Senator Jones is one of the traditions of the United States Senate. He is a man of powerful physique and has kept his strength well into the eighties.

His known fearlessness, the piercing quality of his eye and his naturally dominating appearance is also unusual, and few men are armed with such keenness of logic and such a wealth of facts.

He was always a convincing debater, and, although he made no pretensions to oratory, he had a beautiful speaking voice and was a master of English. He was a political tactician of the highest order and his opponents dreaded his resourcefulness.

He is known to all his friends as a great wit and story teller and his most serious speeches are interspersed with illustrations so apt that they grip the mind more powerfully than a column of argument.

He used to sit for hours in the cloak room of the Senate surrounded by a group of his colleagues, telling anecdotes and discussing questions of the hour. It was thus that he acquired the personal influence which gave him so much power.

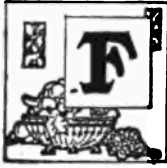
At the time of his election to the Senate he had made a great fortune in mining, and during his long career he has always been associated with the mining development, not only of California and Nevada, but of Alaska, Mexico and Colorado. He was one of the original company which opened the great Treadwell Mine, near Juneau, Alaska.

In addition to his mining interests he has invested largely in real estate, and still owns several large ranches.

In 1875 he laid out the town of Santa Monica, on the San Vicente Rancho, which he owned in partnership with Col. R. S. Baker. He built the first railroad from Los Angeles to Santa Monica, intending to continue it to Independence. Subsequently this road was sold to the Southern Pacific. He has now disposed of most of his interests around Santa Monica, but still lives in the old homestead there which the family has occupied for the past twenty years.

He has belonged to innumerable clubs in Nevada, San Francisco, New York, Washington and Los Angeles and retains his membership in several of them.

Although January 27, 1912, was his eighty-third birthday, he is still an active man, taking a keen interest in the affairs of the world.



FROST, CHARLES HENRY, Manufacturer, Los Angeles, California, was born at Ithaca, New York, June 9, 1844. His father was George Pepperell Frost and his mother Eliza Little (Benjamin) Frost. He married Helen I. Sherman, November 19, 1869, at Davenport, Iowa, and to them were born two children, Lida E. (Mrs. L. J. Huff) and Howard Frost.

Mr. Frost is a descendant of one of George Washington's most valiant soldiers, his grandfather, Captain George Pepperell Frost, having served with him throughout the Revolutionary period, in most of the big battles which led, ultimately, to the freedom of the United States.

He received his primary education in the public and private schools of Ithaca, N. Y., and Chicago, Illinois, having attended the Ithaca Academy at the former place. He finished his studies at Baker's High School, Quincy, Illinois.

He attended school up to the year 1862, when, upon President Lincoln's second call for volunteers, he deserted his school books to join the Union army. He was beneath the legal age limit and his father refused to permit him to enlist as a fighting man, so he went into the commissary department of the government as a citizen employe, with headquarters at Chicago. He remained in that capacity for two years, when he was transferred to the quartermaster's department at Cincinnati, Ohio, being promoted to the post of cashier. Here he remained two years more, and in 1866 he resigned to go with the Home Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Cincinnati. He was connected with the company for three years, the latter part of which period he was secretary. In 1868 he resigned his position with this company to join the United States Life Insurance Company of New York as manager of its Western department. With this corporation he remained until 1877.

In 1877 Mr. Frost organized a pressed

brick company at Chicago, capitalized at \$500,000, and has remained in that business down to date. He was made general manager of this original company and for nearly ten years directed the working of it. The company was a success from the beginning and at the end of nine years Mr. Frost had amassed an independent fortune.

At that time he sold his interests and de-

cided to move West, settling at Pasadena, California. He determined to re-enter business and in 1887 organized the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., with himself as president and general manager. The company built a large plant at Los Angeles and in the twenty-four years that have elapsed since its organization has grown to be one of the most important industrial institutions in the West. It has a capital stock of \$500,000, and a partial list of the stockholders associated with Mr. Frost includes some of the most successful men in Southern California. A few of his associates in this company follow:

H. E. Huntington, W. G. Kerckhoff, I. N. Van

Nuys, William H. Allen, J. E. Fishburn, J. M. Elliott, W. C. Patterson, West Hughes, W. D. Woolwine, J. Ross Clark, O. T. Johnson, J. M. C. Marble, Dan Murphy and Howard Frost.

In addition to the main plant at Los Angeles, the company operates two other large factories, one at Santa Monica, California, and another at Point Richmond, California, all under the general direction of Mr. Frost. He has extended the business of his company from British Columbia to Old Mexico.

Mr. Frost has been an active figure in the upbuilding of Los Angeles and is considered one of the most progressive men in that city. He is a member of the Jonathan Club, and during his residence in Chicago was a member of the Union League and Illinois clubs. He also held membership in the Building Trade Club of New York. He is a thirty-second degree Mason.



CHARLES H. FROST



'CAN, DAVID CHAMBERS, Inventor, owner McCan Mechanical Works, Los Angeles, California, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 9, 1884. His father was Charles Patterson McCan and his mother Mary G. (Tobin) McCan. He married Mrs. George H. Yenowine, a daughter of H. N. Smith, of Wisconsin, March, 1904. Mrs. McCan is one of the most prominent club women in Southern California and has played a leading part in the great progress and up-building of the club circles of Los Angeles and Southern California. She has been for two years president of the Southern California Woman's Press Club, is president of the Friday Morning Club, chairman of the Miscellaneous Collection of the Fine Arts League and chairman of publicity of the Political Equality League of Los Angeles.

Mr. McCan began his education in New Orleans, but at an early age moved to Europe, where he was reared. He obtained his education in private schools and colleges of England, France and Germany. Up to the time of his manhood he traveled extensively, visiting practically all of the leading countries of Europe, during which he mastered several languages. He spent a number of years touring Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt and the United States.

Upon his return to America Mr. McCan went into the foundry and machine business. He continued in that for several years and at an early age was regarded as one of the most scientific founders in the United States. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather had been in the foundry and machine business, and his ability was a natural inheritance.

In 1905 he went to Los Angeles, California, to go into business for himself, establishing the McCan Mechanical Works, of which he is sole owner. His plant, 450 feet long by 75 feet wide, built for the manufacture of modern mechanical apparatus, consists of a pattern shop, iron and brass foundries and a machine shop, equipped with special machines, of which there are more than twenty different types. Castings up to fourteen feet in diameter can be handled.

The notable examples of his work are the observer's platform for the Mount Wilson telescope

camera, the plates and ball-races for the spectroheliograph apparatus, and the 8½-foot mill to be used in grinding the "Hooker Lens" for the Carnegie Institute of Washington, D. C. He has handled some of the most delicate and scientifically accurate work in the world, and contracts for the largest corporations and companies of the West; also the United States War Department and City of Los Angeles.

Mr. McCan's career has been productive of a

number of useful inventions which are of infinite value to the manufacturing world. Although still a young man, he has won international reputation as an inventor, and is regarded as one of the most scientific men in the mechanical business today. While he was in the foundry business he originated a number of valuable devices, but his most important work in this line was the invention of the McCan Wood Shaving Compressor, a machine which promises to revolutionize the wood fuel industry of the United States and which was evolved after four years of experimentation.

It is estimated that the United States has lost over \$500,000,000 during the last forty years through an inability to utilize all the wood shavings and sawdust of sawmills and planing mills.

Mr. McCan proposes to make by his invention wood for fuel purposes by compressing this waste into blocks. To this end he built in his plant an entire equipment rated firstly, to filter the wood shavings and sawdust from any foreign material; secondly, to measure each charge as a complete block, and, thirdly, a machine which in one revolution makes a block and ejects it in a conveyor leading into sacks. No binder, chemical or foreign substance, is used other than the way the material is compressed and the pressure employed, which is 20,000 pounds to the square inch. Blocks made of sawdust as fine as flour, when finished, are as hard as lignum-vitae. They may be sawed in two or more pieces and the parts will remain solid.

Mr. McCan has done some literary work along purely scientific lines, and in addition to this has been a well-known writer of verse and editorials for a number of years. He is a member of the California Club and is known in other professional organizations and orders. He is always ready to aid any movement for the betterment of his city.



D. C. McCAN



KELLAR, HARRY, Magician (Retired), Los Angeles, California, was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1849, the son of Francis P. Kellar. He married Eva Medley, of Melbourne, Australia, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, November 1, 1887. Mr. Kellar spent his early days in Erie and Ohio, and his education was obtained in both places. He graduated from the Painesville, Ohio, school and immediately went into the theatrical business, for which he had shown remarkable leanings all during his boyhood.

His first engagement was with a magician known as the "Fakir of Ava," and a year as assistant to this noted illusionist implanted in him an ambition to become a magician himself. From that time until he retired, a few years ago, acknowledged by press and public the greatest living magician, Kellar applied himself to the mastery of his art. His brain and his hand were as one. He mystified, confounded and charmed his auditors, and even today his creations resist solution. In 1867 he became business manager for Davenport Brothers, spirit mediums, and with them made the first of a life of great tours. The company traveled in practically every part of the United States, and during that time the future great Kellar learned a lot of the world. He was with that combination approximately four years, and then joined Fay, under the name of Fay and Kellar. The pair toured Mexico and South America between 1871 and 1873, and during that time Kellar laid the foundation of a fame that was to last for all time in the world of magic.

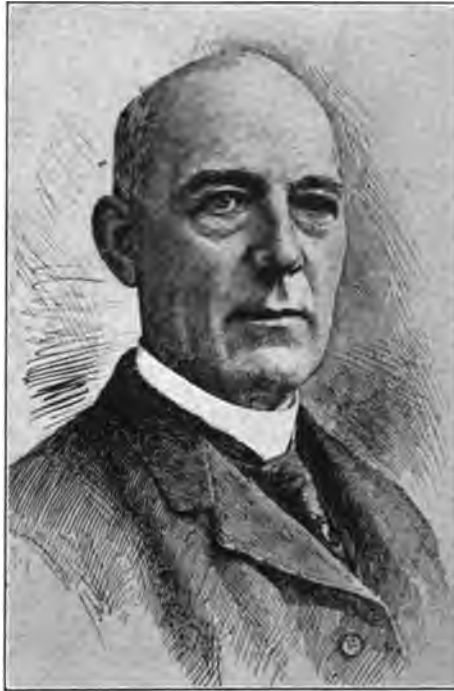
Upon separating from Fay, Mr. Kellar organized a company consisting of himself and two Oriental magicians under the title of Kellar, Ling Look and Yamadeva, Royal Illusionists. These three played in many foreign lands, their tour taking them through South America, Africa, Australia, India,

China, Philippine Islands and Japan. They were a sensation wherever they appeared, but the tour was ended in China, where Ling Look and Yamadeva died, in 1877.

Kellar's next alliance was with J. H. Cunard, under the name of Kellar and Cunard, and for the next five years they traveled together, showing in many lands where magic was part of the religion and history of

the peoples. This tour took them through India, Burmah, Siam, Java, Persia, Asia Minor, Egypt and numerous Mediterranean ports. In 1884 the partners separated and Kellar returned to his native America, a leader in his art and famous in the four corners of the globe.

Kellar's career on the stage fills a chapter in the realm of magic that is surpassed by none. Endowed with a remarkably original mind, nimble hands and a faculty for magic, he brought his art up to a point in which cleverness and refinement intermingled, while his illusions mystified. For nearly a quarter of a century he was continually before the American public and during that time millions of people saw



HARRY KELLAR

him. He evolved numerous pieces of magic that defied imitation or solution, and when he retired from the stage only his successor, to whom he turned over his secrets, knew how he had accomplished them.

At various times he had trouble with would-be imitators and often figured in matters that, to his highly sensitive and refined mentality, were distasteful. When he retired, however, it was with the affection of millions of persons who had been charmed and edified by his efforts. Upon leaving the stage Mr. Kellar settled in Los Angeles, and there he lives surrounded by an atmosphere of refinement and pleasant recollections. During his life he accumulated a handsome fortune, and of this he gives liberally in unostentatious philanthropy. He is a man of marked intellectual accomplishments and finds his recreation in those fields which appeal to the scholar.



POLLOCK, WILLIAM SMITH, Banking, Los Angeles, California, was born September 12, 1864, at Santa Clara, California, the son of Andrew McClure Pollock and of Mary Christina (Meyers) Pollock. He married Mary Louise Saupe, October 12, 1886, at Los Angeles.

Mr. Pollock was educated at the public schools of Santa Clara until eight years old, and then at the Santa Clara College.

He was freight handler at Santa Clara for the old narrow gauge line, the South Pacific Coast. He was agent for one year of the "Examiner," then a San Francisco evening paper, and telegraph operator and ticket agent for the Central Pacific Railway.

From 1883 to 1906 he was with the Southern Pacific Company as telegraph operator, ticket agent and freight agent at various places.

He was sent to Los Angeles in 1885 and was the agent for the company in the city until 1906. This was his most important railway position.

Then he was manager of the Auto Despatch Company of that city until he accepted a position with the Security Bank of Los Angeles, remaining with them three years, when his present position of cashier of the International and Exchange Bank was offered and accepted.

DROMGOLD, REUBEN WISOR, Real Estate, Los Angeles, California, was born in Loysville, Perry County, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1855. He is the son of Manasseh Dromgold and Sarah (Loy) Dromgold. He married Nellie M. Squire at Los Angeles, January 1, 1890. They have one son, George C. Dromgold.

He was educated in the schools of his native county. He became a school teacher. Later he learned the trade of sign painter and decorator. In 1880 he went to Missouri, stayed two years, went to Colorado for one year, and in 1883 he moved to Los Angeles, where he took up painting and contracting, the paint and oil business and real estate. He branched out into the sign business in the year 1890 and soon built up one of the largest establishments in the West.

He was nominated and elected to the City Council of Los Angeles, serving from 1907 to 1910. He fathered the plan for the monumental bridge and viaduct on North Broadway and backed all public improvements.

In the year 1910 he took up the real estate business again.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Mystic Shriner, Elk, member Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and Los Angeles Pioneer Society.



MILLSPAUGH, JESSE FONDA, President of the State Normal School, Los Angeles, California, was born June, 1855, at Battle Creek, Michigan, son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Decker) Millspaugh. He married Mary Clark Parsons August, 1886, at Salt Lake City. There are two children, Winfred and Helen.

He has his B. A. and M. A. from the University of Michigan. Was for two years principal of the Frankfort (Indiana) High School. Studied medicine, and in 1883 obtained his M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

Was principal of the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute and later its superintendent. In 1890 he was appointed superintendent of schools of Salt Lake City, whose public school system he, as its first superintendent, organized and developed. In 1899 he accepted the presidency of the Winona (Minnesota) State Normal School, and in 1904, that of the California State Normal School, at Los Angeles.

He is a member of the University Club, the Delta Upsilon, and Phi Beta Kappa, of the State Board of Education, the National Council of Education and the National Educational Association, and is the author of numerous papers and addresses on educational subjects.

ENGSTRUM, PAUL, Superintendent Construction, F. O. Engstrum Company, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at San Diego, Cal., November 24, 1886. He is the son of F. O. Engstrum and Elizabeth Caroline Engstrum. He received his elementary education at the Western Military Academy of Illinois, graduating from there in 1903. He then began technical study under private tutors, with particular attention to engineering, and in 1907 was a qualified engineer of construction.

On leaving his studies he returned to Los Angeles, where he went to work with his father, one of the leading contractors and construction men in that city. He served in various capacities for a time and later was made superintendent of construction for the company, being in charge of all the big work of that concern. He is also superintendent of the Concrete Appliance Company, a subsidiary of the Engstrum Company. As a structural engineer, Mr. Engstrum has assisted in putting up numerous buildings in Los Angeles, among them the Los Angeles County Hospital, Exposition Building at Exposition Park, Los Angeles; Long Beach, Cal., Edison Plant, and others. He is a member of the Union League Club of Los Angeles.





COWARD, HERBERT CAMPBELL, General Manager of the California Salt Co., San Francisco, California, was born in Oakland, California, November 24, 1870. Both his father, Hamilton Graham Coward, and his mother, Mary (Leas) Coward, were Marylanders and descended from Revolutionary stock, originally English. He married in Oakland, January, 1909, Miss Eloise Terol, and is the father of two daughters, Net-

tie and Phyllis Coward. Mr. Coward's schooling was scant, consisting in all of three years, from 1879 to 1882, in the grammar school of Oakland.

He first worked in the hardware store of George S. Browne, at Oakland. He saved money and bought an interest with his brother, M. G. Coward, in the Sausalito News, and worked in the engineering department of the State Harbor Commission. In 1891 he started in the salt business in a small way in Oakland.

In October, 1910, he incorporated the Continental Salt and Chemical Company in Alameda County, and on the absorption of this concern by the Salt Trust, thirty days later, withdrew and formed the California Salt Company. This company supplies the markets along the coast of California, Washington, Oregon, Alaska and in the Hawaiian Islands.



DURDAN, HARRY PATTERSON, Steamship Agent, Los Angeles, California, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, February 2, 1871, the son of William Durdan and Isabella (Hall) Durdan.

He was educated in the common schools and Collegiate Institute of his home city.

After leaving school he engaged in the transportation business and entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, later the Canadian Pacific

Railway and afterward the Hill railroads, serving in various capacities until he resigned and went into the steamship business in New York City. He has been in that line ever since. At one time he represented in New York six different steamship companies running to the Far East—China, Japan, Philippines, etc.—and early in 1910 went with the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. He was made Southern California agent for the company, and in September, 1910, went to Los Angeles, where he has the responsible task of building up the growing passenger, export and import business of the new Los Angeles harbor.

Mr. Durdan is a prominent clubman, holding memberships in the Jonathan Club, San Gabriel Valley Country Club, San Diego Country Club and the Japan Society.

RIGGINS, PHILIP B., Physician, Los Angeles, California, was born January 27, 1877, at Sheffield, Iowa, the son of Paden B. Riggins and Lydia (Loomis) Riggins. He married Kathryn Nisbet September 17, 1898, at Atlanta, Georgia. There are two children, Philip Byron and Prentice Lanier Riggins.

He received his primary education at the Sheffield schools. Removing to Santa Monica, in 1893, he graduated from the high schools of that city the same year. He attended Stanford University and graduated from the legal department in the year 1897.

He went to Atlanta, Georgia, for a time and there married. He then went to Los Angeles in 1902, and, choosing medicine as his profession, attended the University of California School of Medicine until he received his qualifying degree in 1907.

He at once began practice. He is at the present time chief surgeon of the large firm of Shattuck-Edinger, Railroad Contractors, and assistant surgeon of the Pacific Electric Railway, the Los Angeles Railway, the Pacific Light and Power Company and Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Company.

To all of these firms he is of special value because of his legal knowledge. He belongs to the better known clubs of his city.



HANCE, CHARLES HEWITT, City Treasurer, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, March 11, 1837, the son of John Hance and Catherine (Hewitt) Hance. His grandfather, Adam Hance, was a soldier in George Washington's Army and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. On October 27, 1864, he married Sarah Catherine Henderson, near Columbia, Missouri. There are three children, Minnie B., Forrest B., and Lucille Elma Hance.

He removed to St. Louis, Mo., and attended public schools. In 1859, took a stock of goods across the plains to Denver. Enlisted in Confederate Army and served to July 28, 1862, when he lost his right arm in battle of Moore's Hill, Mo. Was clerk, Circuit Court, and ex-Officio Recorder, also Clerk, Court of Common Pleas, Randolph County, Mo., two terms, 1874 to 1882. He moved to California, 1883. Located at San Jose, then Los Angeles in 1885. Was in drug business there, 1885 to 1894, when he retired. City Clerk of Los Angeles, 1896-1902, three terms. Assistant Cashier and Secretary of Title Guarantee and Trust Company, four years. In 1906, elected City Treasurer, and re-elected, 1909. He is a Democrat, member Good Government Organization and the City Club.





MACOMBER, WALTER GLENN, president and general manager of the Macomber Rotary Engine Company, was born at Battle Creek, Mich., June 30, 1871, the son of Zebedee Macomber and Clara (Wright) Macomber. He married Mabel Godsmark, June 14, 1894, at Bedford, Michigan. Mr. Macomber has one daughter, Ina L. Macomber.

Mr. Macomber was educated in the common schools of Bedford, Michigan, and studied in his home town until 18 years of age. Between the ages of 29 and 33 years he studied mechanical engineering and qualified in that profession.

Mr. Macomber comes by his inventive genius naturally, his father before him having been a practical engineer who contributed largely to the origination of the first traction engine, a mechanical vehicle that has practically revolutionized agricultural methods, and today is one of the most important tools used in farming.

Mr. Macomber's bent displayed itself when he was a boy going to school, and he spent most of the hours when he was not studying in the workshop of his father. These were the hours that other boys usually spent at play, but the young inventor got more pleasure from "making things" than he did from games. At 12 years of age he was as well versed in mechanics and mechanical appliances as numerous men who follow those vocations in life.

His first invention came when he was 14 years of age. At that time he constructed a miniature steam engine, complete in every detail. He used an ordinary teakettle for a boiler, and even with the meager power developed from this was able to get great speed out of his invention. Within a year after his initial production he had built, with his own hands and without any assistance, a self-inking printing press, running with remarkable accuracy. This accomplishment surprised and delighted the boy and his father, and the latter then taught his son all he could about the mechanical arts.

When he was 21 years of age he started in the photographic business at Augusta, a suburb of Battle Creek, Michigan, and remained in it three years. Although this line of work was attractive to Mr. Macomber, he fully realized that his real

life work lay within the mechanical arts. Therefore at an opportune time he accepted a position with the Croesus Mining Company at Johannesburg, California, as engineer. This position he held for over two years.

From the Croesus Mining Company Mr. Macomber changed to the Radcliffe Mines, near Ballarat, California, where he was given the superintendency in the mechanical department. This position Mr. Macomber held for three years. He next be-

came affiliated with the Randsburg Water Company, at Randsburg, California. It was while here that his ability in mechanics became manifest. Three pumping plants were operated by gas engines, the wells being some three miles apart, and each formerly necessitated an engineer. By an invention of his own Mr. Macomber operated the three by telephone. He could sit in his office and instantly tell how any plant was working, and stop it if not working properly.

It was while operating the wells near Randsburg that Mr. Macomber invented the rotary engine, an absolutely new idea in engineering construction, and one which was destined to make him one of the leading inventors of his time. This engine, which is known as the Macomber Rotary, is a fine application of

the science of equilibrium and has created wonderment in the world of engineering. It proved a valuable addition to the development of aviation and is looked upon as a solution of the problem of aerial vibration, which in the past had thrown many aeroplanes off their balance and caused disaster to the man and the machine. The Macomber Rotary is set in perfect balance and so constructed that every part of the appliance revolves except the frame.

Following the perfecting of his engine, Mr. Macomber patented it in all its parts, and, going to Los Angeles in 1909, organized a company for its manufacture.

Since that time he has devoted all his energies to the concern, and is now reaping the reward of ability and endeavor, while at the same time making plans for a greater future.

Owing to the busy and studious life he has led, Mr. Macomber never became a clubman or lodge member, and all the spare moments he can take from his business he devotes to his home and his family.



W. G. MACOMBER



MUELLER, OSCAR C. attorney at law, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Denver, Colorado, where he was born September 7, 1876. He is the son of Otto Mueller and Nettie (Kette) Mueller. On April 5, 1900, at Los Angeles, he married Ivy S. Schoder, of which union there is one child, Douglas S. Mueller.

When Mr. Mueller was a child of but four years of age his family moved to California and settled at Los Angeles. He entered the public schools of that city in 1881. From 1890 to 1892 he studied at the Berkeley Gymnasium, Berkeley, California, when he returned to Los Angeles and during the two years following was a student at Occidental College of that city.

After finishing his studies at Occidental College he took up the study of law in the offices of the late Judge W. H. Wilde of Los Angeles, where he remained during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897. He read law extensively and his special readings were centered on corporation and probate matters. In 1898 he took a brief law course at the University of Virginia.

On returning from his law studies in the East, he commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles, and has continued in this profession down to date. His labors in that city have been attended with decided success and he is now marked as an attorney of wide repute. He has become the attorney for many of the leading Los Angeles corporations. He is the legal adviser for numerous large estates, a class of work that forms a considerable part of his professional duties.

Aside from his local corporation work he is associated with quite a number of large outside corporations, whose coast or southwestern representative he is in all

legal affairs necessitating attention there.

During recent years Mr. Mueller has figured prominently in the Federal courts in irrigation litigation and has had much to do with the establishment of the validity of bonds issued in connection with irrigation projects. One of his notable cases in this line of work was that of the People of the State of

California versus the Perris Irrigation District, which was fought out in the Supreme Court of the State.

Mr. Mueller was one of the originators of the annexation project by which the town of San Pedro was annexed to the city of Los Angeles. When the movement in 1906 obtained sufficient impetus, the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles appointed a committee known as the Consolidation Committee, with Mr. Mueller as chairman, and these men were instrumental in bringing about the final annexation to the city of

the little ocean town, making Los Angeles a seaport city.

He is a typical Southern Californian, and anything that speaks for the welfare of the community receives his moral and financial approval and support. As a man interested in Los Angeles and its progress, he has served two terms as director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and similarly for the Los Angeles Bar Association. He is a believer in clean politics and works with his party to that end. He is an active Republican.

He is a worker in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and has done much to further the cause of that organization.

He is well known in the club and lodge circles of Los Angeles, where he is a member of the Masonic Orders of both Rites.

He is also a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club and of the Jonathan Club.



OSCAR C. MUELLER



GRIMES, CHARLES, Mining, Pasadena, California, is a native of the State of Maryland, where he was born on September 20, 1859. His father was Charles H. Grimes and his mother Sarah A. (Hobbs) Grimes. He married Florence E. Black, at Pasadena, October 9, 1889. They are the parents of two children, Zillah and Gladys Grimes.

Mr. Grimes was not well favored in the matter of education in his youth, his studies being confined to the country schools of his native State, and consequently his success in life is due to his own ability. He spent his early days in working on a farm in the State of Maryland, but when he was a young man he left the farm and went to work on a railroad.

He continued in the railroad business for several years, but in October, 1885, was attracted by the stories of wonderful opportunity to be found in California. This was the boom time of the Golden State and Mr. Grimes was in the great army of fortune hunters who went there at that period. He arrived in Pasadena, and was so struck with the beauties of the place that he decided to make that his future home.

The first few years after his arrival Mr. Grimes was engaged in various capacities, but being a man of progressive ideas he kept his eyes open for a chance to go into business for himself.

Finally, in February, 1892, he embarked in the tobacco business at Pasadena, and about four years later he became proprietor of a restaurant, which he conducted until 1910.

California is a place where opportunities for investment are numerous and Mr. Grimes has interests in many enterprises. But it was not until about three years ago that he really became a factor in the mining field, at that time renouncing practically all other

business except that of mining. He assisted in the organization of the Tom Reed Gold Mines Company, and was elected president of it, a position he has held down to the present day. After he had served as president for a year the office of treasurer was added to his duties, and he is now occupying both. The Tom Reed property is located in Mojave County, Arizona, near the

town of Kingman, and is one of the best gold mining properties in the United States today. In the three years it has been in existence a tremendous amount of ore has been mined, and it gives promise of being one of the most productive mines in the country.

In addition to his interests in the Tom Reed Mine, Mr. Grimes is a stockholder in mining enterprises in other parts of Arizona and in northern California. In the policies of each of these his counsel plays an important part and he has shown keen judgment in the management of the Tom Reed property.

Another business which claims part of Mr. Grimes' time is the Austin Biscuit Company, of Pasadena, a growing and prosperous concern in which he is one of the principal stockholders and a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Grimes is not a clubman, but he is prominent in lodge circles in Southern California and has been the recipient of honors from his various fraternal orders. He is a life member of Pasadena Lodge, No. 272, A. F. & A. M., also of the Council Chapter, Royal Arch and Pasadena Commandery, Knights Templar. He belongs to Pasadena Consistory. He is a thirty-second degree member of the Pasadena Consistory, and also belongs to the Maccabees, W. O. W., Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of more than ordinary civic pride and has taken an active part in various improvements which have tended to make Pasadena almost a model city of beautiful homes and environment.



CHARLES GRIMES



SYDNEY SMITH



SMITH, SYDNEY, Capitalist, Los Angeles, California, was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1869. His father was C. Sydney Smith and his mother Diana Waters (Allan) Smith. He is a direct descendant of Colonel William Allan, well-known to Canadians. In 1889- he married Lois M. Yount, in California. There is one son, Sydney Howard Smith.

Mr. Smith obtained his education at Tassie College, Galt, Canada, and Trinity College, Port Hope, Canada. He studied medicine. He then attended Day's Commercial College, Toronto. Leaving college, he made a tour of the world, returning to Canada prepared to enter business.

Mr. Smith devoted considerable time to studying mining conditions. He went West to develop the famous Sun and Moon Mine of Idaho Springs, Colorado. Shortly after this he became interested in mining in Mexico, where he at one time was a heavy investor. He opened and started the consolidation of all the mines of Austin, Nevada, a transaction profitable to himself and associates.

Although practically retired from active business, Mr. Smith retains his interest in his mining and oil properties. He is Vice President of the France-Wellman Oil Company.

Since his retirement he has traveled extensively both throughout this continent and in Europe, having made a second trip around the globe. Mr. Smith is fond of motoring, and belongs to several automobile clubs. He and his son spend a great many hours together on their motoring tours and outing trips. His son has been in attendance at St. Andrews College, Toronto, Canada, for the past ten years. He located in Los Angeles in 1909.

He is a member, South Shore Country Club, Chicago; Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago; Cleveland (Ohio) Country Club, Chicago Automobile Club and Los Angeles Automobile Club.



F. P. GREGSON

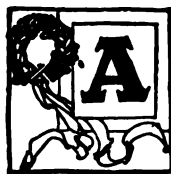


GREGSON, FREDERICK PATRICK, Traffic Manager of the Associated Jobbers of Los Angeles, California, was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 17, 1861, the son of John Proctor Gregson of Waterford, Ireland, and Marie Laramie. He received his education in the public school of Cairo, Illinois.

At the age of thirteen years he quit school and became a messenger for the Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo, studying the telegraph business at the same time. A year later he became an operator and agent at a small station. From that time on he occupied various positions on various roads, with a view of getting a thorough practical education in the various branches of railroading.

In 1887 he came to Los Angeles from Texas and entered the service of the Southern California Railway. He filled positions in the train and station branches for eleven years and in 1898 was appointed Chief Clerk of the Traffic Department of the Santa Fe Railroad at Los Angeles, under Edward Chambers. He remained in the position until 1908, when he resigned to take his present position.

Since his tenure of office his city of Los Angeles has waged a struggle for commercial recognition, and for a share of the markets of California and the adjacent inland states. Railroad freight rates had been so adjusted by the railroads entering California as to make it practically impossible for Los Angeles to transact any jobbing business. The high rates on products from the East made living high. Mr. Gregson has always been at the forefront of the fight to get for Los Angeles the rates it thought it deserved. Appeals were made to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the Railway Commission of California. In the framing of the appeals, in the gathering of the data, Mr. Gregson has been of great help on account of his experience with railroad traffic.



VERILL, GEORGE EDWARD, oil and oil land operator, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Iowa, being born at Fairfield, that state, October 22, 1864. His parents were Norman S. Averill and Anna S. (Wells) Averill.

On April 26, 1896, Mr. Averill was married to Miss Mamie E. Williams at Los Angeles. They have one son, Norman W. Averill.

Mr. Averill came with his parents to California in 1879, and settled first at Garden Grove, coming to Los Angeles in 1880.

He attended the Los Angeles High school up to 1882, when he entered the service of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and became the second manager for the company in Los Angeles.

On leaving the employ of the telephone company Mr. Averill secured a position with the firm of W. C. Furrey Company, hardware merchants, then at 159-169 North Spring street, where he learned bookkeeping under the tutelage of Mr. P. H. Lemmert; in 1885

he became an employe of the Germain Fruit Company, and in November of that year he took full charge of the books of that large concern, and was the firm's bookkeeper and then cashier until 1894, when he was placed in charge of the office work of the Porter Brothers of Chicago, in their Los Angeles and Sacramento offices, remaining five years with this concern.

In 1898 Mr. Averill joined forces with the Earl Fruit Company in Sacramento and Los Angeles, having full charge of their material department, purchasing the supplies of box and packing material and distributing the same to the various shipping agencies.

In 1902 Mrs. Averill's health became affected, and it was thought best to move to San Francisco, where Mr. Averill entered the employ of the J. K. Armsby Company, where he remained for three years, and in

August, 1905, he was made the sales agent for the Associated Oil Company, his territory being Southern California, with headquarters in the Pacific Electric Building.

This position Mr. Averill held with unvarying and technical knowledge to as good advantage for himself as could any one else, so he went into business as an oil broker, selling oil lands and leases as a broker, and

has continued ever since, though acquiring interests in several companies. Mr. Averill, by straightforward and honest methods, and by demanding the same of those with whom he deals, enjoys the confidence of the oil magnates of this region and of San Francisco.

His careful consideration and long experience in the oil business in the various fields of California has enabled Mr. Averill to be recognized as a thoroughly reliable man and whose good judgment in matters pertaining to oil lands is recognized by the prospective investor as well as by the oil men.

Mr. Averill has been successful in closing a number of deals on oil

properties in the past two years, all of which have been good money makers for the purchasers.

He came to California with his father, mother and brother. His brother, John M. Averill, was drowned in 1882 in the reservoir in East Los Angeles, just east of what is known as the Indian Village; his father, N. S. Averill, was for fourteen years prior to his death, in January, 1911, secretary of the Board of Education of the City of Los Angeles, and left a heritage of fair name and sincerity that no money could buy.

Mr. Averill's mother has been connected with the schools, and various educational and literary institutions of the city, as teacher, principal, superintendent, and finally was member of the Board of Education and honorary member of nearly all of the clubs and societies of the city, and was, as well, a founder of the Los Angeles Y. W. C. A.



GEORGE E. AVERILL



REED, GEORGE WILLIAM, Attorney at Law, San Francisco, was born in Vassalboro, Maine, June 14, 1852, the son of William and Hannah Carleton (Hall) Reed. Coming to Oakland when he was about four years old he has grown up with that city and has attained a notable position. On January 15, 1891, some years after the death of his first wife, he was married to Miss Georgia Alice Brown. By the first marriage he is the father of Mabel Linden Reed (now Mrs. Harry A. Lane of Los Angeles) and Clarence Munroe Reed, member of the firm of Reed, Black & Reed. Another son, Russell Albert Reed, died at the age of seventy-one years.

From 1858 to 1864 Mr. Reed attended the public schools of Oakland, subsequently entering the Brayton School of the same city, and in '72 was graduated from the University of California.

He then studied law with the intention of beginning his legal career as soon as possible, but at the end of four years was appointed Deputy County Clerk, under his brother, Charles G. Reed. This position he held for four years, continuing his law studies in the meantime, and in December, 1879, was admitted to practice.

Until 1883 Mr. Reed was a law clerk in the office of A. A. Moore, at which time he became a partner of the firm of Moore & Reed, which soon built up an extensive and profitable business. In 1888 he was elected District Attorney of Alameda County, and was re-elected in 1890. Not long after the expiration of his second term he formed the partnership of Reed & Nusbaumer. This for eleven years was one of the leading legal firms of Oakland, doing a large civil business, especially in probate matters and damage cases. At the end of this period Mr. Reed organized the present firm of Reed, Black & Reed, which in addition to an extensive probate practice has a considerable corporation clientele.

Among the especially important cases with which Mr. Reed was associated, and in which points of law were settled for the State of California, was that of Bacon vs. Davis, which involved the question of a real estate contract to sell property, and a large piece of land on Broadway. This was bitterly contested, and the judgment of the Court of Appeals, which had reversed the decision of the lower court,

was confirmed by the Supreme Court's denial of the petition for a rehearing. Still more noteworthy was the case, which is now a leading one, of Martial Davoust vs. the City of Alameda. The wife of the plaintiff while walking on the streets of Alameda had been killed by a broken electric wire, and the corporation held that as a public concern it was not liable. Through the efforts of Mr. Reed and his associates this point was established: "Although municipal corporations are not liable for the negligence of their officers or servants when acting in their governmental, political or public capacity, in the absence of a statute permitting it, yet when the injury arises from the exercise of mere proprietary and private rights they are liable for negligence, like individuals or private corporations." The Butters will contest, in which Mr. Reed was one of the counsel, attracted wide interest, both in the profession and with the public generally. This was a contest to set aside the will of Lucie B. Butters, which involved half a million dollars, for the benefit of eight heirs, all of whom now get an equal share.

Mr. Reed has always been an ardent and active Republican. From 1907 to 1908, inclusive, he was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and was also a delegate to the national

conventions of 1900, 1904 and 1908. He was a member of Victor Metcalf's Congressional Committee, and is still on that of Joseph R. Knowland.

While at the University Mr. Reed was a member of the Varsity baseball nine, and is still an ardent "fan." The indulgence of this taste and that of angling in California's mountain streams are about the only forms of recreation he permits himself.

His firm are now attorneys for the Union Savings Bank of Oakland, the Permanent Guarantee and Loan Society, and several other corporations. He is also a trustee of the Cogswell Polytechnic College of San Francisco, and a director of the California Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Berkeley.

He is a Mason, a Past Exalted Ruler of the Elks, an Odd Fellow and a member of the State of Maine Association.

He is a member of the Athenian Club of Oakland and the Zeta Psi Fraternity of the University of California.



G. W. REED

**F. E. WARE**



WARE, FRANK ELLSWORTH, Mining Engineer and Operator, San Francisco, was born in West Gardiner, Maine, February 25, 1864, the son of Ezekiel and Jane (Smith) Ware. Both his paternal and maternal descent is English, with a blend of French blood. His American ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, and a number of them fought for their country in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. The French strain in the family was derived from the marriage of a member to one of General Lafayette's officers. F. E. Ware, by yielding to the objections of his relatives and declining the offer of an appointment to West Point, missed the chance of continuing the military traditions of his family. He came to California, from Seattle, on January 6, 1896, and on January 30, 1901, was married in San Francisco to Miss Lillian Rae. The children of this marriage were Harley Scribner Ware, born September 22, 1904, and Virgil Rae Ware, born September 23, 1906, both of whom are dead.

From 1870 to 1878 Mr. Ware attended the public schools of West Gardiner, Maine, and then entered the Classical Academy at Hallowell, Maine, from which institution he was graduated in 1882. He then became a student at Bowdoin College, in the class of '86, but transferred thence to Colorado College, Colorado Springs, leaving there to engage in mining in Butte, Montana.

Then began a career full of incident, which in any other day than the present, when even the most startling experiences and achievements are accepted as a matter of course, would have been declared romantic. It was the typical search for fortune of the present-day American, a search which led into the unknown wilderness, to contact with savages and the rough characters of the frontier, and at one time or another by way of contrast into the palatial drawing rooms of New York clubs and hotels. In any situation Mr. Ware found himself at home, even like the storied characters of Richard Harding Davis. Not even the imagination of the latter conceived enterprises and climaxes more unusual. But he himself has never imagined that his life was out of the ordinary.

After four years in Montana, with varying success, Mr. Ware went to Washington Territory, and for the next seven or eight years operated in that country and in British Columbia, acquiring a fortune, which was lost in the panic of 1893. In both of these countries he was one of the pioneer mining operators, as well as the first trail and road builder, and thereby contributed considerably to the development of the districts wherein he worked.

In Okanagan County, Washington Territory, a touch of romance was added to his experiences by the part he played in the trouble that arose between some ex-convicts and the Indians, in 1894. One of

the former, who had killed an Indian, was given a hearing by the United States Commissioner, who was to decide whether or not the culprit was to be bound over to the United States Courts. Feeling ran high between the factions engaged. The ex-convicts were determined that if the decision were adverse to their comrade they would resist the law and start a rebellion. The Commissioner did decide against them, but Ware and his men "got the drop" that quelled the threatened insurrection, and prevented an Indian war. The Indians heartily congratulated Mr. Ware and his men for their good service in the matter.

In 1896 Mr. Ware devoted his energies largely to the acquisition and the development of gold and copper properties in California, and became the principal owner of some of the richest gold and copper mines in Shasta County, which at that time was adding to its fame for mineral wealth by the discoveries there of the latter metal. By 1905 he matured his plans to combine all the copper mines of Shasta County into one company, having a smelter of five thousand tons daily capacity. To this end he secured options on all but one of the copper mines of that county, not already controlled by himself, and had \$3,000,000 of bonds underwritten in New York to finance the project. His health failing at that time, the execution of the plan was left to his associates, who, as seems to be almost customary under such conditions, quarreled among themselves, and thereby defeated their own interests, as well as his, in the great enterprise.

Another chance was given Mr. Ware to perpetuate his military traditions in a startling way. In 1905 he was offered unlimited backing, by a New York syndicate, to organize an army of Spanish war veterans, take Nicaragua and become Dictator thereof in the interest of this ambitious syndicate. He was to have command of twenty thousand soldiers, under whose protection he was to develop the mines, rivers, transportation and other industries of the company—a combination, in short similar to that now about to operate in Guatemala. He declined the offer and the concession was lost through delay.

Mr. Ware is now chiefly occupied in the development and financing of mining, irrigation and water power enterprises in California, the great possibilities of which in this State his investigations have revealed to him. Although he is an engineer by profession and has had many offers to engineer for others, he has always preferred to operate on his own account, his strong sense of initiative and confidence in his own judgment prompting him to this course. Formerly a deep student of economic questions, he regards industrial development as a practical solution of many of the problems presented by such a study. He has not found time to devote to clubs and fraternal life, but was at one time a member of the Rainier Club of Seattle and of the Reform Club of New York.



HOLGATE, CHARLES ERNEST, physician, Los Angeles, California, is of English birth, having come into the world at Bramley, Yorkshire, England, on September 25, 1876. His father was Alfred Holgate and his mother before her marriage was Miss Eliza Crabtree. He was married in 1904 to Miss Annie Brown, in Los Angeles, and has a son, Charles Gordon Holgate.

His early education was had at the Bramley National Schools up to the age of twelve, when he studied by himself until he was able to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Los Angeles, now of the University of Southern California, where he studied from 1904 to 1906, taking his degree of M. D.

Dr. Holgate is a self-made man and has reason to be proud of the fact.

He had a strenuous youth; when but twelve years old he entered one of Yorkshire's big woolen factories, where he was employed for two years, and then he secured employment in a steel mill under his father, where he worked four years. This life at his age caused him to become restless, and, in a spirit of adventure, he enlisted in the Seventeenth West Yorkshire Infantry Regiment, in 1895, and served until 1896, when he found barrack existence not at all to his liking and he came to the United States in March of 1896. Here he lived for several years on the farm of his uncle, David Crabtree, working on his uncle's farm and for neighbors, and was fortunate enough to later enter the employ of Dr. E. C. Austin of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, who gave the young man the best of advice, in that he should obtain a profession; Dr. Austin opened to Dr. Holgate his own library, and to this kindness and interest Dr. Holgate frankly attributes his chance to engage in the study of medicine.

While delving into the medical books

continuously Dr. Holgate worked in Chicago as a carpenter and painter and was employed on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and in the summer of 1891 he made his way to Denver and worked at ranching and did some prospecting. But during all the time from the era when at twelve he was obliged to leave his school and struggle for existence, Dr. Holgate never for a moment

forsook his ambition to secure a college education, and he managed to win out; he secured employment on the Frater ranch, at Charter Oak, and meanwhile entered the Pacific Hospital in September, 1902, and left for college in September, 1904.

Securing his degree in 1908, and carrying away the class honors, he was not satisfied with that success, but plunged into the intricacies of law, and was admitted to practice August, 1910.

Since that time he found his medical practice grew too rapidly to admit of his giving any attention to his legal

acquirements. But he accomplished his fixed purpose in not only acquiring proficiency in one profession but in two.

His work at college was so conscientious and purposeful that in 1906 he was awarded the first gold medal ever given at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1908 he gained the senior class medal.

Dr. Holgate is an enthusiast in all out-of-door sports.

He has also an almost religious belief in the future of the Pacific Coast, a belief he has evidenced by his works; this prompted him to become an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He takes an equally active part in the affairs of the Y. M. C. A. Besides his membership in the organization named he belongs to the Los Angeles Camp, Woodmen of the World, and to the Loyal Order of Moose and the Sons of St. George.



DR. CHARLES E. HOLGATE



EWLETT, EUGENE E., Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California, is a native of that State. He was born at Petaluma, June, 1878. His father was Fred Hewlett and his mother Cleora M. Hewlett. On October 20, 1905, at Oakland, California, he was married to Ione H. C. Ford.

Mr. Hewlett spent his boyhood days in Petaluma, California, and later, when the family moved to San Francisco, he there attended the public schools. After completing his preparatory education in that city he entered the University of California, at Berkeley, where he studied law. He received the degree of B. L. in 1900 from that university and determined to go East to finish his law education. He attended the Harvard University, Law College, for three years, receiving the degree of LL.B. from that institution in 1903.

Returning to San Francisco, he received the same mark of distinction from the Hastings Law School in the same year.

His first venture in the legal world was made in San Francisco, where he opened up a general law practice. Being his home city, and having a large acquaintance there, his rise was rapid and for over a year he continued to practice alone.

Mr. Hewlett moved to Los Angeles in the latter part of 1904, becoming a member of the firm of Hewlett, Bancroft and Ballantine, with offices located both in San Francisco and Los Angeles. This association has had a flourishing general law practice, particularly in Los Angeles. The firm, although following a general practice, specialized on corporation law. In 1910, after six

years of continued practice, Mr. Hewlett withdrew from the firm, retaining offices for himself in the Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, still keeping his San Francisco offices.

Since 1910 he has continued practice alone, mostly general in character, in Los Angeles, and on the opening of the magnifi-

cent new Trust and Savings Building, at the corner of Sixth and Spring streets, he located his offices there in a handsome suite. His office in San Francisco is located in the Monadnock Building.

Mr. Hewlett's affairs necessitate his dividing his time between Los Angeles and the northern city.

He has a large law library of several thousand volumes and makes it a point to add to this collection of books on every possible occasion.

He is prominently connected in both Los Angeles and San Francisco in a social as well as in a professional way.

He is a believer in good government work and aids all of the better movements for the upbuilding of state and city.

Mr. Hewlett is a member of the California Club, the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, and of the Annandale Country Club, Pasadena and San Gabriel Valley Country Club.

He is also a member of the University Club of San Francisco. When attending college he was a member of the D. K. E. Fraternity.

Mr. Hewlett is fond of motoring and finds time to spend in this recreative pastime.

He has a beautiful residence located at Oak Knoll, Pasadena.



E. E. HEWLETT



WILSON, JOHN CHARLES, Stock and Bond Broker, San Francisco, was born in San Francisco, July 21, 1870, the son of John Charles and Agnes (Cowan) Wilson. His parents, who were of Scotch and English origin, were among the early residents of San Francisco, where his father was well known as a large dealer in coke and pig iron, and evidently transmitted to their son the qualities of shrewdness and energy presumed to inhere in the Scotch-English blood. J. C. Wilson, from his boyhood, has been what is known as a "hustler," and the remarkable success which has attended his efforts bear ample testimony to the ability he has put into them. On February 10, 1904, he was married in the old Palace Hotel of San Francisco to Miss Mabel C. Cluff, daughter of the well-known merchant, William Cluff. The children of this marriage are Daniel Lynch, Thomas Cluff and Mabel Wilson. By a former union he is also the father of J. C. Wilson, Jr.

After attending the primary and grammar schools of San Francisco he entered Sackett's School, in Oakland, where from 1886 to 1889, inclusive, he took the regular commercial course, together with Latin and the higher mathematics, and studied to equip himself for the business career he had planned, primarily to enter the firm with which his father was connected, that of J. Macdonough & Co.

From 1890 to 1902 he was a clerk in this house, in which he also had a contingent interest. Not being afraid of jolts he took anything that came his way, from marking and handling sacks to balancing a ledger, and rose rapidly to a responsible position. In 1900 the company sold to the Western Fuel Company, in which Mr. Wilson became a director. This function he discharged for the next two years, but found the business insufficiently active for his abundant energies. He desired something requiring

initiative, originality and the traits that make for genuine progress. He found this desideratum in the course of which he subsequently adopted, that of a broker for clients dealing in stocks, bonds, grains, provisions, oil and similar industries. On September 20, 1905, he became a member of the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange, and began the career which has led to his present position of the leading stock broker on the Pacific Coast.

The remarkable expansion of his business is fairly well indicated by the important connections he has made in the last six years. On September 17, 1908, he joined the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Stock Exchange on September 19th of the same year, and on August 9, 1911, the New York Cotton Exchange.

Through these years Mr. Wilson, by concentrating his energies on the work in hand, giving his clients every facility, and by an absolute absence of failures winning their confidence, has gradually enlarged his business to a very wide scope.

Of this fact the character of his eastern correspondents, among them such firms as Harris, Winthrop & Co., is another index.

Outside of his brokerage business he has considerable real estate interests, and a large social acquaintance. Beyond this the many financiers from the East, who visit the coast, are in a measure responsible for Mr. Wilson's reputation as a lavish entertainer.

For a period of six years, from 1900 to 1905, inclusive, Mr. Wilson was a Yosemite Park commissioner, under both Governor Gage and Governor Pardee, but has not otherwise been very active politically. He has for years been a prominent and popular clubman, and among his many clubs and organizations are the Pacific-Union, Bohemian, Family, Cosmos and Merchants' Exchange, of S. F.; Burlingame Country, San Mateo Polo, of San Mateo County; California, of L. A.; Masons, and K. T. (Cal. Commandery).



J. C. WILSON



ILLER, HENRY, San Francisco, California, Stock-raiser, Land-owner and Capitalist, was born in Brackenheim, Germany, July 21, 1828.

His father was a dealer in cattle, and his forefathers on the maternal side were vintners. He reached California in the year 1849, first settling in San Francisco, where in the year 1860 he was married to Miss Sarah Wilmot Sheldon, the niece of his first wife, deceased. The surviving child of this marriage is Mrs. J. Leroy Nickel, born Nellie Sarah Miller.

From his seventh to his fourteenth year he attended the village school, but from the age of eight earned his own living, his assistance to his father offsetting the cost of his maintenance. At school he was noted for his aptitude for figures, his excellent memory and his impatience of control.

His strong commercial traits, which he later developed to a high degree of efficiency, were evinced at a very early age. At twelve he was in the habit of buying cattle, sheep and goats, generally at a bargain, and driving them to his father's packing house. But chafing under parental training and not liking the prospect of the long apprenticeship necessary, nor the emoluments of ten Prussian dollars for his first year's work, he soon after removed to Holland, thence to England, whence in 1847 he came to New York, in every instance changing his abode solely to better his condition.

After working in New York, first as a gardener for four dollars a month, and then as assistant to a pork butcher for eight dollars per thirty days of sixteen hours a day he saved enough money to pay his passage to San Francisco, which he reached in '49, with six dollars in his pocket.

Having formed the habit of reliance on his own judgment he had no misgivings of the future. He first engaged himself to a Frenchman to butcher sheep, at the head of Dupont

street, now Grant avenue, and worked for him two months, for small wages, doing his own cooking and economizing in every way possible. After the fire of June, 1851, he leased a lot on Jackson street, for \$150 cash, erected a one-story building and set up shop as a retail butcher, a business in which he soon became a wholesale dealer. In 1853 he bought and delivered in San Francisco the

first herd of cattle ever driven into a San Francisco market. Four years later he purchased, with Mr. Charles Lux, sixteen hundred head of Texas steers, and formed the partnership which was the foundation of the famous firm of Miller & Lux, and which continued for more than twenty-five years, until the death of Mr. Lux.

The beginning of Mr. Miller's vast investments in country lands was the purchase, on his private account, of the Bloomfield ranch near Gilroy. This consisted at first of 1700 acres, which he subsequently increased to 30,000 acres. Selected primarily as a suitable assembling place for the herds of cattle from the southern counties, this

land ultimately became very valuable.

Miller & Lux gradually increased their holdings until they covered 750,000 acres in eleven different counties of California, and also large tracts in Oregon and Nevada. In 1888 it was estimated that they had on this land one hundred thousand cattle and eighty thousand sheep. The area of their grazing land alone is almost equal to that of the State of Rhode Island, and for several years their sales of meat averaged \$1,500,000 a year.

Among Mr. Miller's other notable achievements was his organization of the San Joaquin and King's River Canal and Irrigation Company, of which in 1876 the firm, in self-defense, got control.

He is known also for his large charities, and many recipients thereof are indebted to him for their support and education in their early years.



HENRY MILLER



R. F. DEL VALLE



DEL VALLE, HON. REGINALDO FRANCISCO, Attorney at Law, Los Angeles, Cal. Was born there Dec. 15, 1854. His father was Ygnacio Del Valle and his mother Ysabel (Varela) Del Valle. On Sept. 2, 1890, he married Helen M. White Cayatille in San Francisco. There is one child, Lucretia Louise Del Valle.

Mr. Del Valle entered St. Vincent's College in 1867, remaining until June, 1871; then went to Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., where he graduated with the degree Bachelor of Sciences June, 1873.

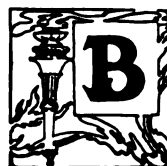
His first venture in the law was at Los Angeles, where he opened practice shortly after he was admitted to plead in the Supreme Court. In 1879 he was elected to the State Assembly of California from Los Angeles on the Democratic ticket and was re-elected in 1880. In this year he was Presidential Elector for Hancock and English. A year later received complimentary vote for Speaker.

In 1882 he was elected Senator from Los Angeles County and served four years, part as president pro tem. In 1884 ran for Congress. Four years later he was chairman State Convention at Los Angeles, and in 1890 was nominated for Lieut. Gov. In 1892 he was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the State Convention at Fresno. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1893. In 1894 he was chairman Democratic State Convention at San Francisco. He has been a member of every State convention for more than thirty years, has been a campaign orator and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1900 at Kansas City. He is an authority on parliamentary law.

At present he is a member of the Board of Public Service in charge of the Water Department of Los Angeles.



BENJ. F. BLEDSOE



LED SOE, BENJAMIN F., Judge of Superior Court, San Bernardino, California, was born February 8, 1874, in San Bernardino.

His father was Robert E. Bledsoe and his mother Althea Bottoms. He is a descendant of Hon. Jesse Bledsoe, United States Senator from Kentucky.

Judge Bledsoe married Katharine Marvin Shepler at Council Bluffs, Iowa, December 25, 1899. There are two children, Barbara Shepler and Frances Priscilla Bledsoe.

He attended the public schools of San Bernardino until 1891, and then entered Leland Stanford, Jr., University, graduating in 1896.

He was admitted to the Bar and was his father's law partner until 1901, when he was elected Judge of the Superior Court. He was re-elected without opposition in 1906.

At the state primary election in 1910 Judge Bledsoe was nominated by the Democratic party to run for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

He is a director in the Farmers' Exchange National Bank of San Bernardino, the Golden State Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles and other business enterprises.

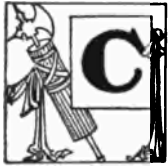
From 1898-1900 he was United States Referee in Bankruptcy, San Bernardino County. Member Board of Library Trustees since 1899, and has been president of that body since 1907. He is also president of the Alumni Association of Stanford University.

He is grand chancellor Knights of Pythias (1911-12); grand orator Grand Lodge of Masons (1908-09); grand warder Knights Templar (1911-12), and a member Delta Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi, college fraternities.

He is a member of the University Club of Los Angeles.



CHARLES N. CAMPBELL



CAMPBELL, CHARLES NICHOLAS, Wells-Fargo & Co. Express Superintendent, Western Texas Division, San Antonio, Texas. Born at Kodiak, Alaska, May 13, 1870. His father was John Augustus Campbell and his mother Sophia B. (Pavloff) Campbell. Married Cora Dale Barnhill, January 19, 1893, at Kansas City, Mo.

Educated in public schools, Moberly, Mo., 1876-1883.

February 10, 1886, entered service Wells-Fargo & Co. as a clerk at Houston, Texas. His promotions speak more eloquently than anything else that could be said regarding his worth. From Houston he was sent to Kansas City, Mo., October 24, 1888, as Clerk; January 8, 1891, Chief Clerk to Supt. Kansas City, Mo.; March 1, 1892, Cashier, Kansas City, Mo.; January 9, 1893, Agent, Las Vegas, New Mexico; Nov. 22, 1893, Agent, Wichita, Kas.; February 3, 1896, Agent, Colorado Springs, Colo.; May 1, 1897, Route Agent, Colorado Springs; July 1, 1898, Route Agent, Salt Lake City, Utah; April 20, 1900, Route Agent, San Francisco; July 11, 1900, Agent Los Angeles; January 1, 1905, General Agent, Los Angeles, in charge of Los Angeles office, and territory covered by electric lines; Aug. 1, 1911, Supt. Western Texas Division, San Antonio, in charge of business opened up over new lines.

A member for three year enlistment of the National Guard, Missouri, Battery B; Nov. 25, 1890, made Corporal; July 17, 1891, appointed First Sergeant.

Member of the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles; charter member West Lake Lodge No. 392, F. and A. M.; King Solomon Lodge of Perfection No. 3, Los Angeles Consistory No. 3, A. and A.; Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; Los Angeles Chapter No. 33, R. A. M.; Golden West Commandery No. 43, Knights Templar; Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.



GAVIN W. CRAIG



RAIG, GAVIN WILLIAM, Jurist, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Scotia, Greeley County, Neb., June 22, 1878. He is the son of Gavin Ralston Craig and Emma Edwards (Morse) Craig. Judge Craig married Berdena Healy Brownsberger April 11, 1903, at Los Angeles. To them was born Florida Jean Craig.

Judge Craig began his education in the public schools of Nebraska, but in 1890 was taken to California, where he continued in the public schools of Ukiah. In 1891 the family moved to Pomona, Cal., where he graduated from high school in 1897. In 1899 he entered the College of Law, University of Southern California, and graduated with the degree LL. B. in 1901. At the same time he took a course in the Brownsberger Business College.

Admitted to bar in 1901, immediately began practice in the office of Byron Waters, Los Angeles; 1901 to 1903, associated with Edwin A. Meserve; 1903-4, deputy and stenographer in office of District Attorney, Los Angeles; May, 1904, was made secretary of the College of Law in his Alma Mater. Served six years teaching torts, elementary law, Blackstone, real property and water rights; now a member Board of Control of the University and teaches the last three subjects, in addition to sureties.

In May, 1908, appointed Court Commissioner of Los Angeles County, and in November, 1910, was elected on Republican ticket to Superior Bench. Resigned as Commissioner January 1, 1911, to assume judicial duties. In 1908 he wrote an authoritative case book, "Craig on Water Rights and Irrigation Law in the Western States."

He was thrice president of the U. S. C. alumni association, is a Scottish Rite Mason, Mystic Shriner, Woodman of the World and a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood. His clubs are the Celtic, Gamut and Metropolitan.



BUSH, WILLIAM E., Automobiles, Los Angeles, California, was born at Vriesland, Michigan, September 18, 1870. He is the son of Simon Bush and Gertrude (Tromden) Bush. He married Henrietta Sweet, at Georgestown, Michigan, May 20, 1896.

He received his primary education in the public schools of Grand Rapids, Michigan, whither his parents had moved when he was a child, and then entered the High School of that city. He remained at school until he was fifteen years of age, when he left to learn mechanics, a line in which he became expert and with which he has been associated in all branches to the present day. He learned his trade in Grand Rapids, and after graduating from the apprentice class, became a traveling mechanic. He followed his trade in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and in other states. He was recognized as an expert.

After several years spent working for other people, Mr. Bush, who had saved some considerable money, decided in 1900, to go into business for himself. His first venture was made at South Bend, Indiana, where he formed a partnership known as Bush and Palmateer, builders of stationary and marine gas engines. Although the business was a paying proposition from the start, Mr. Bush, after two years, decided that he wanted to go further west, so he sold out his interest in the firm and moved to Los Angeles, where he has since remained.

In 1902, the automobile boom was attaining its height in Southern California, and Mr. Bush, with his thorough mechanical knowledge, decided to enter that field. He opened first an automobile machine shop, making repairs and building new parts. He quickly won a reputation in the business and succeeded accordingly. From a small beginning, he branched out into a large automobile agency and moved to a larger plant. This place, however, he soon outgrew, and he next built

a mammoth place, one of the largest automobile buildings in the West and today it is one of the leading motor headquarters of Southern California.

When he first went into business in Los Angeles, Mr. Bush was associated with John Burge, another expert mechanic, and did business under the firm name of Bush and Burge. This partnership continued two years, when

Mr. Bush bought out the interest of Burge. In January, 1906, Mr. Bush took in another partner, the firm under this arrangement being known as Bush and Shields. This partnership did not last long, however, for in September of the same year, Mr. Shields sold out his interest and Bush continued business alone. The various changes in the name of the firm did not seem to have any effect upon the business, for, under Mr. Bush's personal management, it continued to grow. In addition to his motor car business, he is a director of the Glendora Irrigating Company.

In the automobile business in Los Angeles he is a leading factor in all movements for the betterment of the trade.

He was at one time president of the Automobile Dealers' Association of Southern California, and at present is a member of the Board of Directors of that organization, which has done a good deal for good roads in Los Angeles County, and, in fact, in all of the Southwest. Mr. Bush is also a member of the Union League Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club and the San Gabriel Valley Club. He is prominent in the Mystic Shrine, being a member of the Al Malaikah Temple, Los Angeles, and the Plymouth Commandery, Knights Templar, of Plymouth, Indiana.

He is a member of the Technical Board of the Los Angeles branch, American Automobile Association. In this connection he has been one of the officials in charge of all the automobile races in the vicinity of Southern California for the last two years.



WM. E. BUSH



DOMINGUEZ, FRANK EDWARD, Attorney - at - Law, Los Angeles, California, was born in that city, May 11, 1876. He is the son of Rosario and Guadalupe Gallardo Dominguez. On May 11, 1898, he married Jessie Street in his home city. There has been born to them one child, Helen Gertrude Dominguez.

Mr. Dominguez spent his boyhood days in Los Angeles and vicinity, where his education was attained. He attended the grammar and preparatory schools and then registered at St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles.

At the age of twelve Mr. Dominguez went into the City Engineer's office, working under the direction of Eaton Dockweiler, Chief Deputy under John Drain, then Street Superintendent of Los Angeles. During these early years Mr. Dominguez gave considerable amount of his spare time to the study of law and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to the Los Angeles bar.

Not long after his admittance to the bar he became Deputy County Clerk. This was under Charles Bell, now Senator. His next public position was that of Clerk in the Court under Judge M. T. Allen.

At this time the national interest was growing in the Philippines, where the United States was reorganizing the governmental system of the islands. Mr. Dominguez left Los Angeles and went to the Philippines with the Taft Commission. He was in the Government service nearly two years and at one time was Judge Taft's interpreter.

During his service with the Government in the Philippines Mr. Dominguez became well acquainted, and after his work under the Taft Commission was completed he decided to open a law practice there. For the next

four years he was busily engaged with a profitable practice, and during that time visited throughout the islands, studied the condition of the natives and is today well informed on the islands in general.

While there he was attorney for Emilio Aguinaldo, the famous insurgent chief of the Philippine natives. While acting in this capacity he learned a great deal about the natives of the islands and

of their history. His work for Emilio Aguinaldo occupied a considerable amount of time and brought him into national prominence.

He returned to Los Angeles after his work in the islands and opened a law practice. A little later he was appointed on a commission representing the State of Colorado at the Mexican Centennial with the Hon. M. Tarpez and Col. George Pippy.

During his work in Los Angeles since his return from Mexico and the Philippines he has been associated with Earl Rogers in the practice of law.



FRANK E. DOMINGUEZ

He is well known here and is today one of the prominent practicing attorneys of the city. His ability to speak and read the Spanish and Mexican languages makes him a valuable man in handling cases that deal with those peoples. His varied experiences abroad and in Mexico have been of material value to him in his profession, and today he is profiting by these years of experience.

Born with the gift of eloquence and possessed of a naturally strong voice, Mr. Dominguez has won recognition as an orator and is one of the accomplished jury pleaders before the Bar of Southern California.

Mr. Dominguez is a great man for home life, and when not engaged in the practice or study of law may be found at home with his family.



O'DONNELL, JAMES E., petroleum lands, development and handling, Los Angeles, California, was born in the land of the origin of oil as an article of commerce—Pennsylvania—December 26th, 1874. His father was T. A. O'Donnell, a pioneer in the Pennsylvania oil fields, and his mother Myra (Parsons) O'Donnell.

He received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania.

Mr. O'Donnell appears to have entered and succeeded in the oil business by force of heredity and environment, as well as by a development of natural business talents of a remarkably high order, for he began his notable career at the age of 15 years.

As his father was a pioneer in business and development ventures in the Pennsylvania fields, Mr. O'Donnell naturally absorbed the details and practical knowledge which surrounded his daily life as a boy, and as soon as he was able to be of value began to put to practical application the knowledge that he seemed to have intuitively acquired.

After seeking with more or less degree of success places where he could turn his natural bent to work in oil lands, he adventured as far as Colorado, where his attention was called to the discoveries made in Southern California and the indications that here was to be established a producing region second to no other in the world.

So in 1891 he left Colorado and came to California, finally selecting Santa Paula as his first place of operating. That the step was well taken is shown by what will be said of his record.

Officially he is president of the Nacirema Oil Company, field manager and stockholder of the American Oil Fields Company, a large stockholder of the American Petroleum Company and a director of the Bungalow Apartments Company.

But the official designations and personal prominence of Mr. O'Donnell by no means indicate what he has achieved, nor the importance his activities and talents have been to the tremendous oil industry of the State.

Ever since his arrival in 1891 he has been exhaustless in his efforts and remarkably perceptive in his conclusions regarding opportunities and possibilities in his chosen field of industry.

His knowledge was gained by actual experience, and to this practical equipment of his mental faculties he applied a strong mentality and analytical power of mind that has placed him in the very lead of men known as reliable and scientific experts.

As an instance showing this recognition of his peculiar talent, Mr. O'Donnell was from its inception until recently field manager of the American Oilfields Company, a company of a capital of twenty-five million dollars, and which is headed by Mr. E. L. Doheny, the celebrated oil operator both of California and of Mexico. The success of this company is a familiar fact to all those interested in oil matters, and is ascribed in no small degree to Mr. O'Donnell's qualities.

This is but one of the numerous undertakings in which Mr. O'Donnell has been engaged; in the past seven years he has been superintendent and consulting superintendent for the following notable companies: The Cousins Oil Company, of McKittrick district; the Casmalia Oil Company, of Santa Maria district; the Whittier Oil Company, of McKittrick district; the San Souci Oil Company, the McKittrick Oil Company, the Grasse Casa Oil Company, Santa Maria district, and the



JAMES E. O'DONNELL

McKittrick Oil Company, McKittrick district.

Mr. O'Donnell is a very extensive oil land owner; he has enviable properties in the Midway district, and the Elk Hills and McKittrick districts in Kern county, beside a large body of oil land in the Salt Creek district in Wyoming; and beyond this owns large blocks of stock and bonds of the American Oilfields Company and the American Petroleum and the Mexican Petroleum Companies.

Both the Union and the American Oilfields Companies have been purchasers of extensive oil tracts from him. Despite his business activities Mr. O'Donnell takes a keen personal interest in the affairs of Los Angeles and is a ready helper in all movements which tend to improve it as a city and a port. His energy and progressiveness make him a valued factor in the civic enterprises and he has figured largely in successful campaigns for the betterment of the Southern California metropolis.

When not concerned in business affairs Mr. O'Donnell occupies himself for amusement with automobiles as an agreeable fad.



HOMPSON, BEACH, Geologist, Engineer and Capitalist, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 5, 1865, the son of Samuel and Emma Root (Hubbard) Thompson. His father, who was known in his day as "Railroad Thompson," built the first railroad from New Orleans to Mobile, and also the first road from Chicago to Milwaukee. He was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, served through the Civil War, and was master of transportation at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He was killed in 1867 while laying out the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Beach Thompson came to California in November, 1889, and on February 26, 1896, was married in Berkeley to Miss Augusta Veeder. Of this marriage one child was born, Barbara Beach Thompson.

He worked his way through the State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in the years '81-'84. From 1886 to 1889 he was a student at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S. and a special diploma in geology. Coming to California in '89 he entered Stanford University, took an A. M. therefrom in 1892, and continued there for another year on his doctor's degree, as an instructor.

Shortly after severing his connection with Stanford he entered the mining field, in the Fall of '94, in Calaveras County. There he became interested in water rights and in the development of electric power. After a thorough investigation, perceiving the possibilities of the Stanislaus River for this purpose, he organized the Stanislaus Electric Power Company, drew up the engineering plans, took options on the necessary properties, and raised \$6,500,000 in New York city. Subsequently through the financial panic, the failure of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which had \$1,500,000 on deposit of the company's funds, and the California disaster of

1906, he lost control of the company, which was reorganized as the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company.

Mr. Thompson was the first to suggest the use of steel towers for the transmission of electric power. Like many another advanced thinker whose ideas seemed chimerical but were later found to be most practical, he was laughed at at first, especially in New York.

The steel towers are now a complete success, supporting wires capable of transmitting at 104,000 volts pressure.

Among Beach Thompson's valuable contribution, both to the world of science and to that of practical affairs, is the huge Relief dam in Tuolumne County. This is 140 feet high and 560 feet wide, built with a reinforced concrete face on a rock fill. He also selected the site, and bought the ground in Kennedy's Meadows, for the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company.

He is now especially interested in wireless telegraphy, and has the rights for the United States, as well as the marine rights, for the Paulson Wireless, which is



BEACH THOMPSON

now operating between Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, Stockton, Cal.; Phoenix, Ariz.; El Paso, and Fort Worth, Tex., and in Kansas City, Mo., and Portland and Medford, Ore. Mr. Thompson was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Mr. Taft for the Presidency. He was educated for the profession of teaching, but was deflected from his course by politics. He has held the following offices in important companies: Vice Pres. and Director Sierra & S. F. Power Co., Pres. and Director Metropolitan Light & Power Co., Pres. and Director Tuolumne Water Power Co., Pres. Stanislaus Elec. Power Co., and Pres. San Domingo Mining Co., all of which properties have been purchased by the United Rys. Inv. Co. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, and his clubs are the Pacific-Union, University, Bohemian and the Menlo Country.



GARNSEY, LEIGH G., Railroad Contractor, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Binghamton, New York, where he was born March 11, 1881, his father being L. T. Garnsey, for many years identified with the largest railroad interests of the Southwest, and his mother Frances E. (Vail) Garnsey. October 24, 1907, he married Ruth Bulkley at Redondo Beach, California. They have one child, Ruth Garnsey.

When Mr. Garnsey was four years old his parents moved to California, and he received his education from the public schools of Los Angeles County and from St. Matthew's School in San Mateo County.

Very soon after Mr. Garnsey began the activities of life he came to Southern California and as a surveyor entered into both road and railway construction work, an occupation which has resulted most profitably to him and which has produced some of the most important work in and about Los Angeles.

It was first as a surveyor for the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway that Mr. Garnsey formed the trend of mind and effort that has resulted so abundantly.

Later he joined the surveying corps of the Pacific Electric Railway and then was made ticket agent for the Los Angeles and Redondo Railway, and when Mr. H. E. Huntington purchased the Redondo Railway Mr. Garnsey's experience and ability brought him to the fore more than ever.

Meanwhile he had formed the Garnsey Investment Company, of which he is a director; he is also vice president of the Kalamazoo Land Company.

It was as the senior member of the firm of Garnsey and Pitzer, however, that Mr. Garnsey's most important work in Southern California was conducted.

Southern California owes more, probably, to its road builders, the men who have con-

structed both the roadways and the railways, than to any other single class for the advancement that has occurred.

It is in this work that Mr. Garnsey has distinguished himself, his qualities as a constructor being so readily recognized as to secure for him the awarding of the contract with the County for the construction of the eight miles of scientifically built highway, under the good roads system, between Redondo Beach and Wilmington; he also built the county highway between Los Angeles and Redondo Beach, a length of ten miles.

Mr. Garnsey has done extensive construction work for the Los Angeles Street Railway Company and for the Redondo Railway Company, and lately for the San Bernardino Interurban Railway Company.

The street work of the firm is to be found in almost every town in the southern part of the State, one striking example of the resources of the concern being shown in the eleven-mile system of storm drains constructed in the City of Corona, which has been

pronounced to be the best constructed and most scientifically designed ever undertaken in Southern California.

It is evident from the preparations made and the projected plans that this record for efficiency will be duplicated in the good roads construction of the highway between Redondo and Wilmington, for the work is being done now by Mr. Garnsey alone, he having acquired the entire concern on May 22, 1911; it is his purpose to make this eight miles of roadway the most perfect known in the State and to be able to point to it as an enduring memento of capacity and technical resourcefulness.

In social and business circles Mr. Garnsey is alike active; he is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Automobile Club, the Motor Boat Club and the Tuna Club, for he is very fond of outdoor life and a patron of all healthy sports.



LEIGH G. GARNSEY



'DONALD, PATRICK JOSEPH, manufacturer and contractor, Los Angeles, California, was born in Ireland, St. Patrick's Day, 1863. His father was Lawrence McDonald and his mother Margaret (Foley) McDonald. He married Carrie Louise Mann at Fresno, California, January 28, 1891, and to them have been born four children, Lawrence Earl, Ethel May, Jennie Beal and David Eugene McDonald.

He attended the National School of Ireland for three years and followed that with eight years at St. Michael's College, at New Ross, County Wexford. His textbook education finished, he left college and became an apprentice in the carpenter and contracting business. After four years of service he received his license as a competent artisan and began work when he was eighteen years of age.

Soon after he became a licensed workman, Mr. McDonald bade farewell to the Emerald Isle and sailed across the sea to America. He first located in Chicago, Illinois, going to work in 1881 for a building firm known as Hennessy Brothers. With them he remained three years, then quit the construction end of his trade to learn mill work.

He was employed in the mill of Campbell Brothers, Chicago, and stayed with them three years, the last twelve months of which he was foreman of the cabinet department of the plant.

With six years of actual experience in all branches of the business, Mr. McDonald went to the great Southwest. He located in San Diego, California, where he obtained employment with the L. A. Fitch Company, builders, of that city. He stayed with them two years, and was foreman of construction and superintendent of the mill department.

Upon leaving Fitch and San Diego, in 1889, he went to Fresno, California, where he was put in the dual position of foreman and estimator for the Mechanics' Planing

Mill Company, in which capacities he continued for three years. From Fresno Mr. McDonald moved to Madera, California, where he was given the superintendency of the Madera Flume and Trading Company. He was in charge of the factory and yards of the company for two years, but in 1895 he was offered the post of superintendent and estimator for the San Pedro Lumber Com-

pany, at San Pedro, California, one of the largest lumber receiving ports in the United States and the place where Los Angeles gets an outlet to the sea. He became an important factor in the business of the lumber company and remained there for five years.

In 1900 Mr. McDonald bought the Los Angeles Planing Mill Company. He is president and general manager and his wife is vice president. For five years after he purchased it the company operated in a small plant, but in 1905 a reincorporation was effected with \$200,000 capital and himself and family as sole owners; a new mill, equipped with modern machinery and covering sixty thousand square

feet, was completed and the business moved. Under Mr. McDonald's management it has become one of the most important industrial concerns in Southern California.

Four years ago Mr. McDonald added a general building and contracting department to his business, and today numerous beautiful residences and public buildings stand to the credit of the firm.

Mr. McDonald is active in trade circles, being a member of the Master Builders' Association, Builders' Exchange, Credit Men's Association, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Southern California Mill Owners' Association and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

He holds memberships in the Elks, the Jonathan Club and the Newman Club of Los Angeles; he is also a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.



P. J. McDONALD



P. J. MORAN



ORAN, P. J., contractor, industrial captain, capitalist, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Yorkshire, England, January 23, 1864, the son of Laurence Moran of Mayo County, Ireland, and of Bridget (Durkin) Moran of County Sligo, Ireland. He married Dollie Shoebridge of Salt Lake City in 1891, and there are six children, four boys and two girls.

He was left fatherless at the age of seven, and was compelled to go to work when only 10 years old. His education was acquired in the workshop, and by dint of hard individual study in later years.

He came to America when 14 years old, landing in Baltimore in April, 1878. After four months in that city he went to Cincinnati, where he was apprenticed to a steam fitter. After mastering this trade he went to Chicago, and there worked as journeyman fitter until 1887, when he removed to Omaha. At this place he lingered a few months, and then went on to Salt Lake City, which has been his home ever since.

The first two years in Salt Lake City he worked at his trade, and then his enterprise asserted itself and he went into business as a contractor in steam heating and ventilating. He began to prosper at once.

He put in most of the heating plants in the public school buildings of Salt Lake City; also those of the new State University in Salt Lake, the Agricultural College at Logan, and the majority of the big business blocks and residences, churches and schools throughout the state.

In the year 1900 he was awarded the contract by the city for the installation of a new water works, a plant of the first magnitude, costing many millions of dollars. An important detail of it is the Big Cottonwood conduit, which flanks the Wasatch range overlooking Salt Lake Valley for a distance of ten miles. A man may walk erect through the conduit and it carries a large part of Salt Lake City's water supply. It is considered one of the finest pieces of work in the United States.

He entered the paving business in 1903, and has laid most of the asphalt on the streets of Salt Lake, of Ogden and a great deal in other cities of the West and Middle West. The P. J. Moran asphalt plant is one of the largest and most complete in America and employs an army of workmen.

He put in the concrete masonry for the plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company at Garfield, Utah, the largest smelter of its kind in the world. He built the power producing plant for the Utah Light and Railway Company. This plant is located in Weber Canyon, Utah, and is an immense piece of work, consisting of a stave pipe line 74 inches in diameter terminating in a generating station which de-

velops many thousands of electric horsepower. He built the high line water conduit leading from City Creek Canyon, and he has done practically all the other work of enlargement on the Salt Lake City water supply system during the last twelve years. He is now engaged in the building of the Pacific Reclamation Company's irrigation dam to conserve the water of Bishop Creek near Wells, Nevada, a work which will result in the reclamation of tens of thousands of acres of land and the creation of a new city called Metropolis. He has been the constructor for many other enterprises, some of equal and many of lesser importance than those mentioned.

He is one of the five incorporators of the National Copper Bank of Salt Lake, already a powerful financial institution and is a big stockholder and director in the Keith-O'Brien Company, which operates Salt Lake City's largest department store.

When concrete construction came into general use, and about the time he was given the contract for the concrete work on the Garfield smelter, Mr. Moran organized the Portland Cement Company of Utah. He is the principal stockholder and president. The company operates one of the largest cement plants in America, and employs one of the largest forces of men in Utah. He invested in coal lands, and incorporated the Federal Coal Company, of which he is now vice president and general manager.

He has invested heavily in Salt Lake real estate, and is considered one of the largest owners of property in the city.

Mr. Moran has interested himself in politics. The Liberal party elected him to the State Senate in 1891 and he served out his term, making himself felt in the framing of legislation. The same party chose him a member of the City Council in 1892, and he served for a term of two years from the fourth precinct of Salt Lake City. Since that time his big business interests have prevented him from accepting office, although always closely in touch with the affairs of the city and state.

A summary of his business affiliations is as follows: President, general manager and sole owner of the P. J. Moran Contracting Company; director of the National Copper Bank, Utah; director in the Keith-O'Brien Company, department stores; president of the Portland Cement Company, Utah; vice president and general manager of the Federal Coal Company, Utah; and a director and stockholder in many other minor concerns, notably real estate concerns which operate his holdings.

He is a director in the Alta Club of Salt Lake, and an active member of the Commercial Club. He spends much time and is well known in Los Angeles, and has been elected a member of the California Club of that city.



MITCHEL, J. BURRIS, oil lands and leases, Los Angeles, California, was born at Denison, Texas, October 29, 1878. His father was William N. Mitchel and his mother Lizzie (Daniels) Mitchel. He has been twice married. He married Hazel Scofield on October 29, 1902, by whom there is one child, Burris Milo Mitchel. On June 2, 1910, he married Edna Tracy at Los Angeles.

Mr. Mitchel was reared in Texas, where he resided up to the age of twenty years. He attended the public schools of Texas and graduated from the Denison, Texas, High School, June 5, 1896.

At the outbreak of the Spanish - American war, in 1898, Mr. Mitchel was one of the first men to enlist for service. Being an expert rifle shot and sharpshooter, and being first sergeant of the Denison Riflemen at Denison, Texas, he was appointed third sergeant of Company K, in the Third Regiment, Texas Volunteers. This regiment was stationed at Fort Clark, Tex.; Bay Saint Louis, Mississippi, and Fort Morgan, Alabama, and did not see any actual service.

Shortly after returning from the war he moved to Los Angeles, California, settling there in January, 1899. He engaged in the real estate business in that city for a period of three years.

In 1902, when the oil boom struck Bakersfield, California, Mr. Mitchel disposed of his Los Angeles interests and located in that city. He maintained a brokerage business, dealing in oil stocks, lands and bonds for a year. Business in all lines was enjoying the height of prosperity during that year in the Bakersfield district and Mr. Mitchel

was among the earliest oil brokers to invest in that region. There came a lull in the Bakersfield district a year later and Mr. Mitchel returned to Los Angeles, where he reopened his offices with the view of resuming his former business.

He continued in the real estate business for over six years, operating realty and building enterprises.



J. BURRIS MITCHELL

In 1909 Mr. Mitchel decided to re-enter the oil business as an oil broker, also dealing largely in oil lands and leases. His knowledge of the oil industry in all its branches, acquired during his residence in the Bakersfield district, stood him in good stead. He financed several oil enterprises in various parts of the State, his undertakings receiving the substantial support of the oil men of the community.

In the early part of 1910 his business was in such a thriving condition that he entered upon a new field of development. He organized at that time

the Midway King Pin Oil Company, of which organization he became Secretary. He became one of the predominant factors in making that organization a success. In the middle of the same year he organized and financed the J. Burris Mitchel Company, dealers in oil lands, leases, stocks and bonds.

He is President of this latter organization, and his untiring work in the interest of that company has been largely responsible for the material progress that has attended that company.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles and of the Chamber of Mines and Oil.

He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.



FERGUSON, DAVID WALTER, District Freight and Passenger Agent of the North Pacific Steamship Company, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Clinton, Iowa, born January 19, 1875. His father was William Ferguson and his mother, Elnor Brown (Duncan) Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson traces his descent through a notable line of ancestry, among whom is the famed King Fergus of Scotland. On July 15, 1899, he married Ruth Lillian Green in Los Angeles, by which union there were three children, David Halliday, (deceased), Lillian and Donald Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson was educated in the Chicago public schools, and on moving to Winnipeg, Canada, continued his grammar schooling in that city. He then took a brief business course in the Winnipeg Business College.

About this time Mr. Ferguson went to British Columbia, and located in Vancouver. He worked there for several years in a mercantile house, but decided to seek a more congenial climate and in 1893 he moved south to Los Angeles, California. He became associated there with a large dry goods house in the capacity of salesman and remained in that line until he was appointed manager of the cloak and suit department. He made a signal success in this work, but after he had been with his firm for seven years a better opportunity offered itself and he resigned, going to Portland, Oregon. There he engaged in the cloak and suit business, continuing in it for a period of approximately a year and a half.

Becoming tired of commercial work, he turned his attention to amusement enterprises and returned to Los Angeles, where he managed several musical organizations. After traveling for three years and a half he again sought new fields.

Quitting this in 1905, he entered the transportation business and after a year was

appointed Southern California agent for the North Pacific Steamship Company, which operates a line of vessels between San Diego, California and Portland, Oregon.

For several years he devoted his entire time to this work, but by the end of four years he had branched out in the steamship business, assuming the representation of a number of foreign and domestic lines and

soon became known as one of the leading transportation men in the west. At the present time he is the Southern California representative for thirty standard steamship lines and in addition to this business is agent for the Marine Baggage and Accident Insurance Company and the Wells Fargo Express Company's checks and money orders. Similarly he handles the American Express Company's and the Domestic and Travelers' Checks and money orders, which are negotiable in all parts of the civilized world.

Among the better known companies of which Mr. Ferguson is the representative are the Cunard Steamship Company, which owns the mighty Lusitania and

Mauretania, the White Star Company, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, the French Line Steamship Company, the Italian Line Co., and the Steamship Line.

Other interests which he represents are the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company and the Compania Naviera Del Pacifico, a large corporation with headquarters in Mexico City. He is also a licensed Custom House broker for the Port of Los Angeles and is a notary public for Los Angeles County.

Mr. Ferguson is a member of the National Geographic Society and of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and is one of those men willing to do anything for the furtherance of his city. He is a Mason, an Elk, a Forester, a Maccabee, and belongs to the Steamship Agents Association and the Southern California Traffic Association.



D. W. FERGUSON



BRUNSWIG, LUCIEN N., Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemist and Druggist, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Montmedy, France.

He was educated at the College of Etain, Department of Meuse, France, where he spent the early part of his life. He was married twice, his first wife having been Annie Mercer of Independence, Mo., who died in New Orleans in 1892. His second wife, Marguerite Wogan, is a native of New Orleans. By his first marriage he has four children—three daughters, now married, and a son, who is connected with the Brunswick Drug Co. By his second marriage he has a daughter 11 years of age.

On coming to America Mr. Brunswig made his first extensive effort in the commercial world by entering the wholesale and retail drug business. He subsequently established himself prominently in the wholesale drug world at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1876. In 1882 he accepted a junior partnership in the firm of Finlay & Brunswig at New Orleans. At the death

of his partner, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Brunswig became sole owner of the firm, and from that time up to 1903 the house was known as L. N. Brunswig & Company.

In 1903 Mr. Brunswig disposed of his New Orleans business, at which time he retired temporarily for a much-needed rest, and enjoyed a two years' vacation in Europe.

Mr. Brunswig has always given untiring attention to the direction of his wholesale drug business, raising it to the first rank in New Orleans and indeed the entire Southwest. He became known throughout the city as a progressive business man who participated in all matter for the advancement of the community. He served four years as Police Commissioner in New Orleans, and was also vice president of the Athenae Louisianais, a valued member of the Louisiana Historical Society, president of the French Society and vice president of the Board of Trade.



L. N. BRUNSWIG

In 1888 Mr. Brunswig determined to establish a branch of his New Orleans business in Los Angeles, which city was just beginning to attract attention as a distributing center. This he did, placing it under the direction of F. W. Braun, who remained managing partner, the interest of the latter being ultimately purchased by Mr. Brunswig, who changed the name of the concern to the Brunswick

Drug Company, with branches at San Diego and Guaymas, Mexico. This venture of Mr. Brunswig early in 1888 in establishing a large wholesale drug house in Los Angeles seemed to less far-sighted men of affairs almost impossible of success. On the contrary, the judgment of the founder was vindicated from the beginning, and it was by unusual energy and aggressiveness that the stock and resources of the firm were constantly maintained at the required standard, in keeping with the rapid development of Los Angeles and its tributary territory.

The Brunswick Drug Company has developed the largest wholesale drug business on the Coast, blending with it a complete manufacturing chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory. From the modest beginning established as a result of a thorough conception of what the future contained, its affairs have grown until now its annual business exceeds by a large margin the most sanguine expectations.

Mr. Brunswig's residence, 2640 W. Adams street, Los Angeles, is one of the most beautiful places in the city. It has 180 feet frontage on West Adams street, is 500 feet deep, laid out in handsome terraces, and the rear facade has 350 feet. The grounds are among the most attractive in Southern California, the residence itself being modeled after the style of the French Renaissance chateaux. One of the most charming features of this place is the Italian gardens, with flora of every description. Mr. Brunswig is a member of the California Club of Los Angeles and of the Los Angeles Country Club.



CAMPBELL, CLYDE P., Oil Operator, Los Angeles, California, was born in Ingham County, Michigan, November 14, 1872, the son of Alexander F. Campbell and Ella (Phelps) Campbell. He is descended from an old Scottish house, his grandfather having been Sir James Campbell, who married Alice Forsythe in Dumfries, Scotland, in 1832.

Mr. Campbell's childhood was spent in his native state, but he was taken to Chicago, Illinois, when he was a boy and there attended the grammar and high schools. While going to school he sold papers on the streets, and at the age of fifteen years went to Quincy, Illinois, where he worked for a year as assistant shipping clerk for a manufacturing concern. After leaving there he returned to Michigan and went to the Michigan Agricultural College during the year of 1889. He then kept books for several firms and at the end of another year took up the study of telegraphy. Mastering this, he became associated with the Postal Telegraph Company, and was with them for seven years, during six of which he was manager at Lansing, Michigan.

Leaving the Postal Company, at the end of seven years, Mr. Campbell went to the Pennsylvania oil fields, where he invested in a small way. The boom had somewhat subsided, however, so he sold out his interests and went to Colorado, attracted by the rush to the Cripple Creek gold fields. A few years later, when automobiles came into use, he owned and operated a garage, but later disposed of this and confined himself to mining operations. During the ten years following his departure from Pennsylvania, he engaged in mining in Cripple Creek and other sections of Colorado, also in old Mexico. For six years of the time he was in Colorado he was a member of the Colorado Springs Mining Exchange.

In 1908, Mr. Campbell deserted the mining regions of Colorado and headed for the oil

fields of Southern California, which were just beginning a boom.

He arrived in Los Angeles in February, 1908, and after six months spent investigating and visiting numerous oil districts went into the oil business with C. F. Whittier, now President of the United Oil Company, and one of the most practical of the old time oil men in the state. Since 1909, he has been

heavily interested in the oil fields of California.



CLYDE P. CAMPBELL

Mr. Campbell is now treasurer of the United Oil Company, and takes an active part in the operations of that company. He is also one of the heavier stockholders in the Whittier-Campbell Company. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Whittier with other associates were the organizers of the United Oil Company and other companies which own and control more than 2000 acres in the Midway-McKittrick oil fields. The United Oil Company was incorporated on November 19, 1909, for \$2,000,000, under the laws of California.

Mr. Campbell is interested in other oil corporations, among which are the Midnight Oil Compa-

ny, of which he is treasurer; the Rex Midway Oil Company, secretary and treasurer; the Middle West Oil Company, secretary and treasurer, and treasurer of both the United Oil Company and the Midway Central Oil Company.

With his many interests in the oil fields, Mr. Campbell is necessarily one of the busiest men in Los Angeles. He finds time, however, to devote part of his attention to the propositions for the betterment of his city and has taken an active part in various movements for the improvement and upbuilding of Los Angeles, commercially and otherwise.

He is a Mason and an Elk, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and of the Gamut Club of Los Angeles. He is fond of motoring and finds much pleasure when traveling from one field to another in making the trips by automobile.



WILLIS G. HUNT



HUNT, WILLIS GUSTAVUS, merchant, Los Angeles, California, was born on a farm in Unity, Me., in 1862. His father was Gustavus A. Hunt and his mother Ellen Susan (Ayer) Hunt. He married Miss Mariam Eskridge, March 23, 1911, at Los Angeles.

Mr. Hunt received his education in the public schools of his native State, and left home at the age of 18, and went into a wholesale dry goods house in Portland, Maine. He remained with this company for five years, four years of which he was on the road as traveling salesman. After that he went to Boston and traveled for another dry goods house for four years more.

At the age of 26 he went to Los Angeles, Cal., and engaged in the wholesale paper business, as manager of a branch house of the Pacific Roll Paper Company of San Francisco. After about one year he bought out the stock of the Pacific Roll Paper Company and engaged in the paper business on his own account.

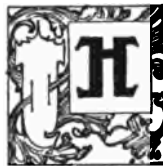
Mr. Hunt is president and general manager of the Pioneer Paper Company, but devotes most of his time to the oil refining and roofing paper manufacturing business, which is run in connection with the paper company.

He is one of the most progressive men of the city of Los Angeles, and the industry of which he is the head is one of great commercial importance. He has always taken part in any movement having for its object the betterment of his adopted city, and is one of the great Southwestern boomers. He is also interested in developing a large lemon and orange ranch at Upland, Cal., and owns much property.

He is prominent in social circles in the city, holding memberships in the California Club, Jonathan Club and the Los Angeles Country Club.



SAMUEL M. HASKINS



HASKINS, SAMUEL MOODY, Attorney, Los Angeles, California, was born January 20, 1872, in Salt Lake City, Utah. He is the son of the Rev. Thomas Willson Haskins and Frances Emily Austin. Mr. Haskins was married April 15, 1902, to Eliza Bon-sall, of Los Angeles, and they have two children, Samuel M., Jr., and Barbara Haskins.

Mr. Haskins spent his boyhood in New England and the Middle West and went to Los Angeles from Burlington, Vermont, when he was fifteen years of age. He entered the Los Angeles High School in the year 1887, and was graduated two years later. The succeeding year he entered the University of California, taking the academic course, and was graduated in 1893 with the degree of B. A.

He decided upon law as a profession, and soon after leaving college took up his studies. After reading two years he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of California in the year 1895. He began practice at once, but gave it up temporarily two years later, when he was appointed Clerk of the Los Angeles City Council, serving in this capacity until 1902.

Upon the expiration of his term as Clerk of the Council he was engaged for legal work by the firm of Dunn and Crutcher, and he remained with them until 1905, when the firm name was changed to Bicknell, Gibson, Trask, Dunn and Crutcher. He continued in association with the new firm, and in 1908, when Judge Bicknell withdrew from it, became an active member. The name at that time underwent another change, being known as Gibson, Trask, Dunn and Crutcher.

He is a member of several social organizations in Los Angeles, including the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and the San Gabriel Valley Country Club.



ROY P. HILLMAN



HILLMAN, ROY PALMER, banker, Los Angeles, California, was born at Mantorville, Minnesota, January 21, 1879. His father was William F. Hillman and his mother was Emma Palmer. At Los Angeles, October 22, 1902, he married Grace Laubersheimer.

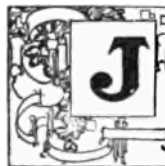
Mr. Hillman came to Los Angeles from his native state in January, 1888, attending the grammar school, and later graduating from the high school in 1899. He was first employed by the Department of Electricity of Los Angeles, until 1900, when he accepted the position of messenger and clearing house clerk in the Los Angeles National Bank, which position with subsequent promotions he held until 1902. He then accepted the position of note teller with the German-American Savings Bank, which he held for a year, and in 1903 was made paying teller in the Southwestern National Bank of Los Angeles.

In 1904, in connection with Charles E. Anthony and his son, Earle C. Anthony, Mr. Hillman incorporated the Western Motor Car Company, and engaged actively in the automobile business until December, 1904. The banking business had taken great hold on Mr. Hillman, and in January, 1905, he again entered the employ of the German-American Savings Bank, and later in the same year was elected assistant cashier. In 1909 he was elected secretary of this bank, and now holds the dual position of secretary and assistant cashier. Mr. Hillman was president of the Automobile Club of Southern California during the year 1910.

Mr. Hillman is well known in financial circles and is president of the Crystal Salt Company. He is a member of the California, Union League and City Clubs of Los Angeles and the San Gabriel Valley Country Club. He is also a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.



MARK G. JONES



JONES, MARK GORDON, president Merchants' Bank and Trust Company, Los Angeles, was born at San Francisco, December 22, 1859. His father was John Jones, a pioneer merchant, who went to Australia from England, and from Australia came to California with a shipload of merchandise, landing at Monterey in 1850. His mother was Doria Deighton-Jones. On February 11, 1885, he married Blanche E. McDonald, at Los Angeles. They have three children, Deighton G. McD., Mark McD., and Francis M. McD.

Mr. Jones attended the old Los Angeles High school, and later entered St. Augustine's College, Benicia, Cal., graduating in 1879.

After his graduation he went to Los Angeles to manage the estate of his mother. After her death (March, 1908) he was appointed administrator.

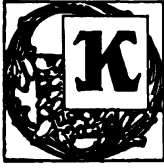
In 1889 Mr. Jones was elected to the office of county treasurer of Los Angeles County, and served until 1893. He was re-elected to the office, the term expiring January, 1907. He has the distinction of being the only incumbent renominated for any county office up to that date. In 1906 he was the chief organizer of the Inglewood Park Cemetery Association, and was elected and still is its president and treasurer. In 1908 he was elected to and still retains the presidency of the Merchants' Bank and Trust Company, and is today its active head. He also is president of the Merchants' Building Company.

He is now centering all the estate and his personal interests at Los Angeles.

He is a member of Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West; Knights Templar, L. A. Commandery, No. 9; Signet Chapter, Southern California Blue Lodge, and Al Malaikah Temple, Mystic Shrine.



C. J. KUBACH



KUBACH, C. J., Contractor, Los Angeles, California, was born in Germany in 1855. He received his education in the public schools of that country, where he remained until eighteen years of age. As a boy he learned the contracting business from his father, who was a master builder in a small town, located near Heidelberg, Germany. He continued with his father until 1873, when a desire to see more of the world caused him to move to America.

He went to Pittsburg, Pa., where an uncle was living, and there entered school for one year, learning the English language. He then returned to contracting work for a year and a half in Pittsburg.

In 1875 he moved to San Francisco and obtained a position with a company known as Herrman and Von Bostle, builders. He remained in their employ for one year, when he moved to Virginia City, Nevada. There he started in as a millwright in the mining district. He followed that business for fifteen months, when he moved to Los Angeles in 1878.

When Mr. Kubach arrived in Southern California there was little to denote the future city of 350,000 population, and the opening of a business in that day meant a long and hard struggle. He originally opened a small shop on East First street, but in 1884 he opened a larger one at First and Vine streets; by that time he was taking part in the construction of many of the largest buildings put up in Los Angeles in those days.

In 1885, shortly after Mr. Kubach had opened his business career in Los Angeles, he married in that city a young lady from a prominent family. There are two children, as a result of this union, Rose Cecilia and Sophie Octavia Kubach.

He built the noted Stimson residence, one of the most beautiful homes of Los Angeles at the time of its construction. He made the acquaintance then of Mr. Stimson, for whom he erected a number of buildings, including the foundation of the present Stimson block, in which building he established his offices.

A pioneer contractor of Los Angeles, he developed his business as the city progressed. He has taken contracts for many of the largest buildings in Los Angeles. In the surrounding towns he also has been active, having constructed blocks in San Diego, Riverside, Redlands and many other places.

On March 7, 1903, Mr. Kubach organized the C. J. Kubach Company, the present firm,

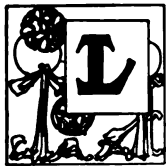
of which he is president. His nephew, Mr. George Schneider, is his able assistant, secretary, treasurer and superintendent, having in his care a large part of the business end of that organization. Before the above date the firm was known as C. J. Kubach.

In 1904 he moved his offices to the Pacific Electric building, where he has been located since. His business kept pace with the great growth of the city, and as the concrete and steel structures became an assured success, Mr. Kubach became one of the efficient contractors in that line. He built the magnificent Alexandria Hotel Annex, one of the finest examples of a modern hostelry in the West. He has erected numerous buildings for the Los Angeles Railway Company, built the First National Bank building of Riverside and a number of buildings at Del Mar, San Diego County. He also constructed the Wright & Callender building and the Christian Science Church building of Los Angeles.

During his years of work as a contractor in Los Angeles, Mr. Kubach has constructed buildings the total value of which reach the enormous sum of \$8,000,000. Had he been a man of ordinary ability, he would have been satisfied with Los Angeles and its environs as a field for his labors. But today, in looking over the work that has been accomplished by him during the thirty years spent in Southern California, buildings of the highest type of workmanship are found throughout that region as far north as the Tehachapi Pass and as far south as San Diego, which will stand for many years as monuments of his constructive ability. He has built blocks in such progressive cities as Riverside, Redlands, Santa Barbara, Pasadena and many of the beautiful centers that are typical of Southern California.

In 1904, on the organization of the K. and K. Brick Company, because of his exceptional record as a contractor and because of his prominence in the field of building and construction, Mr. Kubach was made president of that corporation. He became one of the organizers of that company and since 1904 has had its management and chief business affairs entirely in his hands. The growth of this corporation from a small organization to one of the largest brick concerns in Southern California, with a capitalization of \$120,000, was due largely to the excellent management of Mr. Kubach. He was one of the organizers of the Rice Ranch Oil Company and is its present president.

Mr. Kubach is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles.



LANSBURGH, GUSTAVE ALBERT, Architect, San Francisco, California, was born at Panama, January 7, 1876, the son of Simon Lazarus Lansburgh and Rebecca (Pyke) Lansburgh. His paternal ancestors were Germans, while on the maternal side he is of Portuguese and Spanish descent. S. L. Lansburgh, his father, was one of the largest ship chandlers on the Pacific Coast, and a maternal grandfather was the author of the famous "Pyke's Catechism." Mr. Lansburgh was married in San Francisco, in June, 1908, to Miss Irene Muzzy, the children of which marriage are Ruth and Lawrence Lansburgh.

From 1884 to 1892 he attended the Grammar School at San Francisco and then spent a year at the Cogswell School and another at the Lowell High. In 1894 he entered the University of California, but left there in 1896 to travel in Europe.

He became a student in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, of Paris, France, in 1901, took the regular course of architecture, painting, modeling, sculpture, engineering, the history of architecture, etc., and was graduated in 1906, with the degree of "Architecte diplome par le Gouvernement." In his last year there he won the medal of the Society of French Architects which was awarded at the Grand Salon of the Champs Elysees.

While in Europe he traveled extensively, partly as a student and partly for mere pleasure, and continued this combined course in the Orient. Returning to San Francisco at the end of May, 1906, shortly after the fire, he began the active practice of his profession, under unusually auspicious conditions.

Mr. Lansburgh's first important works in San Francisco are the two Gunst buildings, one at the corner of Third and Mission streets, and the other at Geary and Powell. In the former especially he has followed his preference for the modern French Renais-

sance, and has achieved a notable triumph therein. Among his other noteworthy structures are the San Francisco Orpheum, Sanford Sachs Building, Lumberman's Building, Newman & Levinson's, the restoration of the Temple Emanuel, the Hotel Manx and the Gunst residence. Besides these he has fitted up the Emporium, won the competition for the Concordia Club and B'nai B'rith Building,

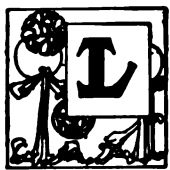
and designed many imposing mausoleums in San Mateo County. He has recently completed the new Orpheum in Los Angeles, thereby carrying off another artistic palm.

An attempt, largely successful, to express purely American ideas is a striking characteristic of Mr. Lansburgh's recent work. In other words he is trying to develop a strictly American form of architecture. A fondness for color, possibly inherited from his Spanish and Portuguese forbears, is evident in the polychrome to which his taste seems to run. A conspicuously good example of his polychrome work is the new Los Angeles Orpheum. He virtually introduced this style to the far West, but



G. ALBERT LANSBURGH

though he favors it, together with stone, terra cotta and the like, he believes in adapting the material to the needs, and especially in making the character of the building show the use to which it is to be put. Always artistic, with a decided architectural bent, he has concentrated on his specialty to the considerable gain of San Francisco. He is a skillful musician and an accomplished decorator. It was he who designed the decorations for the Taft Banquet given at the Palace Hotel on the eve of the ceremonies of the ground breaking for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He was formerly an acrobatic star of the Olympic Club and a champion wrestler, but now limits his athletic enthusiasms to automobiling and golf. Mr. Lansburgh is a member of the Beaux Arts Society, Diplome Society, San Francisco Chapter American Institute of Architects, Concordia Club and Argonaut Club of San Francisco.



AW, DR. HARTLAND, President of the Viavi Company, Inc., San Francisco, Cal., was born near Sheffield, England, July 7, 1858, son of Crossley Law and Rebecca (Brown) Law. In 1866 his parents brought him to Chicago, Illinois, where, in December, 1884, he was married to Miss Ada Ward. The children of this marriage are Harold Ward and Hubert Edward Law.

He attended the public schools of Chicago, Northwestern College at Naperville, 1879-89, and the old Chicago University, 1881-92, paying his way through college by selling subscription books. He was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, San Francisco, in 1893.

In 1884 Hartland Law and his brother, H. E. Law, came to San Francisco and engaged in the publishing business under the firm name of Law, King & Law. Subsequently the firm moved to Chicago and purchased the control of the Western Publishing Company, but disposed of this a little later.

In 1886 Dr. Law and H. E. Law returned to San Francisco, and here they originated and developed the Viavi System of Treatment, in connection with which they have built up the world-wide business of The Viavi Company, Inc. Both Dr. Law and his brother regard Viavi—The Viavi System of Treatment, a high development of domestic medication—as their greatest achievement and the most essential part of their own development and career.

While Dr. Law has made Viavi his life work, he has been active in public and quasi-public matters. He was one of the organizers of the First Baptist Church of Berkeley, served a number of years as a director of the San Francisco Young Men's Christian Association and was chairman of the finance committee that paid off the debt on the old Association building, the burning of the mortgage on which by President Roosevelt was

an interesting ceremonial event. He was also a member of the original committee of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, as well as of the finance committee that raised the money to secure it, and it was largely through the efforts of the Law Brothers that the Harbor View section was made possible as a site for Exposition.

Dr. Law was a member of the original

Greater San Francisco committee; he represented the Merchants' Association on the committee that secured the high-pressure water system for San Francisco. He built the Crossley building. Seventeen days before the earthquake and fire he and his brother, H. E. Law, exchanged the Crossley and Rialto buildings and other property for the Fairmount Hotel, at that time uncompleted. The fire added nearly two million dollars to the cost of completion. The opening of this hostelry was celebrated on the first anniversary of the fire by the most numerous attended banquet ever served in a San Francisco hotel. Later they exchanged back the Fairmount with Mrs.



DR. HARTLAND LAW

Herman Oelrichs, acquiring in the exchange twelve blocks of land adjoining the Fort Mason military reservation, for which they have planned extensive harbor improvements. Since the fire, also, Dr. Law has built a residence in Presidio Terrace, the Alder Sanitarium building, has rebuilt the Rialto, and with his brother, has built the Viavi building, on Pine street. All of these are costly buildings and architecturally are ornaments of San Francisco. Dr. Law is one of those men who has thrown every dollar of his means into the reconstruction of the Bay City, as much out of loyalty as for reasons of investment, and his faith has been justified.

He has been president of the Presidio Golf Club, is now president of the San Francisco Tunnel Association, Presidio Terrace Association, director of the Merchants' Association, a member of the Union League, and a thirty-second degree Mason.



HANDLER, CHARLES L., Attorney at Law, Los Angeles, California, was born at Davenport, Iowa, on May 30, 1878. He married Gisela Pluemer at Elizabeth, New Jersey, March 6, 1906, two children being born as a result of this union, Sarah Fischer and Davis Pluemer Chandler. Mr. Chandler studied in the grammar and high schools of Pueblo, Colorado, up to 1892, when he entered the University of Nebraska Preparatory School. He remained there until 1894, when he returned to Denver, Colorado, studying at the Woodworth Business College of that place. He entered the University of Denver in 1896, being graduated from that institution in 1900 with the degree LL. B. The following year, being desirous of finishing his law education with some Eastern studies, he entered Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, receiving the degree LL. B. in 1901.

Mr. Chandler was admitted to the Bar in Denver, Colorado, in January, 1900, and during the latter part of 1901 and part of 1902, he was in the employ of Fillius and Davis, Denver attorneys.

From this employment in Denver, Colorado, he went to New York City, becoming associated with the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Ironton, Ohio, owned and controlled by his uncle, the late F. C. Fischer, prominent in the lumber world. He purchased and became an expert in the examination of timber land titles for that company throughout the Southern States, visiting a number of the famous timber regions of the Southeastern and Northwestern portions of the United States, and studying the timber conditions of the country.

His employment with the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company brought him in touch with one of the vital questions of the day, that of conservation of the natural resources, particularly in the field of timber and forest reserves.

In 1903 he resigned his position in Ohio, settling in Los Angeles in September of that year. He again resumed his legal work, becoming connected with the firm of Cochran and Williams, attorneys, and for two years following he continued with that firm.

In 1906, Mr. Chandler became a member of the firm of Williams, Gouge and Chandler, attorneys at law. This firm has a large practice in Los Angeles, being attorneys for a number of the larger corporations and organizations of that city, among which are the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Broadway Bank and Trust Company, Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank,

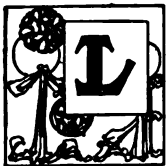


CHAS. L. CHANDLER

Needles Light and Power Company, Home Savings Bank, Seaside Water Company and Los Angeles Abstract and Trust Company.

The firm now maintains a large practice, with Mr. Chandler as one of the active attorneys of the organization. He is largely interested in a number of Los Angeles enterprises such as the Seaboard Land Security Company, of which organization he is the President. He is Vice President of the Midway Light and Power Company, the Needles Light and Power Company, and holds a similar position with the Seaboard Metal works. His extensive experience in corporation work makes him a valuable member of the firm.

He is a member of the Westlake Lodge, F. and A. M., Scottish Rite, and has been honored with the Presidency of the Cornell University Club of Southern California, of which he was one of the organizers.



LINDLEY, ALBERT, President of the Order of Railway Employees' Publishing Company, and of the Order of Railway Employees' Finance Society, San Francisco, was born at Clayton, Indiana, June 13, 1864, the son of Milton Lindley and Mary E. (Banta) Lindley. His father, of Scotch-English origin, was born in North Carolina of Quaker parentage, but before reaching manhood went to Indiana where he became a farmer, merchant and banker. In 1866 the family moved to Minneapolis whence, in 1875, they came to Los Angeles. There Milton Lindley was one of the leading citizens, for several years County Treasurer, later a member of the County Board of Supervisors and Chairman of its Finance Committee.

The mother of Albert Lindley is of Dutch family, her Holland ancestors having settled on Manhattan Island in 1659. Her grandfather and three of her uncles were in the Revolutionary War. Others of her forbears fought in the War of 1812, as well as in the war with Mexico, and her four brothers were officers in the Civil War. She is still living with her eldest daughter in Los Angeles, at the advanced age of eighty-two; and her broad charities and graciousness have won for her the love and veneration of the many of several generations who have been blessed with her acquaintance.

For several years Albert Lindley attended the grammar school and high school of Minneapolis. In 1880 he entered the University of Southern California, in Los Angeles, where he was one of the first students enrolled, and whence he was graduated in 1883, with the degree of B. A.

The first few years after graduation he was connected with his brother, Hervey, in the lumber business in Iowa and Dakota. Returning to Los Angeles in 1887 he engaged in fruit raising, farming and in a variety of other activities. From 1894 to 1900 inclusive he was keeper of the archives in the Department of State; but having purchased the Southern Hotel of Bakersfield in the latter part of the '90's he shifted thither the scene of his operations. While there he took an active part in political and fraternal matters, as an outlet for his dynamic energies, as well as for the ad-

vancement of his own and his associates' interests. In 1902 he disposed of his Bakersfield holdings, shortly thereafter becoming superintendent of the construction of the Klamath Lake Railroad, and later superintendent of the operations of the line. His next post was that of Secretary of the State Agricultural Society. This he held for two years, and in 1905 was appointed by Governor Pardee State Building and Loan Commissioner, but toward the end of 1910 resigned to devote himself to the

Order of Railway Employees, and the management of his own properties.

On January 1, 1910, Mr. Lindley took charge of the Railway Employees' Magazine and the financial affairs of the Order. Since then both have been moving forward toward the large destiny he has planned for them. He has overcome the handicap imposed by the fact that the Order lacked the authorization of the railroads to operate over their lines and to accept paymasters' deduction orders from employees, until today this privilege has been extended to the Order by more than thirty railways, including four transcontinental systems. He purposes to aid in bringing fifty thousand men into the O. R. E. within the next two years, and ultimately to establish lodges in every great railway center

from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Mr. Lindley has been prominent in the councils of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company ever since its inception. He was one of the original members of the Committee of Ways and Means, and took a leading part in the campaign for the bond issue that made the Exposition possible. In the latter respect his work was especially important in Los Angeles County and throughout Southern California, where in a few weeks he changed the whole sentiment and was perhaps the chief factor in winning the day for the bonds by a large majority. Was member Reception Committee during President Taft's visit to San Francisco.

Beyond the foregoing activities, his outside interests include investments in industrial stocks, real estate and farming in various parts of California. His clubs are the Union League, Commonwealth, Elks and the Lagunitas. He is a public-spirited, generous citizen, a hard fighter, when fighting is necessary, a delightful companion, a true friend and an able financier.



ALBERT LINDLEY



BERRY, CLARENCE JESSE, Mining and Oil Operator, Los Angeles, California, was born at Little Lake, Mendocino County, California, June 23, 1867. His father was William J. Berry and his mother Annie Martha (Coates) Berry. He was married to Ethel Dean Bush at Selma, Fresno County, Cal., on March 15, 1896.

Mr. Berry received his education in the public schools of his native State and devoted the early part of his life to farming. He moved with his family from Mendocino County to Fresno County when he was about seven years old, and there he was reared. He worked on his father's farm as a boy and later became a farmer on his own account, at one time having the largest wheat acreage in that entire section.

Mr. Berry was born with the blood of pioneers flowing through his veins, however, and when he was still a young man the desire to hunt gold became so strong in him he gave up his great wheat fields and headed for the "Frozen North"—the Klondike country—in 1894, long before the Klondike boom.

When Mr. Berry pointed his way to the barren ice fields of the Far North he had no exact destination in view. His journey was that of a pioneer, beset with all the perils and difficulties of an unopened country. He made his way, after an arduous trip, to what is known as Forty Mile, now an important little Alaskan city, but at that time hardly more than a trading post. He immediately commenced his search for the precious metal, but found this task quite as difficult as the trip itself had been, for there were no saw-mills in the interior of Alaska at that day, and he had to make his own lumber and build his

own crude machinery. After staking out a claim, he whipsawed enough lumber for sluice boxes, hired a few shovelers and went to work.

This claim, which was worked with no better facilities than had been those of the pioneers in California, showed paying quantities in a short time, and for nearly two years before the rush to the Klondike Mr.

Berry was getting out gold in large quantities in Alaska. He worked unremittingly until the latter part of 1895, and then, with a fortune in nuggets to his credit, made his way back to civilization. It was on this trip he married, in Selma.

He wedded Miss Bush on March 13, 1896, and that night started on what is perhaps one of the most remarkable wedding journeys in history. Instead of seeking the urban luxuries of the big cities, they directed their steps to the frozen fields of Alaska, and it was here that the bride showed herself of nerve and hardihood almost



C. J. BERRY

equal to that of her husband.

They got as far as Forty Mile, prepared to work on the original claim of Mr. Berry, but found the camp excited over reports of a big strike in the vicinity of Dawson City, the district which afterwards became known to the world as the Klondike, made by McCormick, the well-known Yukon trader. Instead of working his old claim, Mr. Berry decided to go to the new field. There was no means of transportation except the canoe of the Indian, so, taking one of these, which he had to pole for hundreds of miles upstream, Mr. Berry set out alone, determined to get into the much-praised new country as soon as possible.

It was one of the most daring and hazardous undertakings in his entire career.

Mrs. Berry, who had been left at Forty Mile, waited a long time for his return, but receiving no tidings of him decided to follow into the unknown regions farther north. Accordingly, she purchased all the provisions she could in Forty Mile, and when the first steamboat came up the river with the opening of navigation in the fall, boarded it. After a good many days the steamer came upon the lone miner tirelessly poling his way up the stream. He was taken aboard and the trip to Dawson continued.

Reaching Dawson, Mr. Berry at once staked out a claim. He located on what later became famous as the richest gold creek in the world, El Dorado, the name being given it by the Californian in memory of that other great gold field of his native State. There Mr. Berry located several claims and he immediately began sinking holes. He was the first man to get a shaft down to bedrock—the first man to strike pay dirt—and his discovery was the cause of the real rush to the Klondike.

Mr. Berry's find showed that El Dorado Creek had the richest gold deposits ever discovered in a similar area, and in the fall of 1896 he had taken out a tremendous amount of the metal. He returned to the United States with nuggets in such abundance that the entire world was startled, and his reports of the country started the most stupendous gold stampede in the history of the world, not even excepting the days of '49 in California.

Despite his great good fortune, Mr. Berry retained his equilibrium, refusing to be swept off his feet by the excitement, and from the primitive mine which brought the first gold out of El Dorado Creek he built the modern mining plants which still are producing in large quantities. His mining property known as the Mammoth Mine has eleven miles of ditches and embraces more than five miles of "pay dirt" along Mammoth Creek. This mine is equipped with the largest hydraulic plant in Alaska and is regarded as one of the greatest properties in that country today.

Another great mine which is owned by Mr. Berry is located on Eagle Creek, Alaska.

After his many years of hard work in the sterile mining country, Mr. Berry, having thoroughly modernized his business and placed his properties in perfect working order, decided to leave the active work to others and seek a more congenial place of residence. He picked out Los Angeles for his home and there he has been located since.

About the time he located in Los Angeles the country was just awakening to the great oil possibilities in California, and there, as in the golden pioneer days of Alaska, Mr. Berry was stirred by the desire to conquer. He was among the first investors in oil lands, and since has organized three separate oil companies. Mr. Berry was one of the first men in the McKittrick field to get a well down to bedrock, and he was rewarded by a gusher which spouted the product high above the casing. This well marked the beginning of the recent oil boom in the San Joaquin Valley.

That well was followed by others, and with each new success Mr. Berry's name has grown until he is now known as one of the most extensive mining and oil operators in the United States.

His interests include the two great mines in Alaska, the C. J. Company (oil), the Ethel D. Company (oil), the Mammoth Oil Company and the Eagle Creek, also an oil corporation, all located in the Kern River district, California. Another enterprise is the Berry Development Company of Fresno, Cal.

The growth of his various operations has had a natural bearing upon the development of the State's resources in general, and also upon the commercial advancement of Los Angeles proper, because of the tremendous amount of business transacted through that city. In addition, Mr. Berry has aided in many movements to improve the city.

Mr. Berry is a member of the Union League Club of San Francisco, Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Tananah Club of Fairbanks, Alaska. He is a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons of Selma, Cal.; a life member of the Mystic Shrine of Islam Temple, San Francisco; of the Scottish Rite of Fresno and the Knights Templar of the same city.



DR. E. R. BRADLEY



BRADLEY, EDWARD RICKY, Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born at Folsom, Cal., February 24, 1865, the son of Cyrus H. Bradley and Cordelia A. Bradley. On April 18, 1894, he married Virginia Burton Williamson at Los Angeles. There was born one child, Gertrude Muriel Bradley.

Dr. Bradley was taken to Los Angeles, in 1873, and attended school in that city. He graduated from high school in 1885 and entered the College of Medicine, University of Southern California, at Los Angeles. He was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1888, and put in the next year at the Bellevue Medical College (N. Y.), receiving a degree there in 1889. He then filled a vacancy on the staff of Bellevue Hospital, but resigned to return to Los Angeles and enter private practice.

Most of his work has been devoted to children. For ten years after returning to Los Angeles, he acted as physician to the Los Angeles Orphans' Home and when his growing practice would not permit him to continue actively in the work of caring for the little sufferers, he served on the consulting staff. At the same time he looks after several smaller institutions.

A lover of his profession and especially of that branch including infants and children, he spent much time in traveling and visiting the children's hospitals in the Old World, studying methods of the institutions.

He has also written a number of papers on diseases of children and delivers lectures at mothers' gatherings in which he has given valuable instruction on the care of children.

He is a member of the Los Angeles County, California State and American Medical Associations. He also belongs to the Federation Club, L. A. Chamber of Commerce and the Y. M. C. A.



W. C. PATTERSON



PATTERSON, WILSON CAMPBELL, Banker, Los Angeles, Cal., born in Greenfield, O., Jan. 10, 1845. The son of Robert D. and Margaret (Hollyday) Patterson. Married Virginia Monette Moore, Jan. 8, 1874, at Chillicothe, O. There are two children, Ada, now Mrs. Harry R. Callender, and Hazel, now Mrs. John Stuart.

Mr. Patterson attended district school until fifteen, then went to Salem Academy, Salem, O., where he was a classmate of Senator Foraker. At eighteen he enlisted in Company A, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, serving from July 4, 1863, to close of war. Re-entered Salem Academy for three months.

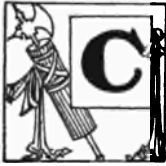
Went to work as clerk in offices of County Clerk, County Treasurer and Probate Judge, Chillicothe, O. In 1869 became bookkeeper for wholesale grocery firm, and with them to Jan. 26, 1888, when his health broke down and he went to Los Angeles.

There became member of wholesale commission firm of Curtis & Patterson, afterward W. C. Patterson Co. In November, 1898, was elected Pres. L. A. National Bank, and continued as such until consolidation with First National Bank, when he was made Vice Pres. of the new bank, a place he still holds. Is director and officer in other important corporations. Was trustee, Whittier Reform School; member, Cal. State Board of Charities and L. A. Board of Education; director, L. A. Public Library; twice delegate to Washington in fight for free harbor; Pres. L. A. Clearing House and Pres. Chamber of Commerce.

He is a member and for two years was Pres. University Club; was Pres. Sunset Club, member Union League, Annandale Country and California Clubs, Municipal League, Archaeological Institute and other organizations. He is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason.



DR. GUY COCHRAN



COCHRAN, DR. GUY, Physician and Chief Surgeon of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Illinois, born September 4, 1873. He is the son of Dr. William George Cochran and Anna M. (Hunt) Cochran. At San Francisco, June 7, 1899, he married Miss Alice I. Cowen. They have two children, Carolyn and Guy Cochran, Jr.

Dr. Cochran, having moved to Los Angeles in 1880, attended both the public and high schools of that city. He studied at Lawrenceville Preparatory School, N. J., in 1891; entered Stanford University, 1892, graduating, 1896, with degree A. B.; went to College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He received his M. D. in 1900.

Dr. Cochran next became resident surgeon at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, two years. During that time he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. At the end of that period he took a year's work at the St. Mary's Children's Hospital, New York, as interne, June, 1903. He then spent several months abroad at medical clinics, returning to America and Los Angeles in 1903.

He was appointed assistant chief surgeon of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, and two years later chief surgeon. He is chief surgeon of the Pacific Telephone Company and of the Los Angeles division of the Standard Oil Company.

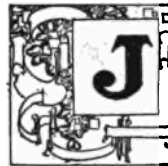
Between 1902 and 1903 he was assistant in physiology for the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Los Angeles County and State Medical Society, the Pathological Society, Symposium Society, Bellevue Alumni Association and others.

His clubs are the California, Annandale Country, Los Angeles Country and Cragg's Country.



GRANT JACKSON



JACKSON, GRANT, Attorney, Los Angeles, California, was born at Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, June 13, 1869, the son of William Jackson and Mary C. (Francis) Jackson. He is descended from an old family of Southerners, his father and great-grandfather having been soldiers. The latter, Robert Jackson, was captain of a company of Tennesseans in the War of 1812, and his father was a major of Missouri Volunteers who fought for the Union in the Civil War, and represented his county in the Legislature in 1855. The Major was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention called by his cousin, the Governor of Missouri, for the purpose of passing a secession ordinance. He here helped to defeat the efforts to carry Missouri out of the Union, and assisted in deposing the disloyal State Government and the election of a set of officers loyal to the nation. He fought through the entire war.

After the Civil War, Major Jackson moved to California, and there the son was born. The younger Jackson was educated in the public schools of Lompoc and Santa Barbara, California. In 1887 he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. W. C. Stratton, a pioneer lawyer then living at Santa Barbara, and in 1891 was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of California. He practiced at Santa Barbara until 1902, when he moved to Los Angeles.

Since his entry into the life of that city he has had a fruitful practice and has been a conspicuous figure. His offices are at Suite 918 Security Building. He is a Republican in politics, of progressive tendencies; is a member of the Municipal League, Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Mines, the City Club, and is a Native Son of the Golden West. His clubs are the Gamut and Union League of Los Angeles.



COOK, CARROLL, Attorney, Ex-Judge of the Superior Court, San Francisco, was born in that city January 15, 1855, the son of Elisha Cook, a prominent attorney, and Willametta (Hoff) Cook of New York City. His paternal ancestors were Hollanders, and on the maternal side his descent is partly English and German. Judge Cook has been twice married, his first wife being Llena Stow, daughter of the Hon. W. W. Stow of San Francisco, and of that union there were born two daughters, Elsie and Houston Cook. On April 10, 1901, he married a second time, his wife being Besse Grim, daughter of A. K. Grim of Alameda County, California.

Judge Cook received his first mental training in the well-known private school of George Bates in San Francisco. In 1870, when he was 15 years of age, he left the Boys' High School to enter the St. Augustine Academy at Benicia, but was obliged by the death of his father to leave six months before graduation. For two years he tried his hand at clerking, and then went to Union College, Schenectady, New York, for a year, at the end of which period he moved to Buffalo, where he began the practical study of law in the office of his uncle, Josiah Cook. Returning to California, he continued his studies under the observant eyes of Judge Delos Lake, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar. The following year he began active practice, which he continued with encouraging success until 1884, when he was appointed First Assistant United States Attorney for the term of four years. This post he resigned in 1888 and resumed his private practice until 1896, in which year he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of California. At the end of his first term of six years he was re-elected for six years more, and on the expiration of this second term—January 1, 1909, he again became a private in the legal ranks, and has been fighting hard therein ever since.



CARROLL COOK

Judge Cook's official career, as well as his practice, has been lime-lighted by cases whose dramatic and legal interest have attracted national, if not worldwide, attention. In the famous trial of Cordelia Botkin he rendered the first decision for a crime committed in two States, a ruling which the United States Supreme Court upheld. In the case of the "Gas Pipe Thugs" one culprit pleaded guilty, and Judge Cook sentenced him to the gallows without a jury trial. Again the Appellate Court affirmed him. He also sentenced the "criminal of the century," Theodore Durrant, in the notorious belfry murder trial. In the famous case of John McNulty, who had received the death penalty from the Superior Court, and for whom the gallows had been erected eight different times, Judge Cook acted as his counsel, stayed the execution, finally carried the case to the Supreme Court of the United States and saved his client's neck. A term of six years in the Penitentiary was the result.

It has been often presumed that the judicial mind is of a fiber different from that of the barrister, that the qualities which make for success on the bench are opposed to those required at the bar. To this rule, however, if it be one, the career of Carroll Cook is a shining exception. His record as Judge and advocate have made an indelible impression on the legal history of California.

Since his retirement from the bench Judge Cook's practice has been confined largely to the other side of the question—to the defense of the accused. With this rapidly expanding clientele, and his duties as chief counsel of the Chinese Six Companies, he is a very busy attorney. He finds relaxation in the management of his beautiful ranch of 1700 acres, in Sonoma County, where he raises blooded stock, in hogs, cattle and "blue ribbon winners" at the bench shows.

Judge Cook is a member of the Union League, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, Eastern Star, Eagles and the Druids.



WARREN, CHARLES A., oil operator and capitalist, San Francisco, was born in San Francisco, April 23, 1885, the son of Charles A. and Ada (Smith) Warren. Of English origin on both sides of the house, his ancestors have been patriotic Americans for generations; and conspicuous among those who distinguished themselves on the battle field was General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. Charles A. Warren, Sr., came to California about the year 1861, where he became one of the leading contractors of the State. His son, Charles, may be said to have grown up in the business, in which he has proved himself an able partner. On September 11, 1907, he was married in San Francisco to Miss Claudine Cotton, daughter of Judge Aylett P. Cotton, and is the father of one child, Claudine Warren.

Mr. Warren's early education was obtained in the public schools of San Francisco, including the Harrison Primary and the Pacific Heights Grammar School. He then entered Santa Clara College, which completed his preparation for the University of California. He was a student at the latter institution from 1903 to 1906, in the College of Agriculture, but left before graduation to become a junior partner in the Charles A. Warren Company, and in the Warren Improvement Company, having studied the contracting business while at school and at college, serving a practical apprenticeship as well.

These companies were engaged in general contracting, devoting their attention chiefly, however, to railroad construction and street work. But beyond this branch of the business they did much to develop the city, both before and after the great disaster of April, 1906. In the former period the old North Beach sea wall is one of the important monuments to their enterprise and efficiency. They also excavated the ground for Stowe Lake, one of the beauty spots in Golden Gate Park.

Among their other noteworthy excavations

and improvements in San Francisco and vicinity were their preparation of the ground for the Mid-Winter Fair in the park, the excavation for the St. Francis Hotel, for the Annex, and for the present "Examiner" building and Fairmont Hotel, the leveling of the sand hills at North Beach and Fort Mason and the construction of the Santa Fe sea-wall on China Basin. They also built the road-bed for the

Petaluma and Santa Rosa Electric Railway, and that for the extension of North Western Pacific from Willits to Sherwood, and reclaimed the marsh lands around San Mateo and Burlingame, where they built numerous roads.

In 1908 Mr. Warren retired from active contracting. Since then he has given his attention to his duties of administrator of the estate of his father, Charles A. Warren, and of guardian for his brother, H. O. Warren, as well as to his large oil and ranch interests. To the latter, which include a thousand acres near Warm Springs, Alameda County, California, on which he raises alfalfa, barley, cattle and dairy products, he gives most of his spare time. He has always been interested



CHAS. A. WARREN

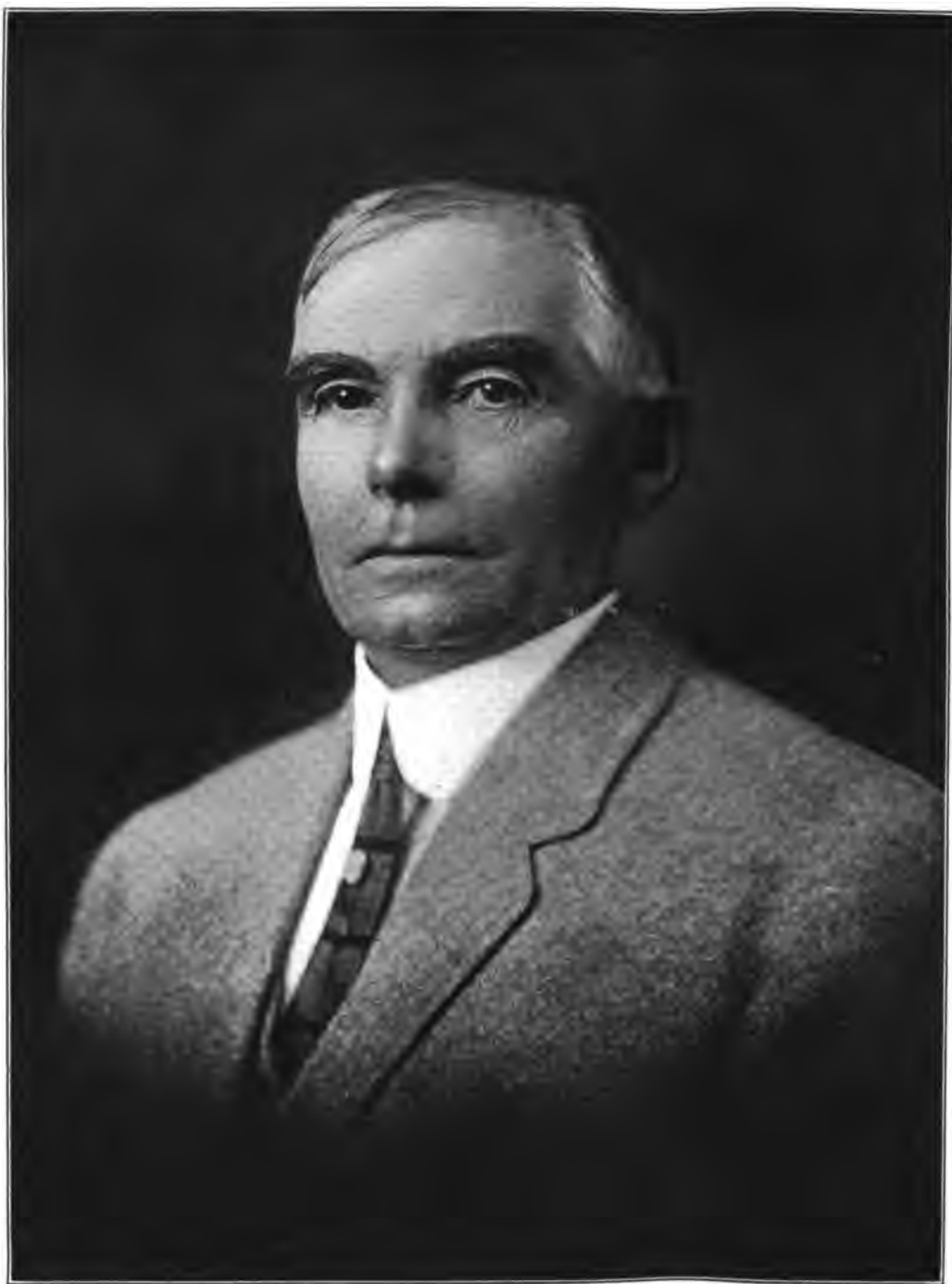
in ranching and has had much valuable experience therein.

In the oil fields Mr. Warren's ventures have been extensive. He was one of the first to sense the great possibilities of the Coalinga district, and to enter there as an investor, proving up about eleven thousand acres of rich oil land.

Recently he has added banking to his list of activities and is devoting considerable attention to it.

He is at present a director of the Pleasant Valley Farming Company, Charles A. Warren Company, the Merchants' National Bank, and he was formerly a director of the Swedish-American Bank, of San Francisco.

He holds memberships in the following clubs: The University, Bohemian, Growlers (an oilmen's association), and the Merchants' Exchange.



J. R. McKINNIE



'KINNIE, JAMES RENWICK, Realty and Investments, Los Angeles, California, and Colorado Springs, Colo., was born in Harrison County, Ohio, October 8, 1846. He is the son of E. K. McKinnie and Ruhamah (Drummond) McKinnie. He married Anna McCarty, September 20, 1904, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. McKinnie received his education in the schools of his native State, graduating from high school in 1861. He became a teacher in country schools and continued as such until 1863, when he took up arms for the Union. He served in the army from 1863 to the conclusion of the Civil War in 1865, and during those two years participated in numerous engagements.

Returning from the battle fields, Mr. McKinnie again became a teacher. He trained the youth of his native State for five years, then deserted the prosaic life of a schoolroom for the more exciting one of a gold hunter.

Mr. McKinnie, who is a representative man of the West, was among the pioneers in the Colorado silver and gold fields. He arrived in that State in 1870 and immediately went in for gold and silver mining in the San Juan country. He was fairly successful there, but did not confine his operations to that district. He prospected in all parts of Colorado, and after nine years had accumulated a considerable fortune. In 1879 he located at Colorado Springs, from where he conducted his mining business.

Even in those days the gold excitement was strong in Colorado, and Mr. McKinnie, with his mining experience, soon became one of the leading men of that section. In 1883 he reorganized the Exchange National Bank of Colorado Springs and was elected its president. He served as president of the bank for ten years, and then, his other interests demanding more of his time, he resigned, being unable to devote as much attention to the business as he thought he should. He was made vice president of the bank, however, and still holds that office.

About the time that Mr. McKinnie became interested in banking he also became an active factor in the real estate business of Colorado Springs and acquired large tracts of land in and around the city, and today has valuable and extensive holdings.

Mr. McKinnie has undertaken some very large development projects, and to him is due many of the marvelous feats of irrigation and reclamation in the United States.

For instance, in 1905 he, with R. P. Davie, began the reclamation of the submerged lands of the Florida Everglades. It was a gigantic undertaking and necessitated not only daring, but great engineering ability. This work was really the greatest piece of development that has taken place in the State of Florida and is one that will always be regarded as a monument to the progressiveness of Springs and the El Paso Club of Colorado Springs.

the men who were concerned in it. With Governor Broward as the patron of the work, Mr. McKinnie and Mr. Davie purchased 110,000 acres of swamp land for reclamation purposes, and they then set to work to drain it by means of modern canals. That work is not yet complete, but its successful outcome is assured, for already more than 25,000 acres have been drained and put in cultivation by the Everglades Sugar and Land Company, which was organized by Mr. McKinnie in 1906 and is today one of the most important corporations in Florida.

After this work had been successfully started, Mr. McKinnie and his partner, in 1907, organized the Southwestern Sugar and Land Company and purchased a large tract of land located in the Salt River Valley, Arizona. This land was an arid waste at that time and regarded as unfit for any purpose. Under the hands of these masterful developers, however, the land has been thoroughly irrigated, and where once there was naught but desert there are today widespread fields of wheat, sugar beets and alfalfa, all of which are produced in great quantities, the crops each year growing larger.

This work, in its way, was quite as monumental a task as that in Florida, and its accomplishment placed Mr. McKinnie in the forefront of Western developers. He was the pioneer in beet-sugar growing in Colorado and Kansas and built the first beet-sugar factories in those States.

Mr. McKinnie also has heavy land interests in Southern California, and in order to be near them built a home in Los Angeles three years ago. He now spends part of his time there each year, managing his properties in that section of the country. He maintains headquarters in Colorado Springs, however, and there transacts most of his business.

In addition to his land projects, Mr. McKinnie has also gone in for oil, and in it, like everything else he has taken hold of, has scored a success. His oil holdings are in the California fields and his wells are among the best in that State. He operates under the name of the Palmer Annex Oil Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer.

His principal interests and his positions in each are as follows: Southwestern Sugar and Land Company, president; Everglades Sugar and Land Company, president; Sheridan (Wyoming) Land and Irrigation Company, president; Western States Securities Company, president; Grand Junction Town and Development Company, president; Western Sugar and Land Company, vice president; U. S. Sugar and Land Company, director.

Mr. McKinnie, besides being prominent as one of the big business men of the West, is a well-known clubman and lodge member. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and takes a leading part in the affairs of the veterans. He is an Elk, and holds memberships in the following clubs: Colorado Springs Country Club, Denver Club of Denver, Pike's Peak Club of Colorado



JOSEPH MESMER



MESMER, JOSEPH, Pres., North L. A. Development Co., was born at Tippecanoe City, Miami County, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1855, the son of Louis Mesmer and Katherine (Forst) Mesmer; married Rose Elizabeth Bushard at Los Angeles, April 22, 1879, and to them there have been born six children, Louis Francis, Marie Josephine Perier, Clarence Woodman, Junietta Lucille, Beatrice Evalynne and Aloysius Joseph Mesmer.

He went with his parents to Los Angeles, Sept., 1859, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He received a primary education in the schools of Los Angeles and finished at the College of Strasburg, in Germany. Shortly after his return from Germany he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1878 he entered the shoe business, opening the Queen Shoe Store. In 1896 he sold out, and with his family went traveling. He was abroad over a year.

He returned to Los Angeles and became identified with the St. Louis Fire Brick and Clay Co., a concern of which he is president and a heavy stockholder. He is also president of the N. E. W. Commercial and Improvement Association.

Mr. Mesmer has twice served in a public capacity, once as a member of the Freeholder's Charter Commission, to frame up a charter for the City of Los Angeles, and at another time as Park Commissioner. He was chairman of a committee of three who were instrumental in the location of the Federal Building on the Downey block site, and is one of the most energetic workers for a City Beautiful, to be built on a comprehensive plan. He belongs to a number of improvement clubs.

He is a member of the California Club, Jonathan Club, Elks, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Knights of America, L. A. Catholic Beneficial Assn., a life member of St. Vincent de Paul Society, and director of the L. A. County Pioneers' Society.



FERNAND PARMENTIER



PARMENTIER, FERNAND, Architect, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Paris, France, May 28, 1865, the son of Ferdinand Alexis Parmentier and Caroline Sophie (Engel) Parmentier. He received his education abroad, attending the College at Guebville, Alsace. His collegiate education complete, he came to the United States, and later studied architecture at Chicago.

He entered into partnership with W. I. Beman in 1888 for the practice of architecture. This partnership continued for five years, to be dissolved in 1893, when he associated himself with Frederick Baumann. During his time in Chicago he built the office building of the Chicago City Railway, the Cooper Block, the McKee Block, the Sheridan Club House, Hyde Park Club House, the residence of Dr. Almon Brooks and others.

He came to California, November, 1893, first to Santa Barbara. In the spring of 1894 he came to Los Angeles. He received his certificate for the practice of architecture in California, Aug. 30, 1901.

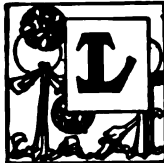
Since that time he has designed the First Church of Christ, Scientist, the French Hospital, the Mascarel Building, factory for L. J. Christopher, Cambria-Union apartment house, Pellisier apartment house, residences of G. Pellisier, L. Schirm, J. V. Elliott, C. G. Hale and others.

He was a member of the Illinois Chapter American Institute of Architects, while in Chicago, and is at present a member of the American Institute of Architects, member of the Southern California Chapter American Institute of Architects, and he has been Secretary of this organization since Oct. 21, 1904.

He is also a member of the Engineers and Architects' Association of Southern California. While in Chicago he was also one of the earlier members of the Chicago Architectural Club.



FRED LATIMER



LATIMER, FRED, Real Estate Broker, Los Angeles, Cal., is a native of Canada, born at Ottawa, the Dominion capital, December 14, 1878. He is the son of Hugh Latimer and Mary (Hastey) Latimer, both members of old Canadian families.

Mr. Latimer was taken to California by his parents when he was twelve years old. They first located at Riverside, that State. He remained there for nine years, during which time he attended the public schools, graduating from the Riverside High School in 1897.

In 1899, removed to Los Angeles, and there studied pharmacy. After mastering this profession he, in 1901, associated himself with James V. Baldwin in the realty business and they have continued in business together since that time. The firm has made a specialty of subdivisions in high-class residence property, some of the more notable sections opened up by them being the West Adams Heights and Westmoreland Heights tracts. They have also traded extensively in the Wilshire Boulevard district, one of the most beautiful home places in the Southwest, and put on Wellington Place, Westminster Place, Larchmont Heights and Wilshire Heights.

In addition to his realty business Mr. Latimer is a large fruit grower. He owns two fine ranches at Ontario, Cal., in the vicinity of Los Angeles, and grows oranges on a large scale. He gives much of his time to this work and is one of the leading individual growers in California. His father also is a prominent orange producer and owns extensive groves throughout Southern California.

Mr. Latimer is a member of the Jonathan and Los Angeles Country clubs of Los Angeles, and, being an enthusiastic fisherman is a member of the Tuna Club, of Catalina Island, an organization made up of expert anglers.



J. W. SUMMERFIELD



SUMMERFIELD, JOHNSON WYATT, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace, Los Angeles, California, Cal., is a native of Indiana, having been born at Vernon, that State, November 20, 1869, the son of Johnson Wyatt Summerfield and Catherine Jane McClaskey. He was married at Santa Ana, Cal., December 5, 1908, to Phoebe F. Labory, daughter of Leonard J. Labory. One child, Catherine Jane Summerfield, has been born to them.

He received a common school education and spent part of his boyhood in Utah, the family moving to Santa Monica in 1883. He finished his preliminary schooling in Los Angeles and in the late eighties entered the University of California College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1891.

He did not immediately enter into the practice of law, but learned shorthand, and in 1895 was engaged as a shorthand reporter. He continued at this until 1898. The next year he became associated with District Attorney James C. Rives, now Superior Judge, and remained with him until 1902.

In that year he took up active practice, and for five years was a pleader, but in 1907 he was elected to Justice of the Peace and has continued in that office since, having been re-elected in 1910.

He is considered one of the best men who has ever occupied the bench in a justice court. He is popular with the public, his associate justices and with the attorneys who practice before him.

Justice Summerfield has been a prominent figure in lodge matters for several years and at the present time is a member of the B. P. O. E., Eagles, Independent Order of Foresters, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Foresters of America and Free and Accepted Masons.

He is a member of the Metropolitan Club and the Jonathan Club.



WOODWARD, FRANK J., Vice-President and Manager of the F. J. Woodward Co., Inc., San Francisco, was born near Mission San Jose, Alameda County, Cal., September 27, 1870, the foster son of James and Elizabeth Woodward. His father came to California about the year 1869 and settled in Alameda County. His son, Frank, grew up on the east side of the Bay, with the development of which section of the State he has for years been prominently identified, and on the 11th of August, 1892, was married in Oakland to Miss Dell Chapman, daughter of the Reverend Doctor E. S. Chapman. The children of this marriage are Gwendolen Dell, born April 1, 1894; Phyllis Fay, March 18, 1896, and Ervin Chapman Woodward, June 9, 1899.

From 1876 to 1884 Mr. Woodward attended the Franklin Grammar School in Oakland, and for the next year was a student at the Oakland High School, which he left to take a commercial course in Heald's Business College in San Francisco, from which institution he was graduated in 1886.

His first employment was with the real estate firm of Woodward & Gamble, with whom he remained as cashier for about four years. He then became the private secretary of E. C. Sessions, banker, builder of street railways, real estate operator, pioneer developer of the Oakland waterfront, and one of California's most progressive investors and capitalists. In this confidential capacity, in which he remained five years, Mr. Woodward gained an invaluable experience which has been largely instrumental in his own subsequent success as an independent operator and adviser of financial institutions.

In 1895 he was appointed by the Superior Court of Alameda County receiver for the Highland Park and Fruitvale Railway, a function which he discharged for two and a half years, at the end of which time the road was sold to the Oakland Traction Company.

Mr. Woodward then took over the management of the W. J. Dingee real estate interests, involving much valuable property and requiring considerable managerial ability. These interests he bought in 1899, and organized the real estate firm of Woodward, Watson & Co., which he and his partners conducted for three years, when Mr. Woodward associated himself with Henry A. Butters,

another of Oakland's well known capitalists, organizing the Realty and Bonds and Finance Company. He became its manager, and until 1907 concentrated his energies, with marked success, on the affairs of this flourishing concern. In that year he sold out and retired from the real estate brokerage business. He is at present vice-president and manager of the F. J. Woodward Co., Inc., engaged in the buying, selling and developing of properties.

During these years of successful activity Mr. Woodward has acquired a wide reputation for keen judgment, and loyalty to the best interests of Oakland and its environs. Ever on the alert for opportunity and for any-

thing conducive to the proper advancement of Oakland and vicinity he has promoted and managed some of the most important realty enterprises ever undertaken on the east side of the Bay, and is regarded, both by public and private investors, as an authority on mortgage loans and the many similar uses of capital.

In politics he has preferred to act as an observer rather than as an active participant, confining his interest in this field to voting for whatever he believed to be best for the country.

He belongs to the conservative wing of the Republican party and has always been opposed to everything smacking of sensationalism and unrest.

He is a member of Elks' Lodge No. 171 of Oakland, Live Oak Lodge, F. A. M.; Athenean Club of Oakland, and the Native Sons of the Golden West.



FRANK J. WOODWARD



HELLMAN, IRVING HER-MAN, active manager of the H. W. Hellman Estate, Los Angeles, California, is a native of that city, having been born on property where the Herman W. Hellman Building now stands on May 10, 1883. His father was Herman W. Hellman (deceased), known as one of the most successful financiers and business men of the West, and for forty years a leader in Southern California. He married Florence Marx, November 30, 1911, at Los Angeles.

Mr. Hellman spent his youth in Southern California and was first educated in the grammar and high schools of Los Angeles. After graduating from the Los Angeles High School he took a special course in engineering at the Armour School of Technology, Chicago. He also studied under four engineers of different nationalities and specialized in the study of reinforced concrete. He pursued the study of concrete construction for several years, returning to Los Angeles early in 1906.

Shortly after his return to his home city Mr. Hellman took the civil service examination, June 6, 1906, passing with a very high record. He became the first reinforced concrete engineer for the City of Los Angeles. His business was to pass for the city the plans for all of the reinforced buildings and structures to be put up in Los Angeles. He also inspected them while under construction and passed on the work when completed. One of the best examples of that work that came under his supervision was the Temple Auditorium, one of the largest structures of its kind in the West. He continued in this position for one and one-half years, resigning at the time of his father's death to look after the enormous affairs of the Herman W. Hellman Estate.

During the first part of 1908 Mr. Hellman was made active manager of his father's

estate, which position he holds today. The extensive interests of the estate cover banking, buildings, unimproved city properties, ranch lands and enormous holdings in unimproved lands, scattered over a greater part of California. There are also numerous other possessions throughout the entire country, all of which require conservative business management and close attention.



IRVING H. HELLMAN

Mr. Hellman's personal interests are extensive and growing, and, combining them with the affairs of the estate, he finds himself surrounded on every side with business duties, his directorships and offices demanding about all of his time. At present he holds directorships in the following companies: California Clay Manufacturing Company; Mexican Associated Oil Company; California Midway Oil Company; Purcell, Gray and Gale Company, and the Southwest Portland Cement Company of El Paso, Texas. He has extensive banking interests and holds a prominent position among the financiers of the Southwest. He is a director of the Merchants' National

Bank, of the All Night and Day Bank; of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of the First National Bank of Puente and of several other country banks. Mr. Hellman is also interested in the Security Savings Bank of Los Angeles.

He is prominent in active movements in Southern California for a greater city, and interested in questions involving the development of Los Angeles, such as the harbor question and the aqueduct or in financing enterprises that mean the development of the country's resources. In the Southwest his cycle of activities covers almost every section.

He is a member of the West Shore Gun Club, the San Gabriel Valley Country Club, Union League Club, Concordia Club; a life member of the Shrine, a Thirty-second degree Mason, an Elk, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and an automobile, golf and hunting enthusiast.



HAMNER, COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY, U. S. A., (retired), Los Angeles, California, was born at Clarksville, Virginia, April 22, 1838. His father was George Hamner, a prominent plantation owner and tobacco grower of his district, and his mother was Elizabeth (Red) Hamner. He was married at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860, while in active service at that post, to a widow, Mrs. E. T. Brown, a highly accomplished woman. She has followed Colonel Hamner on many of his military expeditions during his forty-four years of active service and during the early part of the Civil War, when Colonel Hamner was stationed at Morris Island, following the evacuation of Fort Sumter, she was under fire. Mrs. Hamner has shared his dangers and triumphs in a manner becoming the wife of a soldier and today is his constant companion.

Colonel Hamner spent his boyhood days on his father's plantation and was educated in the common schools of his home district. At the age of seventeen years, being fired by stores of fights with the Indians in the far West, he determined to become a soldier and in 1856, enlisted at Fort Moultrie. He had not been in service long when he was ordered South with a detachment of soldiers in pursuit of Billy Bow-legs, the celebrated Seminole Indian. For two years this war raged in the wilds of Florida and in 1858, the Indians negotiated with the Government and peace was declared.

His next station was at Fort Moultrie, where Colonel Hamner remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. Shortly before Fort Sumter was fired on, fearing that they would be unsafe in their quarters, the entire garrison evacuated Fort Moultrie and moved to Sumter, which was more strongly fortified. Colonel Hamner saw the first shell fired on his fort, and was one of the last to depart from the fort when all hope had been lost. On April 14, 1861, when the fire in the fort was near the powder magazines, it was determined that the Union soldiers should evacuate Sumter. As Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, Colonel Hamner was the one who pulled down the American flag as the Union soldiers moved out of that historic fort and made their way to the steamer "Isabell," anchored off Fort Sumter, where they remained over night. On the following day Colonel Hamner took passage on the transport "Baltic" for New York.

On October 17, 1861, shortly after his arrival in the north, he joined a Rhode Island regiment

at Fortress Monroe. He saw active fighting during the remainder of the war, being stationed at times on Morris Island. After General Sherman had marched to the sea and had made the Charleston coast secure, Colonel Hamner was among that small body of soldiers which mounted the ruins of what was formerly Fort Sumter, and on April 14, 1865, raised the Stars and Stripes over the same fortress from which it had been lowered just four years before.



COL. WILLIAM H. HAMNER

During the period of reconstruction he was stationed at Baton Rouge, La., where he remained until 1869. At that time he was moved to the frontier, on Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory, where skirmishes with Sitting Bull's Sioux Indians were not infrequent. In May, 1870, he was stationed at Fort Ripley, Minnesota, another dangerous Indian country, where he remained until 1877. After a few months spent at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he was transferred still farther to the West, to Fort Brown, Texas, at which place he arrived on Christmas Day, 1877. He remained in Texas, his work being particularly with the southwestern border Indians, until 1881, at that time being transferred to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. In 1885 he was made executive officer at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison

in Kansas, continuing in that capacity up to 1888. His next station was at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, where he served for five years. In 1893 he was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, being promoted at that place to the position of Major and Paymaster. He was later stationed at Fort Brown, Texas, from which post he was transferred to Albuquerque, New Mexico, leaving that fort in 1897 for Omaha, Nebraska.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, Colonel Hamner sought active service and was moved to Tampa, Florida, where the Government was mobilizing troops. He served in an active capacity at that station until the Cuban troubles had ceased to worry the War Department and then returned to Omaha.

Colonel Hamner has passed through the stages of Private, Lieutenant, Captain, and retired January 1, 1900, as a Major. Later, by an act of Congress, he was advanced to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. He has to his credit forty-four years of active service in the Army; has fought through two wars, served in many States of the Union, and has been awarded medals for various meritorious acts. Since his retirement he has resided at Omaha, Nebraska; Portland, Oregon, and Los Angeles, California, where he lives at present. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and a Mason.



LAW, HERBERT EDWARD, F. C. S., of London, vice-president of The Viavi Company, Inc., and president and treasurer of the Anglo-American Securities Company of San Francisco, California, was born near Sheffield, England, December 5, 1864, the son of Crossley Law and Rebecca (Brown) Law, and in 1866 came with his parents to the United States, settling in the city of Chicago.

There he attended the public schools and the German-American Institute, became proficient in German and an instructor in the Institute. Soon afterwards he was made confidential secretary of E. C. Potter, manager of the North Chicago Rolling Mills, out of which the United States Steel Corporation was developed.

He joined his brother, Hartland Law, in selling subscription books and in 1884, under the firm name of Law, King & Law, they represented the Western Publishing House of Chicago in San Francisco. In 1886 they purchased a controlling interest in the Western Publishing House, but disposed of it soon afterwards and returned the same year to San Francisco. Here they began the development of the Viavi System of Treatment. Mr. Law has been largely the organizing power in the Viavi business, than which he deemed no other of his numerous interests more important nor more essentially a part of himself. He has been the animating force, combining and directing the separate efforts, great or small, of every individual ever connected with the organization into one consistent result. One of the unique features of the Viavi business is the method of sale. It is based wholly on personal contact, a principle which is now almost universal in all lines of business. The Laws have developed an organization in which thousands have received practical training and in which more than 10,000 active workers are at the present time engaged in spreading the Viavi teachings and selling the Viavi Preparations in more than twenty different countries.

Mr. Law's activities have been important in other fields. It has been said that, with his brother Dr. Hartland Law, he has been the largest real estate operator in San Francisco during the past twenty years. No individual has built so

many high-class buildings in so short a time. He has touched no property which he has not improved. His first operations were in the region northwest of Van Ness avenue and Vallejo street. Coming to the downtown section, among others he has owned and improved property at Mission and Main streets, Mission and Annie streets, Mission and New Montgomery streets, and then on Market street, near Third street, where he built the splendid Monadnock building.



HERBERT E. LAW

Just before the fire, with his brother he bought the Fairmont Hotel. Restoring it after the fire cost \$1,840,000. The reconstruction of the Fairmont gave direction and emphasis to that fine thing we now know as the San Francisco spirit. In the three years immediately after the fire \$7,000,000 passed through his office in rebuilding, exchanging and restoring to sound position his and his brother's holdings.

After leasing the Fairmont to the Palace Hotel Company the Law brothers exchanged it back to Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, securing, through the exchange, forty acres of water front property adjoining the military reservation of Fort Mason. Potentially valuable, it was inaccessible. The completion of the tunnel now authorized through the Fort Mason property will make it accessible and they are planning to make it the site of a great rail and ocean terminal.

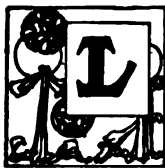
Mr. Law acted as chairman of the Street Changes, General Widening and Grading of Streets Committee, whose work complemented the Burnham plan for a San Francisco splendid and beautiful.

In 1910 he negotiated with the Chinese Government on behalf of the Western Steel Corporation, of which he was then president, the largest contract China had made up to that time. He was energetically interested in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and he and his brother made possible the use of the Harbor View region as a part of the site.

He was for many years a director of the Merchants' Association, is a director of Wells-Fargo Nevada National Bank and other large corporations; is a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, a member of the Union League Club, and has been an extensive traveler.



ARTHUR LETTS



LETTS, ARTHUR, Merchant, Los Angeles, California, was born at Holmby, Northamptonshire, England, June 17, 1862, the son of Richard and Caroline (Coleman) Letts. He married Florence Philp, August 25, 1886, at Toronto, Canada. There are three children; Florence Edna, Gladys (now Mrs. Harold Janss) and Arthur Letts, Jr.

His father was Richard Letts, a farmer and the eldest son of a Richard Letts, the same name having been bestowed on the eldest son for nine generations. The farm was held by a Richard Letts four hundred years ago.

Until 1874, when he was twelve years old, he attended classes at Rev. Hedges' private school for boys, located near his home. The next three years he spent at the Creaton Grammar School, England. He finished his book education under a private coach, a Mr. Meredith.

At the age of sixteen he was "articled," the English term for apprenticed, to a good man, proprietor of a dry goods store in a small and bustling town of the neighborhood. He served his time with credit, and for the fourth year was engaged at a salary.

But he did not long remain in this position. His imagination, and also that of his elder brother, had become fired with the word of the opportunities open to the young man in the new world across the Atlantic. Lest they be persuaded to stay by the pleadings of their parents, they did not tell of their intention until they were aboard the steamer at Liverpool. Arthur Letts got as far as Toronto, Canada, and found employment in a large dry goods store. For several years he was with the same firm.

When the Reil rebellion broke out in the Northwest of Canada, he volunteered, eager for a taste of outdoor life and the contact with the wilderness. His position in Toronto was held open for him while he went with his regiment to the scene of the trouble. He was awarded a silver medal and clasp for distinguished service, and a grant of land by the Canadian government.

In the early nineties he went to Seattle, and went to work the day he arrived. Three days later came Seattle's great fire, and the firm he worked for was wiped out. His buoyant spirit did not look upon the event as a calamity, and although he had not reckoned at once to go into business for himself, he got together a small stock and began to sell goods in a tent, later renting one of the first storerooms available.

But he was not satisfied with results in Seattle. By this time he was studying his field with a keener eye, determined to locate in that one spot that had the greatest promise. Los Angeles seemed to be that place. With only \$500 in his pocket he arrived in that city in the year 1896.

Opportunity seemed to be waiting for him. At

the corner of Fourth and Broadway, then well on the southern edge of the business section, the firm of J. A. Williams & Co. had gone bankrupt. No one in the city seemed to want either the stock or the location. Business was then a half mile to the north. The stock inventoried at \$8167.

With the help of an influential friend, who was impressed with Mr. Letts' knowledge of the business, a loan of \$5000 was secured from the Los Angeles National Bank. This amount was used as the first payment for the bankrupt stock, the balance to be paid in thirty days. He gave the business the name of the Broadway Department Store, and opened its doors February 24, 1896. At the end of the first week the adjoining store caught fire and the stock of the new department store was seriously damaged by fire. With the insurance money of \$1000 the undiscouraged Mr. Letts began business again.

Then followed a growth more phenomenal than the growth of the city. By 1899 the Broadway occupied the entire ground floor of the Pirtle & Hallet building. In 1901, the adjoining Hellman building was bought; in 1905 the upper floors of the Pirtle & Hallet building were acquired, and in the ensuing year the Slauson building, adjoining the Hellman. The stock and trade of the store are now among the largest on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Letts is sole owner of the great establishment.

He has always been interested in education and in the welfare of young people. In his own store he has maintained a school for the younger employes. He has been a liberal giver to the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A., which now has one of the finest buildings in America, and is its president. He is a trustee of the State Normal College, and this is the only political office he has consented to hold.

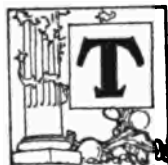
Horticulture is his chief hobby. His home, Holmby House, Hollywood, is surrounded by a magnificent garden of 30 acres, so filled with a collection of rare and beautiful trees and plants that the United States has made of a section, that devoted to cactus, a substation. He has ransacked the world, in his travels, for specimens. He has of late become an art collector and already has a number of precious marbles, which he has placed in his home and garden.

His business interests and property holdings outside of the Broadway Department Store are known to be heavy, but he prefers to keep his name out of the directorates of other concerns.

He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Automobile Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Realty Board, Municipal League, Hollywood Board of Trade, Federation Club, all of Los Angeles, and of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. He is president of the Young Men's Christian Association; president Retail Dry Goods Association; member International Committee, Y. M. C. A.; member Hollywood Lodge, F. and A. M., and a Knight Templar.



OSCAR A. TRIPPET



TRIPPET, OSCAR A., Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California, was born March 6, 1856, in Gibson County, Indiana, the son of Caleb Trippet and Mary M. (Fentress) Trippet. He married Cora Larimore, November 5, 1902, at St. Louis, Missouri. There are two children, Larimore Oscar and Francis Oscar Trippet.

Mr. Trippet attended the common schools of Indiana; took a one-year course at the Indiana State Normal, and a one-year course in the law department of the University of Virginia in 1878-79. He passed the bar examination in the year 1879 and began practice at once. After a few months, in 1879, he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney of Du Bois County, Indiana, serving under his brother, who was district attorney at the time. Practiced law and served a term as Senator in the Indiana Legislature until 1887, when he moved to San Diego, California. There he associated himself with Judge W. T. McNeely. The latter retired after two years, and Attorney Trippet continued practice alone, until 1901, with unusual success, representing many important corporations. He opened a law office in Los Angeles in 1901, and did business alone until 1911, when he formed a partnership with Ward Chapman, M. L. Chapman and J. E. Bibby. This firm is attorney for the National Bank of California, California Vegetable Union, the Economic Gas Company and other corporations. He helped organize the Home Telephone Company of Los Angeles in 1902, and since its organization has been its attorney.

In 1896 he was California delegate to the National Democratic convention held in Chicago.

He is a member of the California Club, University Club, president Los Angeles Bar Association, member governing council American Bar Association, and a Mason.



DR. H. L. SHEPHERD



SHEPHERD, HOVEY LEARNED, Physician, Los Angeles, California, was born in Belfast, Maine, August 16, 1869, the son of Freeman Weeks Shepherd and of Martha B. (Dodge) Shepherd, both descendants of English stock that settled in Massachusetts and Maine several generations ago.

The schools of Belfast, Maine, made the first contribution to his education, and when he had finished the primary grades, he was sent to Kents Hill Seminary, Kents Hill, Maine, where he finished with the class of 1888. And then he was sent to that hub of education, Boston. After four years in the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, he was awarded the degree of Ph. B. He acquired his medical education in the School of Medicine of the same university, getting his M. D. in 1895.

He made his first venture in Springfield, Massachusetts. Then, in 1897, he moved to Winchester, Mass. He was appointed lecturer in materia medica at Boston University, an appointment which was a recognition of his brilliant scholarship while a student in that institution. The university advanced him to an associate professorship in the year 1900, and he held the position until his removal to Los Angeles in the year 1909.

At Los Angeles he associated himself with the late Dr. E. C. Buell, and he has succeeded him in his practice. He is the medical examiner and temporary General Agent for California for the Empire Life Insurance Company of Seattle, Washington.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the Southern California Medical Society, the California State Medical Society, and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He belongs to the Sierra Madre and the Gamut Clubs, is a 32d degree Mason and a Shriner.



JOHN ALTON



ALTON, JOHN, assistant cashier, Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Manchester, England, where he was born March 26, 1851. His father and mother were John Alton and Emma Rumball Alton.

Mr. Alton married Mary P. Kennedy, February, 1884, at Manchester, England, and they have as a result of the union three children: Francis Mitchell, Ethel Mary Noel and George Lindsay Alton.

Mr. Alton was given a thorough education of the kind England affords. He attended Sedgley Park College, Staffordshire, England. He was well versed in the classics. He completed his course in 1866.

He immediately entered the employ of the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co., at Manchester, one of the largest financial institutions of that great commercial city, which has connections all over the world. He rose through various positions to an important office in 1884.

Travel then attracted him, and a desire to rest after eighteen years of steady service. At Santa Monica he found a considerable colony of English. He decided to become one of them.

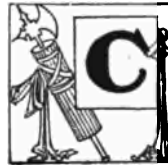
Mr. Alton located at Santa Monica, where he resided until he entered the service of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, now the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank (Los Angeles) in December, 1886, when he removed to Los Angeles, where he has since resided.

Mr. Alton is one of the most prominent Catholics in Southern California. He is president of the Newman Club; a member of the Knights of Columbus; of the Catholic Knights of America and the Catholic Order of Foresters, being the first chief ranger appointed in California.

He is president of the Los Angeles Cricket Club and a member of the San Gabriel Valley Country Club.



J. O. CASHIN



CASHIN, J. O., ice manufacturer, Los Angeles, California, was born in Nevada City, California, in October, 1866. His father is John Cashin of San Francisco and his mother was Margaret (Grace) Cashin. He married Henrietta Heinzman at Los Angeles in 1899.

Mr. Cashin received his education in the public schools of San Francisco. He entered business with his father, John Cashin, in San Francisco, and up to 1892 worked in company with him for the Union Ice Company of that city. At that time John Cashin withdrew from the Union Ice Company and established what is today known as the National Ice and Cold Storage Company.

In comparison with the Union Ice Company, with which Mr. Cashin had been associated, the new establishment was but a small firm in the beginning. That was in 1892. Today the National Ice and Cold Storage Company has twenty-three branch plants, a big central station in San Francisco and a similar manufactory in Los Angeles.

Mr. Cashin, with the experience that he had acquired with the Union Company, continued with the new corporation, and when the Los Angeles establishment was built he was stationed at that city as superintendent. The Los Angeles plant is valued at nearly a million dollars. The cold storage department contains 700,000 cubic feet of space and is equipped with the latest machinery.

Like most men of business, he has been drawn into various other enterprises and is a heavy owner of property.

Mr. Cashin never has taken any active part in politics, but he is an enthusiast over his adopted city. He always is in the forefront whenever there is any movement for the upbuilding of Los Angeles and Southern California and he is considered one of its most progressive citizens.



NEWCOMB, ARTHUR T., physician and surgeon, Pasadena, California, was born in Killawog, New York State, in the year 1871, the son of Franklin T. Newcomb and Elizabeth (Thurston) Newcomb. He married Olive Stratton of Pasadena in 1895.

He was educated chiefly in the best of the private schools of New York State. He was first sent to Homer Academy, a noted school for boys, and when he had completed the course there, he was transferred to the Cortland Normal Academy, where he received his higher education. To qualify him for business he was sent to the Wells Business College at Syracuse, New York.

He decided upon a medical career, and entered the Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland. He went there the allotted number of years, taking a course in medicine and surgery, and was graduated with the class of 1893.

Although in possession of his degree as Doctor of Medicine he did not think himself qualified to practice. He went to the most famous post-graduate school in America, Johns Hopkins, at Baltimore, and took considerable work in advanced courses.

He has been a student of his profession throughout his life, stopping his practice when necessary in order to master some phase of his work, some problem or disease that had presented itself. Five years later he went to the University of Chicago, where meanwhile had been gathered some of the best medical educators in America, and took additional work. He has, from time to time, made a careful study of the clinics in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and at the Mayos in Rochester, Minnesota.

His thorough training recommended him to the United States government and for four years he had a medical post under the Surgeon General of the United States. He then determined upon a private practice.

He opened an office in Baltimore, and engaged in a general practice, with uniform success, because his work as United States surgeon had made him well known. There he remained for two years, until the attractions of Southern California, and the opportunities of Pasadena, decided him to make his future home in that city.

He opened an office in Pasadena in the year 1900, and at once his business became lucrative. He became known as a careful practitioner, who studied each case with exceeding care. He has now built up a wide clientele, and is family physician to many of the noted families of the winter city of millionaires.

Dr. Newcomb has been a hard worker in the many medical societies of which he is a member. One of the most important to which he belongs is the Medical Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He has attended the sessions of the American Medical Association, and of the International Congress of Tuberculosis, in both of which he is a member. He is especially interested in the work of the latter organization, which concentrates the world-wide effort of the medical profession to suppress the great White Plague.

Since coming to the State of California, he has maintained his interest in the medical societies, which he believes are powerful factors in maintaining a high standard of skill in the profession. He is a member of the California State Medical Association, also of the Los Angeles County Medical Association. He is one of the most active members of the Clinical and Pathological Society of the State, and of the Pasadena Medical Society.

He is well known socially, and is a member of the best clubs of Southern California, in addition to the strictly learned and technical societies. He is a member of the University Club of Los Angeles, the Annandale Country Club and the Overland Club of Pasadena, and of the Southern California Automobile Club, and Catalina Tuna Club.



DR. A. T. NEWCOMB



WILLIAMS, WILLIAM ALFRED, Chief Geologist of the Associated Oil Company of San Francisco, was born in San Francisco, August 25, 1880, the son of William Alfred and Lucy A. (Goodell) Williams. His paternal ancestors were large land owners in Devonshire, England, while on his mother's side he is descended from the Griswolds, a prominent New England family. His father came to America in 1863, first settling in New Hampshire, where he was well known as a raiser of fancy stock, but subsequently moved to California to take charge of the New England colony at Fresno, an intention which, however, was never realized.

W. A. Williams attended various primary and grammar schools in San Francisco and San Miguel, San Luis Obispo County, was graduated in 1899 from the Paso Robles High School, entered Stanford University in the fall of that year, and in 1903 took therefrom his A. B. degree in geology and mining. In 1902 and 1903 he was appointed assistant instructor there in mineralogy, field geology and topographical surveying, a valuable training of which he has since made excellent use.

In the fall of 1903 he entered the service of the United States Geological Survey as field assistant, under F. L. Ransome, who was at that time working in the Couer d'Alene district, Idaho; and the next year he was engaged on the Santa Cruz Quadrangle, in California, under Dr. J. C. Branner.

Mr. Williams was in the employ of the Guggenheim interests in 1904, under Mr. O. B. Perry. He left to accept a position with Horace Pomeroy, then superintendent of the King of Arizona Gold Mine in Yuma County, Arizona. Then followed several years of practical experience in different mines in Nevada, Arizona, Montana and Idaho, wherein he worked in various capacities, both in mine and mill, and obtained a knowledge of mining and milling methods in vogue in the Western United

States. Early in 1906 he became mill foreman under Mr. W. A. Pomeroy in Chihuahua, Mexico, and later was mine foreman for the same company. After two years of this experience he returned to California, where, in September, 1908, he entered the employ of the Associated Oil Company as geologist, under W. R. Hamilton.



W. A. WILLIAMS

Until 1910, when Mr. Williams was appointed chief geologist, his field experience as a geologist covered work in California, Texas, Mexico and South America. As chief geologist he reports on lands submitted to the company for its consideration, and assists in the acquired properties. He has continued the work of mapping geologically a large part of the state and working in detail the geology of the possible oil territory as outlined by his predecessor. As a result of these labors it is probable that the Associated Oil Company has available the most nearly complete first-hand geological knowledge not only of the oil fields of California, but also of the state as a whole. In all this Mr. Williams has been ably assisted by an efficient staff both in the office and in the field.

He has also one of the most extensive oil libraries on the Pacific Coast, for which he has a complete index system whereby every article of importance published on the subject of petroleum is readily available for reference. A fair measure of the great success he has attained is the recognized standing of his department today among prominent oil men, and ample evidence of the trustworthiness of his judgment is found in the many satisfactory reports he has made to his company.

Mr. Williams is not only conservative in his professional duties, but also in his private and social life. While at Stanford he was a non-fraternity man, and has since remained aloof from clubs, determined to give the best that is in him to attain the greatest measure of success possible. The only organization of which he is a member is the American Society of Mining Engineers.



MORRISON, EDGAR D., Oil Operator, Los Angeles, California, was born in Washington County, Ohio, on June 5, 1873. His father was James C. Morrison and his mother Augusta (Moore) Morrison.

Mr. Morrison spent his boyhood in his native State, where he studied in the grammar schools of Washington County. When the Morrison family moved West about this time, Mr. Morrison entered the public schools of Nebraska, where he studied for a brief period. He went to business college at Omaha, Nebraska, for a year and mastered stenography.

In 1890 he left the business college and went to Gordon, Nebraska, where he secured employment in the Maverick Bank; remained with the same financial house when it was changed to the First National Bank of Gordon. He was made Assistant Cashier, and served in that office for a period of some seven years, becoming known as one of the enterprising young men of that community. In 1897 he was elected City Clerk of Gordon, in which office he served for several terms. Later he was made Treasurer of the Sheridan County (Nebraska) Fair Association, which position he filled for a period of four years.

He was Clerk of the School Board of Sheridan County at one time and rendered valuable services to the educational circles of that community.

In 1901 he was elected Treasurer of the Niobrara Land and Sheep Company, which was widely recognized as one of the largest organizations of its kind in the State. Mr. Morrison shared considerably in the development and success of that company.

Mr. Morrison left Nebraska in the spring of 1903, and went to Boston, where he remained for a brief period. During his stay in the East he traveled considerably in the New England States, and after a few months

of this decided to return to the West. He did not go back to Nebraska, however, but sought new fields in California, whither he moved in the fall of 1903. He secured a one-half interest in a hotel at Santa Barbara, and for one year managed and financed that concern. At the end of that time he opened a hotel of his own in San Bernardino, California. After continuing as

a hotel man for a brief period Mr. Morrison moved to Inglewood, near Los Angeles, where he engaged in the real estate business for five years. He became prominently associated among the business men of that place and was elected City Clerk of the municipality. He remained in that place and was numbered among the high-class business men until 1909, when he went into his present oil business. In the early part of 1909 Mr. Morrison became associated with the United Oil Company, of which he is Vice President and a Director.

The phenomenal growth of that corporation has been largely due to such men as Mr. Morrison, who lent their force

or capital or both in the financing of it. Since that time he has invested heavily in the oil business in Southern California and holds office or is a stockholder in some of the largest oil corporations.

He is Vice President and a Director in the Rex Midway Oil Company and holds the same positions with the Midnight Oil Company.

He possesses and controls interests in several other similar organizations, finding himself well occupied in handling his interests in that extensive field.

Aside from his extensive holdings in oil and landed properties in California, Mr. Morrison has mining interests in Colorado. He is recognized in the Southwest as a progressive mining and oil operator, willing to follow any movement that is for the upbuilding and progress of the Southwest.

He is a Knight of the Round Table.



E. D. MORRISON



CARRIGAN, THOMAS J., Mining and Oil, Los Angeles, California, was born at Elmwood, Illinois, January 1, 1858. His father was Thomas Carrigan and his mother Johanna (Larkin) Carrigan. Mr. Carrigan's father served throughout the War of the Rebellion, taking part in several of the historic engagements of that struggle. On his mother's side he is related to the Cudahys of packing fame, while on his paternal side he is a close relative of Rowan Brothers, St. Louis, one of the largest boiler and sheet iron manufacturing firms in the United States.

Mr. Carrigan married Marguerite Jane Malony at Mount Vernon, Illinois, May 24, 1885. There are two sons, Thomas H. and William E. Carrigan. The Carrigan boys attended St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, where they became famous as college athletes. William continued his collegiate studies at Georgetown University, where he established a reputation for athletic achievements. The boys are in business in Los Angeles as Carrigan Brothers, handling the agency for three well known automobiles.

After a High School education in his native state Mr. Carrigan began his business career in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, where he remained for seven years in different capacities. He then resigned and secured a position with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. His work with this company resulted in rapid advances to the position of Trainmaster and Division Superintendent. This office he held with credit, but resigned to accept a similar position in Arizona, where he was anxious to locate.

On the organization of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad (Arizona), he became the first conductor. Later he was made Superintendent of the Congress Railroad.

During the last years of his services with the Congress Railroad he bought heavily in a number of mining corporations and finally determined to resign his railroad position and devote all of his time to mining.

For twenty years, including his services with the railroad company, Mr. Carrigan lived in Arizona. He joined company with some of the prominent mining promoters of Arizona, and became known as one of the thorough mining men of the Southwest. He made frequent expeditions into Old Mexico, where he took up mining and oil interests. His business affairs carried him into California and after a few trips to Los Angeles, he decided that he would settle permanently in that city. He located there in 1904. He still retains his Arizona interests, but has also bought certain oil holdings in the leading oil producing territory of California.

As a mining man, Mr. Carrigan still holds his place as one of the prominent mining operators of the Southwest. Five years ago, while in Arizona, he organized what is today known as the Clara Consolidated Gold and Copper Mining Company, becoming President of it. He remained as its chief executive for several years, and still holds a large interest in it.

At the present time he is President of the Consolidated Copper Mines of Arizona, reputed to be one of the richest copper deposits in that region. This property adjoins the Clara Mines on the east. Mr. Carrigan operates it on a small scale, but plans to open it up with over one hundred employees this fall (1911). The hot weather prevents active work in the mid-summer season, but he expects to devote all of his energies to its success in a few months. He expects to place it among the eminent copper producing mines of the Southwest.

Mr. Carrigan is an Elk, a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Gamut and Sierra Madre Clubs, and belongs to the Order of Woodman of the World and A. O. U. W.



THOMAS J. CARRIGAN



HEDRICK, JULIAN B., Oil Producer, Los Angeles, California, was born at Russell, Kansas, March 5, 1883. His father was Martin Van B. Hedrick and his mother Margaret (Snell) Hedrick. He married at Los Angeles, March 9, 1908, Agnes Jane Whyte.

Mr. Hedrick was reared partly in Kansas and in Colorado, but at an early age was thrown upon his own resources and was unable to complete his schooling. He started as a messenger boy in Colorado Springs, Colorado, with the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, remaining with them for a number of years. Then, with a comparatively insignificant amount of capital and with practically no experience in that line, he entered the brokerage business in Colorado Springs. He followed that occupation for two years, having operated successfully while he was still a boy.

In 1900, foreseeing the great future that California offered for a young man of his years, Mr. Hedrick, who was not yet 20 years old, sold his business in Colorado Springs and settled in Los Angeles, where he shortly opened brokerage offices and where he was actively engaged in that business for close to five years.

About that time the Goldfield boom was exciting people in every part of the country, particularly in the Southwest, and, like many young men of his age, he determined to leave everything and seek his fortune in the desert country of Nevada. He went immediately to Goldfield, Nevada, where in the brief space of a few months he associated himself with a number of the large mining men and interests. He continued there only two years, returning to Los Angeles early

in 1907, where he has been identified in a business way, particularly with oil interests, down to date.

On his arrival in Los Angeles he made up his mind to enter the oil industry, which was then expanding. He became a close business associate with C. F. Whittier in oil development and was one of the far-sighted operators who arrived early in the Midway

and West Side fields to take part in the great development of that district. When the Whittier-Campbell Company was organized, two years later, Mr. Hedrick became secretary and treasurer of that organization.

Mr. Hedrick's success in the oil business was remarkable, and on November 19, 1909, when the United Oil Company was incorporated for \$2,000,000, he was made secretary of that corporation, as well as a director. Mr. Hedrick has played a prominent part in the financing and progress of that corporation, he devoted all of his time to its welfare, and a short time



J. B. HEDRICK

after organization the company was put on a dividend-paying basis.

He was made secretary of the Midway Central Oil Company and is a director in the San Francisco Midway Oil Company. He has participated in the organization of several other large oil and petroleum companies and helped finance numerous enterprises. He invested heavily in the Bakersfield region, in the McKittrick fields and in the scattered oil lands of Southern California. With a capacity for hard work and a determination to win, he has followed the oil business for the last four years with an untiring energy.

He is a member of the Gamut Club of Los Angeles, of the Elks and of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.



SULLIVAN, EUGENE JOSEPH, Real Estate Operator and Pres. Sierra Blue Lakes Water & Power Co., San Francisco, was born in Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, June 8, 1865, the son of Michael S. and Mary (Downey) Sullivan. His father, who was a descendant of General John Sullivan of the American Revolutionary War, was a pioneer land owner and hotelman of Sonoma County. In that county Eugene J. Sullivan passed his boyhood, but left there in 1879 in a quest for fortune, which for the next dozen years or so made him familiar with a large part of the Southwestern Territories, as well as with the Northwestern country. In August, 1888, he was married in St. Helena, Napa County, California, to Miss Adelaide Murphy. The children of this marriage are Alma M., Walter E., Florence, Muriel, Isabel, Prescott, Stanley and Desmond Sullivan.

From 1872 to 1878, inclusive, Mr. Sullivan attended the public schools of Sonoma County, and in the following year left Santa Rosa for San Francisco.

After about a year in the latter city he went to Arizona, in 1880, where he assisted in laying out the townsites of Tombstone and Flagstaff. In 1881 he entered the employ of the government, in the pay department of the United States Army, at Fort Whipple, as a clerk, and retained this position until 1883. The next two years he was in Lake Valley, New Mexico, engaged chiefly in mercantile and mining pursuits. He then shifted the scene of his quest to Portland, Oregon, where for about a year he was a hotel proprietor and manager. Returning to California in 1886 he ran a hotel, for the next four years, in Calistoga, Napa County, and then settled finally in San Francisco.

Until the great fire of 1906 he was occupied principally in the business of hotel keeping, but from that date to the present time has focused his energies on real estate, building and the Blue Lakes Water project.



E. J. SULLIVAN

Following the great disaster, Mr. Sullivan was quick to see and to take advantage of the opportunities presented in this period. As with others who had the courage of their convictions, his optimism was amply rewarded. In June, or less than two months after the earthquake, he built the Arcade Block on Fillmore street, and largely through his own faith and energy was able to lease many pieces of prop-

erty, especially in the Fillmore street district, to which much of the city's retail business was moved.

While acting as agent for large tracts of land in the San Joaquin Valley, and also for water projects, Mr. Sullivan was attracted by the possibilities of the Blue Lakes, as a source of water supply for the Bay cities. He immediately took steps to acquire the property, and hastened to submit it to San Francisco and the other cities about the bay. It seemed to him the most feasible of all the water projects under discussion, and his enthusiasm for the cause enabled him to form a company, with ex-Governor Gillett and ex-Attorney General Hart as attorneys therefor.

The properties of the company are situated in the northwestern portion of Calaveras County, and in Alpine, Amador and Eldorado Counties, and comprise a watershed area of 671 square miles, capable of supplying 58,000 miner's inches, or about 400,000,000 gallons of pure, wholesome water, daily. Beyond this great capacity for furnishing potable water the company's engineer guarantees remarkable possibilities for power, irrigation and other uses not only for the Bay cities, but also for the interior valleys of the State.

From 1900 to 1906 Mr. Sullivan was Deputy Recorder under the Civil Service regulations, and as Secretary of the New Charter Club took a very active interest in that movement.

Besides his Presidency of the Blue Lakes Company he is Vice-President and a Director of several business corporations. His clubs and orders are: Commonwealth, National Union, Knights of St. Patrick, and others.



DAWLEY, CHARLES GEO., Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born at Mishicott, Wisconsin, February 15, 1879, and is of German-English descent. His father was Dr. Geo. Dawley and his mother Jennie M. (Braasch) Dawley. On April 12, 1908, he married Minnie Martin in Los Angeles. A daughter, Margaret Eileen Dawley, has been born to them.

Dr. Dawley spent his boyhood in Wisconsin, receiving his early education in the public schools of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, which he attended from 1886 to 1894. On September 10, 1894, the family moved to Los Angeles and there young Dawley entered the High School, from which he was graduated in 1899.

Like his father before him, Dr. Dawley chose the medical profession for his life work, and after finishing his preparatory education, he entered the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California. After studying at that institution for four years he was graduated in 1903, with the degree of M. D.

Shortly after his graduation, Dr. Dawley engaged in the practice of medicine in Los Angeles, his first work being in company with Dr. C. E. Stoner, at that time a man of established reputation and practice in the city. Dr. Dawley gives a great deal of the credit for his subsequent success to the older man, who gave him the benefit of a wide experience at the start of his career. When he first engaged in practice Dr. Dawley applied himself to general medical work, but in a few years found that his talents and inclinations were toward the surgical end of the profession. He devoted a great deal of time to study of the subject and kept abreast of every new development in the profession. Gradually he gave more attention to this branch

of the work, and ultimately did little else. Today he specializes in surgery and is recognized as one of the most conscientious practitioners in the Southern part of California. Also his library on the science of surgery is one of the most valuable in the City of Los Angeles.

Despite his continued success in his profession, Dr. Dawley has no desire to go into business alone, and the partnership with Dr. Stoner, after eight years, is still in effect.



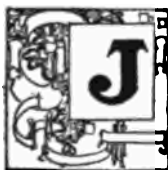
DR. CHAS. G. DAWLEY

Dr. Dawley, in addition to his private practice, is one of the visiting physicians of the Sisters Hospital in Los Angeles, and for many years was the head physician of the Los Angeles Aerie of Eagles. He is a member of numerous medical associations, among them the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the California State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He takes an active interest in these organizations

and devotes much time to their meetings. Apart from his medical profession, Dr. Dawley has other interests and holds stock in several Los Angeles corporations. He is a firm believer in the oil possibilities of the Southwest and many of his interests are in this field.

Dr. Dawley, like many other professional men who spend much time in offices, is an advocate of outdoor exercise, and several weeks out of each year he spends in the open. His principal recreation is found in deer hunting and during the season hunts in the northern part of Los Angeles County. He has followed deer for more than seventeen years.

Dr. Dawley is not a club member, although he holds membership in the Los Angeles Aerie, No. 102, Fraternal Order of Eagles. He prefers to spend his spare time at home reading good literature and studying.



JOHNSTONE, SPENCE MONTROSE, Attorney, Los Angeles, California, was born at sea, March 26, 1879, on the bark Elvina, of which his father was captain. He is the son of John Alexander Johnstone and Saadi Montrose (De Clifford) Johnstone.

His is a seafaring family, with a remarkable history. His father was a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy during the Civil War, and his five brothers, like himself, were born at sea. On his mother's side two ancestors were signers of the Declaration of Independence. His mother was a member of the Woman's Relief Corps during the Civil War and was present on twenty-two battlefields, among them Gettysburg, Shiloh, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He was married in New York City, March 25, 1896, to Margaret Pabst. They have one child, Grace De Clifford Johnstone.

Mr. Johnstone received his education in the public schools of Woodside, Queens County, New York, and when the Spanish-American war came, in 1898, was attending the high school at Woodside, New York. He quit school and enlisted for the war, serving as a sergeant in Company F, Twenty-third New York Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he returned to high school and was graduated in 1900.

Mr. Johnstone then entered the New York Law School, and studied there for two years. He was graduated in 1902, and that same year was admitted to practice in New York State. He opened an office immediately and soon had built up a prosperous business. He kept at his work for five years, but in 1907 his health failed him and he was compelled to quit business entirely.

In June of 1907 he went to California for the purpose of recuperating his health, intending to stay only a short time. He improved rapidly, however, and instead of remaining there a month or so made that State his permanent home. By October of the year 1907 Mr. Johnstone had so far recovered his strength he was able to return to his professional work and he entered the law department of the Salt Lake Railroad at Los Angeles.



S. M. JOHNSTONE

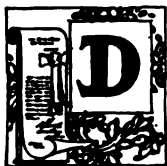
Mr. Johnstone's ability was recognized at once, and although he was still a young man he was put in charge of the most important cases of the railroad. He put in the four busiest years of his career with the railroad company, and, incidentally, gained a lot of valuable experience that has been useful to him since.

He is a general practitioner, but makes a specialty of negligence matters and admiralty.

Mr. Johnstone left the service of the railroad company on March 1, 1911, to resume his private practice. He opened offices in the Citizens' National Bank Building of Los Angeles, where he is at the present time. He has acquired a large clientele and numbers among his clients some of the most important corporations in California.

He is the only landsman in his family, his father and five brothers all being seafaring men. One brother, G. D. Johnstone, is a lieutenant in the United States navy; another is a captain of one of the big vessels of the Mallory line running out of New York, and a third is Assistant Inspector of Hulls for the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, located at the Port of New York.

He is not a clubman, the only organizations to which he belongs being the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Masons.



DYSERT, WALTER V., Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California, was born at Danville, Illinois, May 30, 1881. His father was Joseph Dysert and his mother Abigail (Vinson) Dysert. He married Maybelle C. Fox at Danville, Illinois, December 20, 1905.

Mr. Dysert obtained his common school education in his native State and graduated from the Oakwood High School, Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1900, after which he determined to follow law as a profession. To that end he read and studied law in the offices of Illinois State Attorney S. G. Wilson, at Danville, for nearly two years and familiarized himself with State and civic duties. He then entered the Illinois Wesleyan University Law School at Bloomington, and graduated therefrom on June 11, 1901, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois the same month.

Mr. Dysert had scarcely been admitted to the bar when he became associated with Colonel George T. Buckingham, in practice at Danville. That was on September 1, 1901. Five months later, because of his unusual activity and thorough satisfaction, he became associated in partnership with Colonel Buckingham under the firm name of Buckingham and Dysert, which association continued in the general practice of law, with Mr. Dysert numbering among the prominent and promising lawyers of that section of the State. He continued with Colonel Buckingham for about four years, withdrawing from the firm on January 1, 1906.

Shortly after his marriage, which occurred about that time, Mr. Dysert opened an office of his own. His clear record as an attorney won him much and favorable prominence in his neighborhood. During the same year in which he engaged in practice alone he became a candidate for the Forty-fifth General Assembly of Illinois, as a Pro-

gressive Republican from the Twenty-second Senatorial District. After a vigorous campaign he was elected to that office, receiving more votes at the election than did Joseph G. Cannon, who served so long as Speaker of the House of Representatives. He served one term in the Legislature, but refused to be a candidate for re-election, becoming actively identified with the "Anti-Joseph

G. Cannon" Republican organization in the Eighteenth Congressional District of Illinois, and was strongly urged to become the candidate for Congress by the "Anti-Cannon" followers. His side was taken by many of the newspapers of his community, but he refused to continue in politics, preferring success in his profession to legislative honors.

Mr. Dysert has always held a very profitable clientele and from the close of his legislative term until November 1, 1910, a period of four years, he was very active in his home city, politically and in professional lines.

He moved to Los Angeles, arriving in that city during the latter part of 1910, and immediately entered practice.

Mr. Dysert has been unusually active in the trial of litigated cases in the courts of many states.

He has had an unusually large number of cases in the courts of appeals, both State and Federal.

He has handled much litigation for and against corporations, has defended twelve homicide cases, and has established a brilliant record during his brief residence in Los Angeles.

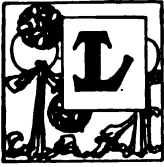
Mr. Dysert is an accomplished speaker, is a deep reader and a thorough student of law.

He has made numerous speeches on holiday programs, such as Memorial and Independence Day orations.

Mr. Dysert is identified with many social organizations and fraternal societies and clubs of this city.



WALTER V. DYSERT



LINDLEY, CURTIS HOLBROOK, Attorney at Law, and President of the San Francisco Bar Association, was born at Marysville, California, December 14, 1850, the son of Charles Lindley and Anna Eliza (Downey) Lindley. His paternal ancestors came to this country from England about the year 1684 and settled in Connecticut, while his mother's family, which was of Scotch origin, chose Virginia as a place of residence. His forbears on both sides of the house fought in the war for American Independence. Charles Lindley, a graduate of the Yale Law School, reached California in 1849, where he first engaged in the practice of the law, and subsequently became Judge of Yuba County.

Curtis H. Lindley was married at Santa Clara, California, June 14, 1872, to Miss Lizzie Mendenhall, daughter of Wm. M. Mendenhall, a California Pioneer of 1845. The children of this marriage are Josephine and Curtis M. Lindley.

After a course in the Grammar School of Marysville he entered Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, California, in 1863, and remained there two years. From 1865 to 1866, inclusive, he was a student at Eagleswood Military Academy, Perth Amboy, N. J. Returning to California he attended McClure's Military Academy and the San Francisco High School, during the years 1868-70. In the latter year he entered the University of California, where he remained until 1872, and then, having studied law, in connection with the regular academic work, took his Bar examinations for admittance to practice.

In the first half of the interval 1866-68 he was apprenticed as a machinist to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and in the following year, though under age, enlisted in the Second United States Artillery, but was honorably discharged in 1868.

Shortly prior to his admittance to the Bar in 1872 he was appointed Secretary of the

California Code Commission, a position which he filled until the codes were finally adopted and published. In 1882 Mr. Lindley moved to Stockton, and in the following year was appointed City Attorney, serving until the latter part of 1884, when he again shifted the scene of his efforts, this time to Amador County, having been appointed by the Governor, Superior Judge of that County. He

returned to private practice in 1885, and a year later formed a partnership, in San Francisco, with Henry Eickhoff, which has continued.

During these years Judge Lindley established a reputation not only as an attorney, but also as a student of jurisprudence, and in 1900 was made Honorary Professor in the Department of Jurisprudence of the University of California. In the same year he became a lecturer in the same department of the Leland Stanford Jr. University.

Though his practice has been of a general nature, chiefly devoted to mining, water and general corporation law, the atmosphere in which he was born, and his subsequent experience as a judge in Amador County have inspired him with more than an ordinary interest in the mineral industry. He is the author of "American Law of Mines and Mineral Lands," now in its second edition, and is Honorary Professor of the Law of Mines, University of California.

In July, 1911 he became a Director of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to succeed Mr. W. B. Bourn, who resigned. He is also a director of the Natomas Consolidated of Cal., George Wm. Hooper Co., and the Geo. Wm. Hooper Estate Co. For the year 1910 he was President of the Cal. Bar Assn., and is now President of the Bar Assn. of San Francisco. He is also a member of the Cal. Academy of Science, American Bar Assn. and associate member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. His clubs are the Pacific-Union, University, Commonwealth and Cosmos, all of San Francisco.



CURTIS H. LINDLEY



SNOOK, CHARLES EDWARD, Attorney at Law, Oakland, was born in San Francisco, February 19, 1863, the son of William S. and Susan Helen (Louchran) Snook. His paternal ancestors arrived in America, from England, in 1812, and became residents of New York State, while his mother's family, which was of Irish origin, settled in Vermont. On February 19, 1889, Charles E. Snook was married in Oakland to Miss Jennie Wade. The children of this marriage are Charles Wade, born June 19, 1890; Preston Edward, March 9, 1896, and Helen Jean Snook, December 30, 1898.

From 1868 to 1875 Mr. Snook attended the primary and grammar schools of Oakland, and for the next three years was a student at the Oakland High School, which he left in 1879 to enter the employ of Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers.

Beginning as a sugar boy he remained with his employers until he became a buyer for the house, in January, 1886. During the last two and a half years of this period he studied law under the direction of Judge S. P. Hall, of the Appellate Bench, and on February 1, 1886, was admitted to the Bar in San Francisco, prior to this time having been in court but once, and that time for the purpose of seeing a murder trial.

Immediately after his admittance to the Bar Mr. Snook opened an office, with Messrs. Lowenthal and Sutter, at 220 Sansome street, San Francisco, for the general practice of his profession. This at first was of very moderate proportions, but gradually drew him into the land law branch of it, where progress became somewhat more rapid. After one year of this connection he formed a partnership under the firm name of Sutter & Snook, and engaged in a general civil practice, consisting chiefly of mechanics' liens, probate matters, etc.

In 1888, the political field having become

somewhat attractive to him, Mr. Snook was a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, in Oakland, and was elected on the Republican ticket. Taking office, December 1, 1887, he served four years, so successfully that he was induced to run for the District Attorneyship of Oakland. In this he was again the victor, and assumed the duties of his position on January 1, 1893. During his

six years' incumbency he was prosecutor in a wide variety of cases, including several murder trials. His work attracted especial interest during his prosecution of the Supervisors of the County of Alameda, who had been charged with paying exorbitant bills, with general extravagance and misconduct in office.

In 1895 Mr. Snook formed a partnership with Mr. S. L. Church, who was his chief deputy in the office of District Attorney. This has been a notably happy combination, developing an extensive and important practice, especially on the east side of the Bay, chiefly in corporation law. Following the custom prevalent in England, and in most large Ameri-

can legal firms, the partners have specialized in different branches of the profession, Mr. Snook handling the civil end and Mr. Church the criminal branch of the business. Mr. Snook was Secretary of the State Central Committee under Pardee, and is an enthusiastic supporter of the Progressive wing of the party. Throughout the Pardee administration he was attorney for the Regents of the University of California, but was retired after serving ten months of the Gillette regime.

His firm acts as the local attorneys for the W. P. Ry. Co., Oakland & Antioch Ry. Co., Security Bank & Trust Co., Judson Mfg. Co., H. C. Capwell Co., Pacific Coast Lumber & Mill Co., and Hale Bros. He is P. G. M. of the A. O. U. W., a Blue Lodge Mason, K. T., and a Mystic Shriner.

His clubs are the Athenian and the Nile of Oakland.



CHARLES E. SNOOK



HOOPER, CHARLES APPLETON, President of the C. A. Hooper Co., Shipping and Lumber, San Francisco, was born in Bangor, Me., March 14, 1843, the son of John and Martha Stanwood (Perry) Hooper. His first ancestor to come from England to America was Wm. Hooper, age 18, who arrived in the good ship "James." Others came later and settled in various parts of New England, chiefly in the country about Redding, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., where some of their descendants still live. Members of the family fought in the American Revolutionary War. John Perry, Jr., Mr. Hooper's maternal grandfather, had the distinction of establishing the first Sunday school in the United States in 1811, in Brunswick, Me., where a memorial window in the church attests the fact and the date thereof; and on the Stanwood side a great-grandfather gave to Bowdoin College some of the ground on which that institution now stands. Charles A. Hooper came to California in 1863, where he is today one of the leading merchants of the state.

He was married on June 7th, 1880, in Brownsville, Me., to Miss Ida Geneva Snow, and by this marriage is the father of Isabel Martha (Creed) and Idoline Snow (Crosby)—the former married to Wigginton E. Creed and the latter to Sumner Crosby.

Mr. Hooper attended the Hawes grammar school in South Boston, and took his certificate therefrom in 1858, when he entered the English High school, but left after one year to enter the employ of his uncle, Wm. S. Perry, lumber merchant.

Beginning as clerk he rose in the short space of two years through the positions of book-keeper and salesman to the active superintendency of the yard, and then, at the age of eighteen enlisted in the 43rd Massachusetts Volunteers, a "nine months" regiment, for service in the Civil War. After serving for one year he was discharged, and came to the State of California in 1863. His first



C. A. HOOPER

occupation in this State was in the Plymouth mine in Amador county, where for about a year he assisted his father, who had reached California in 1851 and become interested in mining. Returning to San Francisco in 1865, he established the firm of C. A. Hooper & Co., at Fourth and Townsend streets, on the ground now occupied by the San Jose depot. Here for a few years he did a

thriving business, buying and selling lumber, supplying not only the city but also the country districts, especially around San Jose and up the rivers tributary to the bay of San Francisco. He remained in this location until forced out by "Steam" Paddy Hughes, a well-known contractor and character of the times, who had the contract to fill in Mission Bay.

About the year 1867 Mr. Hooper took in William Lockerman as a partner, the firm becoming Hooper & Lockerman, but at the end of two years bought him out and resumed the title of C. A. Hooper & Co. When his brother George William Hooper, came of age, in 1869, he became a member of the firm, which had gradually

enlarged its business to a wholesale trade. In the early eighties the firm began to manufacture lumber, establishing their mills in Humboldt County.

Mr. C. A. Hooper has organized many lumber companies. In the early '70s he, with others, formed the Sacramento Lumber Co., and became its president. About 1881 he organized the L. W. Blinn Co. for Arizona business. He then bought out the Russ Lumber & Milling Co., of San Diego, which he reorganized. The other companies he successively formed are the So. Cal. Lumber Co., Oregon & California Lumber Co., Redwood Manufacturers Co., and in 1907 the Big Lagoon Lumber Co. Another noteworthy achievement of Mr. Hooper was the foundation of the now flourishing town of Pittsburg at Los Medanos, Contra Costa County.

His clubs are the Union League and Pacific Union of San Francisco.



ROBBINS, MILTON HOLLEY, JR., Vice President, Union Ice Company, San Francisco, California, was born at Lakeville, Connecticut, January 27, 1871, the son of Milton H. and Anna (Bostwick)

Robbins. His father's family were among the early settlers of Connecticut, where some of them subsequently engaged in the iron business and became especially prominent during the war of the Revolution as manufacturers of cannon. They also had the distinction of having made the anchor for the frigate Constitution. It was a cousin of the family, Alexander Holley, Governor of Connecticut, who brought to this country the process of making Bessemer steel. Mr. Robbins' brother is the ninth Samuel Robbins, and the old farm in Connecticut has never been out of the family.

On August 24, 1895, he was married in New York to Miss Annie E. Stayner. The children of this marriage are Sally S., Mary E., and Isabelle Robbins.

From 1877 to 1887 Mr. Robbins attended private schools in Lakeville, and for two years was a student at Lehigh University. He then entered Yale University, whence he was graduated with the class of '91.

After his graduation from Yale he spent some months with the banking house of Robbins, Burrall & Co., but left this to enter the shops of the Elevator Company. Here he turned to account his scientific education in mastering the mechanical details of the business, and for four years devoted his energies to this end. Until 1893 he was established in the East, chiefly at Boston and Springfield, Massachusetts. He was then sent to Chicago, but in 1899 returned to Massachusetts and for a year again resided in Boston. In 1900 he was at Kansas City; from 1901 to 1904 at New Orleans; 1904 to 1906 at Houston, Texas, whence in the latter year he went to California. From these various points he traveled all over the United States, covering the field over and over again, attending to the building of factories and extending the enterprise. After having tried four years of this mechanical side of the business, for which his schooling had equipped him, he found himself better qualified for executive and administrative work.

During these years Mr. Robbins has focused his

energies on the work in hand, conducting it with the same zeal as if it were entirely his own, and thereby becoming a very important factor in the growth of the business. From his San Francisco office he controlled the trade in all the Pacific Coast States, as well as Nevada, Idaho, Arizona and the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Robbins is now Vice President of the Union Ice Company, with headquarters at San Francisco. He resigned from the Otis Elevator Company to

accept his present position during December, 1911. He is virtually the head of the Union Ice Company, as E. W. Hopkins, the President, is now retiring from active work. His office is one of the most important in business on the Pacific Coast. The Union Ice Company is a corporation of immense capital, with valuable properties scattered over the greater part of California. It supplies ice to a population of more than 2,000,000 in an iceless country, and the manufacturing and transportation problems are endless.

As an outgrowth of his business interests and of his shifting environment, Mr. Robbins has become deeply interested in the growth of cities and civic improvement. Especially in San Francisco he has taken an active part in public matters of this nature. He had not been long

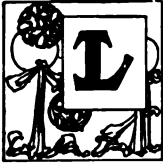
in the city before he was elected President of the Merchants' Association, and when the principal civic bodies were consolidated, in what is now known as the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, he was made the President.

While in this important office he was naturally one of the prime movers in every public movement. The Chamber of Commerce, and he as its president, was responsible for much that is good in the reconstruction of San Francisco, and particularly for the arousing of that spirit which has made it possible for the earthquake stricken city to almost completely recover from its calamity.

Partly for information in his own business, and also as a relaxation from the exacting routine, he reads much, chiefly along technical lines. His other forms of recreation are tennis and chopping wood. Beyond these activities he has not had time for a variety of interests, and his club life is confined to his membership in the Pacific-Union Club, the Union League Club and the Commercial Club, of which last he is vice president.



M. H. ROBBINS, JR.



ANKERSHIM, COLONEL JAMES BOON, Capitalist, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Charleston, Mo., March 24, 1850. His father was Isaac Lankershim, a native of Bavaria, and his mother Annis L. (Moore) Lankershim. Isaac Lankershim was one of the early land holders of California and on settling there in 1860 secured some of the finest ranching lands in that State. Colonel Lankershim married Caroline A. Jones at Los Angeles in 1881. Of the union there are John I. and Doria Constance Lankershim.

Colonel Lankershim spent his early boyhood in his native State, and at the age of ten moved with his father to San Francisco, where the latter became engaged in land enterprises. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools and in the Collegiate School of San Francisco, from which he graduated.

Upon finishing his studies, Colonel Lankershim took charge of one of his father's ranches, located near Fresno, consisting of 15,000 acres. He continued in the capacity of manager of that ranch for one year, conducting general farming and the raising of livestock. In 1870 he left Fresno to take charge of the "El Cahone Rancho," located near San Diego. This wonderful grant had approximately 48,000 acres of land, which Colonel Lankershim utilized for grazing his stock.

In 1872 he moved to Los Angeles, where he has since made his permanent home. On his arrival in that city he took charge of the Lankershim holdings known as the famous "San Fernando Rancho," covering 60,000 acres in the San Fernando Valley.

In 1885 he built the beautiful Lankershim residence in Los Angeles. He still managed the "San Fernando Rancho," but devoted his time largely to the Los Angeles property. Two years later he made the first sub-division of the San Fernando Rancho, cutting off 12,000 acres into smaller tracts. He held the remaining 48,000 acres of land until 1910, when the fam-

ily estate was divided, and sold it at that time to the Lankershim-Van Nuys Land Company, which is today sub-dividing and selling in smaller tracts.

Being a successful business man and a public-spirited citizen, his arrival in Los Angeles City was a step forward in the business life of that place. In 1886 he was elected President of the Main Street Savings Bank, and contin-

ued in that office until his retirement in 1900. In 1890 he erected the Lankershim Building, Third and Spring Streets, in which he still retains offices. He organized the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company, and in 1905 built the beautiful Lankershim Hotel, which stands today as one of the finest hotels in Southern California. He erected the San Fernando Building in 1908, and three years later added two stories to this structure.

In 1907 Colonel Lankershim was elected President of the Bank of Southern California, but resigned two years later to look after his private affairs. He has been endeavoring to retire since 1900, and now devotes his time to little other than his extensive private interests. He was Park Commissioner of Los Angeles under Mayor M. P. Snyder, and was a Los Angeles delegate to Washington in the interest of San Pedro Harbor. He organized the Los Angeles Cavalry Troop under Governor Gage and was appointed Captain of that organization. Under Governor Pardee he was made Colonel of the Staff of the National Guard of California.

He has toured the world on several occasions, and has spent much of his time of late years in London, Paris and Berlin. He is well informed on the antique mosques of India and the ruins of Greece and Rome, having made them a serious study.

Colonel Lankershim is a member of the California, Jonathan, Union League and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs of Los Angeles and the Bohemian and Union League Clubs of San Francisco; 32d degree Mason, also member Gamut and Ellis Clubs of Los Angeles.



COL. J. B. LANKERSHIM



FRED N. ARNOLDY



ARNOLDY, FRED N., attorney at law, Los Angeles, California, was born at Tipton, Kansas, June 24, 1883. He is the son of Conrad Arnoldy and Margaret E. (Otley) Arnoldy.

Mr. Arnoldy obtained his education in the public schools of Kansas. He was raised on his father's farm; went to school in the winter and worked on the farm during the summer months. After completing his preparatory studies he entered the Kansas Wesleyan College, and after spending the regular period at the college, graduated in the month of June, 1904.

He immediately moved to California and located permanently at Los Angeles. His first associations were with the Banning Company, owners of Santa Catalina Island, and he remained in the employ of that corporation for about two years.

His next venture was in the realty business, in which he met with success. He became identified with several Los Angeles realty companies, chief of which was the Security Land and Loan Co.

Mr. Arnoldy made up his mind to study law. This he did, and in 1908 was admitted to the Los Angeles bar. He began practice and opened offices in the Central Building, and on completion of the Trust and Savings Building moved his office there. He has developed a practice in Los Angeles and Bakersfield and throughout the San Joaquin Valley, numbering among his clients some of the oil producing and prominent realty companies of Southern California.

Corporation law is Mr. Arnoldy's specialty.

He is an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Los Angeles and of the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Los Angeles Council of the Knights of Columbus, of which he is an officer, and is a member of the Metropolitan and Gamut clubs.



ADOLPH RAMISH



RAMISH, ADOLPH, General Contracting, Los Angeles, California, was born in Grass Valley, California, August 19, 1862. His father was Louis Ramish and his mother, Amanda (Lewis) Ramish, both

natives of Germany. He married Dellaphene Speck, at Los Angeles, February 14, 1903.

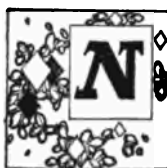
He was in Berlin from the age of four to eleven years and attended private schools in that city. He returned to the United States in 1873, and went immediately to San Francisco, where he resumed his studies. At the age of seventeen he was engaged in the mercantile business. Two years later he entered the employ of Claus Spreckels, the famous sugar king. Mr. Ramish was given the position of assistant cashier and was sent to the Sandwich Islands, acting as Assistant United States Consul. He tired of life in the far-away islands after two years, resigned his position and returned to San Francisco.

Upon arriving in the United States, Mr. Ramish went to Los Angeles. He first engaged in the mercantile business, but later he organized, with Charles F. Off, the Pacific Truck and Transfer Company. In 1887, Mr. Ramish sold his interest in the truck business, which is now known as the Pioneer Company, and formed a partnership with Martin C. Marsh, one of the oldest contractors in the southwestern part of the country. He personally promoted and built the Belasco Theater in Los Angeles, and as half owner of it, was actively engaged in its management and direction up to the fall of 1910. Mr. Ramish has since started construction of the Adolphus, another handsome theater.

Mr. Ramish has become heavily interested in oil and mining stocks. He is a prominent Mason, an Elk and First Grand officer of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in which organization he was one of the earliest charter members.



GURNEY E. NEWLIN



EWLIN, GURNEY ELWOOD, attorney at law, Los Angeles, Cal.; was born at Lawrence Kan., November 11, 1880, the son of Thomas Elwood and Laurie (Hadley) Newlin.

When 6 years old his parents brought him to Los Angeles, later removing to Whittier, of which city his father was one of the founders. He started his schooling at the public schools of that town. He was then sent to the high schools of Los Angeles, graduating in 1898.

He then went East to Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., and there studied two years. The two last years of his college career were spent at the University of California, where he received his degree of B.L. in the year 1902. The following autumn he went to Cambridge, Mass., and entered the most renowned of law schools, that of Harvard, and there remained throughout the three-year course. He received his degree of LL.B. in 1905.

He began practice with Percy R. Willson. In January, 1907, he was made attorney for the Los Angeles Pacific Company. He was advanced to the post of general attorney of the Los Angeles Pacific in 1910, in entire charge of their legal business.

His general practice became so great that he was compelled to resign March 1, 1911. He is a director in various companies.

He is a member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, California Club of Los Angeles, of which he was director and secretary from 1908 to 1910; Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Gamut Club, Catalina Yacht Club, University of California Club, Harvard Club of Southern California and President of the Southern California Alumni Association of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He is a member of the American Bar Association, California State Bar Association and the Los Angeles Bar Association.



R. I. ROGERS



ROGERS, ROBERT IRWIN, Banking, Los Angeles, California, was born at El Paso, Woodford County, Illinois, November 22, 1868, the son of Samuel Talmadge Rogers and Mary Virginia (Pickrell)

Rogers. He married Mabel Josephine Clement, June 28, 1895, at Willoughby, Ohio.

He attended the public schools of El Paso, Illinois, and later the high schools of the same town. Then he went to Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois, and completed his course there. To finish his education he went abroad, attending the Teichmannische Institute at Leipzig, Germany, for two years.

Mr. Rogers returned to America in 1891. On March 28th of the same year he went to Pasadena. He started to work for the National Bank of California at Los Angeles, October 11, 1891. Two months later he was advanced to the receiving tellership; four years later he was made paying teller. January 1, 1900, he was made assistant cashier. Went to the First National Bank of Pasadena, February, 1905.

As cashier, he remained with that institution two years, and then returned to the National Bank of California, at Los Angeles, as cashier, in January, 1907. He was elected vice president of the institution the same year.

His business interests have grown, and he is now an investor in various other enterprises and properties.

Mr. Rogers is a stockholder and director in the bank with which he has been identified so many years, and also a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Pasadena and the Pasadena Savings & Trust Co.

He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles; Los Angeles Country Club, Craggs Country Club and University Club, of Los Angeles, and the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena.



ARDING, J. BRENT, Real Estate, Los Angeles, California, is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born at Chatham, Ontario, November 10, 1871. He is the son of Rev. Brent Harding and Mary Ann (Pollycutt) Harding. His father was in the ministry for many years serving churches in Michigan. He was a crusader on the side of Prohibition and was one of the pioneers in the movement to establish it. He delivered numerous lectures and sermons on the evils of intoxication and wrote many articles on the subject. After a long and useful career in the pulpit he retired and is now living in Michigan. Mr. Harding's great grandfather was Lord Thomas Harding, a man of great moral attributes and regarded as one of the wealthiest noblemen of the British Empire. He had beautiful landed estates in Sussex, Essex and Kent, England, his holdings embracing more than eight thousand acres.

He married Hannah C. Inch, at Bay City, Michigan, June 2, 1892, and to them were born two children, Vera Mabel and Brent Theodore Harding.

Mr. Harding obtained his common school education in Bay City, Michigan, where he studied up to 1889. He attended the International Business College, graduating in 1889, and later took a two-year course in the Cleveland Law School.

During his boyhood days Mr. Harding learned the decorating business. At the age of eighteen he had mastered the trade. About this time he entered the employ of John L. Stoddard, attorney-at-law, where he remained for a year.

At the age of nineteen he accepted a position with the Ross Bradley Lumber Company as a

tallier. In a short time he was promoted to the position of inspector and later became the chief salesman for the company.

On leaving the above organization he became associated with the Haggerty Mosher Lumber Company as inspector and was later promoted to chief accountant.

In 1893 he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, accepting a position as salesman for S. Barker &

Sons, large printers and publishers. He left this concern to open an art and decorating establishment, which he operated for two years, disposing of his interests to accept a position as commercial traveler for the Finley Bros. Co. Mr. Harding remained with this company for seven years.

In 1902 he formed with Edward N. Dewey the firm of Harding & Dewey, engaging in real estate operations, where he was successful.

In 1905 Mr. Harding removed to the West, settling in Los Angeles, California, where he entered the real estate business. In 1908 he or-

ganized the California Industrial Realty Company, which purchased one thousand acres of land in the city of Riverside, which was successfully subdivided and marketed. A year later he organized the Pacific Malleable Iron Company.

Among the most prominent properties handled by Mr. Harding are the Commonwealth Terrace Tract, the Redlands University Tract and Riverview Addition to the City of Riverside. Mr. Harding is president and manager in the following companies: J. Brent Harding Co., California Industrial Realty Co., Pacific Malleable Iron Co., Mount Vernon Grove Co. and Vernon Park Water Co. He is a prominent Mason, a member of the L. A. Chamber of Commerce, L. A. Realty Board, and the California State Realty Federation.



J. B. HARDING



ALMER, ARTHUR H., Dentist, Pasadena, California, was born at Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1858, the son of Charles R. Palmer and Elvira (Kingsley) Palmer. He married Lucy Bacon, November 29, 1893, at Pasadena.

Dr. Palmer attended the public schools of Susquehanna County and finished his high school. Meanwhile, he was kept busy on his father's farm. He decided that dentistry would make a pleasant and profitable occupation, so he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery and graduated with honors in the year 1881.

He first began the practice of his profession in the county seat of his native county, where he thrived for eight years. He then decided to move to a more pleasant climate, and a larger field. Pasadena drew him and he became its citizen in the year 1888, where he has practiced nearly a quarter of a century and occupies a high position in the dental profession.

Mr. Palmer has had quite a notable career in lodge and society circles. He has won prominence in two of the greatest societies in America, the Elks and Masons, and to their membership is known from one end of the United States to the other. Many of the greatest men in the nation belong to these orders, and it takes a man of exceptional qualifications to win honors amongst them. In Pasadena particularly the memberships are of a very high grade, and yet there he has been chosen Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks. He has been district deputy of the Elks of Southern California, an office of importance. He has often been a delegate to the big national conventions of the Elks, bodies that the nation's cities vie amongst themselves to honor, and has attended their sessions at Memphis, Philadelphia, Salt Lake City, Milwaukee, Erie, Cincinnati, Reno, Denver and elsewhere. The

Masons have also chosen to honor him, and he has been Master of the Lodge of Pasadena. He has taken every degree of Masonry, from the bottom to the top. His lodge affiliations have been of such importance that they have taken a large place in his life.

He has made architecture, while not a profession, a hobby. He has designed and

has had built one of the most beautiful houses of the bungalow type in that land of lovely houses, Southern California, and architects themselves have come to examine it.

He has built up a comfortable fortune, and has invested it wisely, chiefly in property in his home city, and in enterprises near by.

He is a stockholder and director in a number of substantial companies, but does not give them much attention, confining himself still to the practice of his profession.

In the field of recreation he is known as an ardent fisherman. He has sunk his line in the Pacific Ocean for fish, big and little, and has whipped his fly over most of

the best trout streams of the Sierra Nevadas of California.

The growth of the science and the art of dentistry has naturally been his main interest. His own office he keeps equipped with the latest instruments used in the art, and he has himself applied several of his own inventions. He follows carefully the practice of the master dentists, and has himself made a number of valuable experiments. He has one of the best dental libraries. He has attended the sessions of the National Dental associations, and has been one of the leading workers of the local associations. He was president, for a term, of the Southern California Dental Association, in recognition of his services to the profession. He is a member of the Pasadena Dental Association.

He belongs to the Overland Club of Pasadena and the Elks and the Masons. These manage to consume all his spare time.



DR. A. H. PALMER



O. SCRIBNER



CRIBNER, OTHELLO, vice-president and assistant general manager of the Associated Oil Company, was born in Stockton, California, September 13, 1867, the son of James B. and Sophronia (Stone) Scribner. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors, the former of whom were of English and Scotch origin, and the latter Holland Dutch, were among the early settlers of New England, chiefly of Maine. Mr. Scribner passed his boyhood in the San Joaquin valley, and was married to Elsie May Schuler on November 15, 1893. Of this marriage four boys were born, two of whom, Harold and Theodore Edward, are living. His first wife died July 5, 1908. Mr. Scribner was again married on October 19, 1910, in San Francisco, to Miss Florence B. Ives, daughter of Mrs. Eunice Jane Ives. One daughter, Eunice Jane Scribner, is the issue of this marriage.

Othello Scribner's early education was of a desultory kind, obtained under trying conditions. When he was about nine years old he went to work, for his board and clothes, on a farm north of Stockton, and for a few years thereafter attended the public schools of Linden, Galt, Lodi and Woodbridge. For several months he was a student in the high school at Lodi. Thenceforth he devoted himself chiefly to the task of gaining a livelihood.

His first occupation after leaving the farm was that of clerk in a drug store in Lodi, in 1885. The vim and energy, which have since become so characteristic of him, were sufficient, even at that time, to put him in charge of the store at the end of the year. This business he ran successfully until 1887, when he entered the employ of Mr. Case, a druggist of San Jose. He remained with him six months and then went over to the Webster Brothers, druggists of Fresno. A year thereafter they were burnt out and Mr. Scribner found employment with the underwriters, with whom he worked until 1889. He next shifted his operations to the abstracting business, conducted by Stewart S. Wright, which held him until the fall of 1892, at which turning point in his career he entered the law office of J. B. Menx as clerk, student and general assistant. Determined to qualify for the profession, he read law for the next five years every night from seven to eleven o'clock, and in 1896, taking the examinations before the Supreme Court, he was admitted to practice.

For something less than two years he practiced law, with fair success, in Fresno. He then returned temporarily to the soil and ran a fruit ranch near Wawona, Mariposa county. This proving a losing venture he went to Mexico in 1898 to examine lands for the growing of bananas, sugar cane and tobacco for a San Francisco syndicate. After seven months of this occupation he returned to California and from 1899 to June, 1902, was chief of the U. S. Land Office at Visalia. In the meantime, however, he had found another significant turning point in his busy career. Seeing the great possibilities of the Kern River oil lands, he backed his judgment to the best of his ability and issued from the venture \$100,000 ahead. Thenceforth he concentrated his energies on this

industry, in which he has become one of the most prominent figures.

In the fall of 1901 Mr. Scribner issued the first circular for the consolidation of the various oil interests active at that time. This project fell through, but in the following year he succeeded in forming the Associated Oil Company, of which he was secretary and assistant manager until 1910, when he resigned to become vice-president and assistant general manager.

This important and far-reaching consolidation, in which his energy and shrewdness played a leading part, both in the conception and in the execution, involved many properties. Among these were the San Joaquin Oil and Development Company, controlled by John A. Bunting and Mr. Scribner; the Reed Crude Oil, Green and Whittier, Aztec, Chicago Crude, Hecla, Bolena and Alva; Canfield, Senator, Toltec, of which Mr. Scribner was secretary and assistant general manager; Central Point Consolidated, and others. Under his management wonders of organization and development have been accomplished, and about forty companies included in the association. His work has been confined chiefly to the general management, the acquisition and development of properties, buying and selling of oil, the transportation and similar activities.

From 1889 to 1898 Mr. Scribner was a member of the National Guard of California, during the last five years of which period he was captain and adjutant of the Sixth Infantry. In the strike of '94 he played an important part, aiding in the opening of the railway system from Mojave to the Oakland pier. He has also been active politically, especially in the McKinley and Bryan campaigns, and in Fresno, in 1896, was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. He has never, however, sought political office.

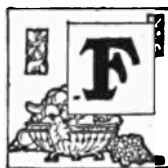
Besides his vice-presidency and assistant general managership of the Associated Oil, he is a director in all of the following companies, in which he is interested, except the Salt Lake Oil and the Arcturus Oil: Associated Transportation, Associated Supply, Amalgamated Oil, West Coast Oil, Salt Lake Oil, Arcturus Oil, Pacific Petroleum, Inca Oil, Arika Oil, Bakersfield Iron Works, and the Shasta Copper Exploration Company. His clubs are the Bohemian, Family, Press, S. F. Country, Presidio Golf, Union League, all of San Francisco, and the Claremont Country of Oakland.

Among Mr. Scribner's striking characteristics are his notably keen sense of the duties and responsibilities of life, additional evidence of which is furnished by the fact that until 1893 he took care of his mother, two brothers and a sister. His remarkable success has been due largely to his ability to concentrate on the task in hand until it is finished, and to grasp quickly the gist of a subject. "Exercise and sunshine, work and play," and, as he expresses it, "an executed wrong is more potent for ill than a thousand right conceptions, unexecuted, are conducive for good," are his mottoes, close adherence to which has also contributed to his rewards.

Like most Californians, he has invested the profits of his business in property of his own city and State, and in other enterprises. He has now heavy individual interests.



WM. FITZHERBERT-WEST



FITZHERBERT-WEST, WILLIAM, oil producer and land owner, Los Angeles, California, was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1865, the son of George Fitzherbert-West and Emma Fade. He was married in Los Angeles, September 10, 1896, to Helen Zobieski Ball. They are the parents of two children, George and Montgomery Paulson Fitzherbert-West.

In his childhood he was taken to North Adams, Massachusetts, and there attended school. He was at Drury Academy from 1872 to 1880, and upon leaving there went to work in the Berkshire National Bank of North Adams. He was with this bank and the North Adams National Bank for nearly ten years.

In the spring of 1892 he took a trip through the West. He was won by Los Angeles, and in October of the same year returned there to make his home. He engaged in the land business, with Tomas McD. Potter, and they bought fifty-five acres at Jefferson and Main streets.

After disposing of this tract of land he acquired property on West Adams street, known as "Westacres," which he subdivided and placed on the market.

He started in the oil business in 1899, and was president of the Continental Oil Company, operating in the Kern River field. Then there came a slump in oil, and he returned to land operations in Hollywood. In 1907, he organized and became president of the American Crude Oil Company.

One of Mr. Fitzherbert-West's big operations is a 7221-acre tract on the mesa near San Diego, which he will irrigate, subdivide into small ranches and place on the market.

Mr. Fitzherbert-West is a member of the Annandale Country Club, the Bakersfield Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club.



DR. JOHN Y. OLDHAM



OLDHAM, JOHN Y., physician, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Newcastle, Henry county, Ky., March 19, 1866, the son of William Bryan Oldham and Laura Anne (Matthews) Oldham. He married Mary Stuart Flood, March 29, 1887, at Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Oldham died May 10, 1910. There are two children, John Henry and William Bryan Oldham. He married Mrs. Annie Stuart Myrick at Los Angeles July 19, 1911. His maternal great grandmother, Sarah McDowell, was a daughter of Major General Joseph McDowell of the Revolutionary War, a sister of General Joseph McDowell of Ohio, sister-in-law to Governor Allen Trimble of Ohio, cousin of Governor James McDowell of Virginia, aunt of Governor John P. Gain s of Oregon, sister-in-law of Colonel L. Ford of the United States army.

He was educated at Henry County College, at the Kentucky State College, Lexington, Ky., at Central University of Richmond, Ky., and is a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine of Louisville, June, 1885.

In June, 1885, he entered the office of Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds of Louisville as associate. In 1887 he moved to Lexington and opened an office, confining his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He moved to Los Angeles in 1902 and resumed his practice. He associated himself with Dr. B. F. Church in 1905 and since the retirement of the latter, in 1909, has been alone.

He is the assistant medical director of the Golden State Life Insurance Company. He is a member of all the national and local medical societies, the Lexington Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., Merriek Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., Ancient Essenic Order, No. 262, Past Exalted Ruler and life member of the B. P. O. E., of Lexington, member of the California Club.



C. H. KINSEY



KINSEY, CHARLES HART, San Francisco, of the firm of Clarke & Kinsey, attorneys-at-law, was born in Eureka, Humboldt County, California, January 5, 1876, the son of Louis Thompson Kinsey and Sarah Jane (Hart) Kinsey. His father was a banker of Eureka, who filled various county offices and served one term as mayor of the city. On Oct. 19, 1907, he was married in San Francisco to Miss Alice Benicia Hulse.

Mr. Kinsey attended the public schools of Eureka, and was graduated from the Eureka High School in 1893. From 1894 to 1895 he was a student at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. After two years at the Hastings College of the Law, of San Francisco, trouble with his eyes obliged him to leave before graduation, and he returned to his home in Eureka.

For the next eight or nine years he was on a ranch in Humboldt County. Here from 1898 to 1905 he was almost anything from cow puncher to superintendent of a property of five thousand acres. His ambitions had been always legal, so in 1907 he took the bar examinations, shortly thereafter beginning the practice of his profession in the office of Jordan, Rowe & Brann. From 1907 to 1909, inclusive, he acted as clerk and for about a year practiced on his own account. In October, 1910, he formed with Fabius M. Clarke the present partnership of Clarke & Kinsey.

Mr. Kinsey's practice is confined chiefly to corporation and office work.

Excepting some important divorce cases, which he has successfully handled, his labors have been as consulting attorney for various concerns, especially of oil interests. He is a student of literature and an amateur musician of ability. He belongs to the Union League and Commonwealth Clubs, of San Francisco, and to the K. of P.



LOUIS F. VETTER



VETTER, LOUIS FISHER, surety bonds and general insurance, Los Angeles, California, was born March 22, 1857, at Washington, Illinois. His father was Anthony Vetter-Hoefer and his mother Anna D. Fisher. Mr. Vetter came to California in 1883 from Salt Lake City, and located first in San Francisco. He came to Los Angeles in 1886 and about 1888 had his name legally changed to Vetter.

Mr. Vetter was educated in the public schools and Cole's Business College, Peoria, Illinois. He was a newsboy at Peoria until about 1867 and then worked on a farm in Indiana for three years. He began learning the upholstery trade in Peoria in 1874, and followed that occupation in various cities until 1881. He then became assistant manager at Salt Lake City for R. G. Dun and Company, and continued with the company until 1891, the last three years with them as manager of the branch office in Los Angeles. He then became engaged in the general insurance and surety bond business. During his employment with R. G. Dun and Company he established the firm's branch offices in San Diego, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, besides assisting in establishing the Los Angeles office.

Mr. Vetter served on the Board of Fire Commissioners of Los Angeles one full term under Mayor Frank Rader and part of another term under Mayor M. P. Snyder, 1895-96-97. He was a member of the City Council one term of two years, 1899-1901.

He is a member of the Bohemian Club, San Francisco; the California Club; Sunset Club, of which he is treasurer; of Hollenbeck Lodge, No. 319, F. and A. M., Signet Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; Al Malakah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and a member by demit of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 99, B. P. O. E.



TAUGHER, JOHN LEONARD, Attorney-at-Law, was born at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 1, 1875, the son of John and Mary (Mulhearn) Taugher, who were respectively of Irish-Scotch and Irish descent.

He attended the Separate Schools of Ontario and the Belleville High School; then took some collegiate work, after which he enrolled in the Law Society of Upper Canada, articulated as a law student in his twentieth year, and entered Osgoode Hall, Toronto. In his second year there he led his class of sixty-five, and in 1900 was one of the twelve to be graduated a barrister "with honours."

In 1901 he went to New York, where he decided to become an American citizen, and go West. After considerable wandering he settled in Portland, Oregon, in 1903, and chiefly through his successful conduct of one or two very difficult cases of the "forlorn hope" variety he built up an excellent practice.

One of these cases was that of *Olston vs. The Oregon Water, Power & Railway Company*, in which the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Oregon, in strict accordance with Mr. Taugher's contention, upset the practice which had prevailed from the time Oregon became a State. Prior to this decision if the defendant in an action for money or damages could show that a release had been obtained from the plaintiff, no matter how fraudulently the means thereof or inadequate the consideration therefor, the action would stop immediately upon the filing of such release, and before the plaintiff could proceed with his law action for money or damages he was forced to commence a separate action in equity to set aside the release, on the ground of fraud, want of consideration, deceit or the like. Such proceedings in equity usually spread over several years, and by the time the action in equity had been tried and determined the

witnesses in the original law action would either be dead or widely scattered. A jury was never permitted to pass upon whether or not such release had been properly obtained, the determination of such questions being exclusively for the judges of the equity courts. Mr. Taugher contended that the decision which had first announced that doctrine was wrong in principle, that the subsequent decisions all built thereupon were wrong, and that such doctrine should be repudiated, notwithstanding that a number of the States, including Oregon, had declared such doctrine to be law. The decision changing this old practice redounds to the inestimable benefit of every possible plaintiff in any such action in Oregon, and there are many such.

After the great fire in San Francisco Mr. Taugher decided to cast his fortune with the rebuilders of that city, and in 1907 was admitted to the California bar. Since then the highly desirable practice he has developed has given him no chance to regret his choice. Here, too, he has been a factor in the establishment of



J. L. TAUGHER

legal precedents. In a recent Admiralty case tried before the U. S. District Court in San Francisco, and involving about \$30,000, the court had to pass upon the following unique point: Where the hirer of a vessel had removed the engines that were aboard the vessel when he hired it and in place thereof had put aboard new engines, intending at the time that he installed the latter that he would take them off and put back the old ones before the expiration of the hiring. Mr. Taugher contended that when the new engines were substituted for the old engines they became part of the vessel, under the ancient doctrine of accession.

Among Mr. Taugher's other notable causes in which fine points of law are involved is that concerning the estate of J. Alexander Yoell. In this he is counsel for Mrs. Yoell.

He belongs to a number of clubs, lodges and legal associations.



MARSHALL, EDWIN JESSOP, Capitalist and Banker, Los Angeles, California, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, March 18, 1860, the son of H. Vincent Marshall and Amanda C. (Jessop) Marshall. He married Sallie McLemore, June 7, 1892, at Galveston, Texas. There is one son, Marcus McLemore Marshall, born July 9, 1893.

The Marshalls are one of the noted families of America. The first of the name came to America in 1682, one Abraham Marshall, and settled in Chester, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Society of Friends, or, as they are generally known, Quakers, and was a member of the colony of William Penn. The family in England in the generations before his coming produced men of note, and distinguished members reside in Scotland today.

Abraham Marshall was the father of nine children. His eighth son was Humphrey Marshall, the first great American botanist, and one of the ablest that this country has produced. Humphrey Marshall gave to the city of West Chester a park that is today unique in America, and is very highly prized by that community. He gathered, from the different localities of the temperate zone, the finest varieties of useful and ornamental trees and set them out, and there they stand today, one hundred and sixty years old or older, the pioneers of many varieties now common to the United States. The park is frequently visited by landscape architects and botanists who want to know just how certain trees in their maturity will look. Humphrey Marshall duplicated this park on his own estate on the Brandywine river, and it has been preserved through the centuries to the present day by its owners, a branch of the Marshall family.

E. J. Marshall is a descendant of the third son of the first settler, one John Marshall, who had a family of eight children. His sixth was Abraham, who had twelve children, nine of them sons, and his seventh, Abraham, was Mr. Marshall's grandfather.

Several of his grandfather's brothers had careers that could be called romantic, even though the Quaker blood in their veins suggested and even demanded peaceful and settled lives. One, George, went to Spain, and then to Cuba, and won the heart and hand of the daughter of the Captain General of Cuba. In the service of Spain, he led an adventurous life, and died a romantic death in his prime.

Another brother went to sea at the age of fifteen. Nearly all of the crew on his ship were taken down with yellow fever and died. The Marshall boy brought the ship into St. Augustine, Florida, with the help of one or two sailors, and there he was stricken and died himself. Vincent, another of the granduncles, became a famous physician, at Cincinnati, Ohio. His son, Vincent, moved to San Francisco, where he aided in the organization of the San Francisco Gas Company. He owned the

three houses located on the highest point of San Francisco, which miraculously escaped the great disaster of April 16, 1906. He left half his property to his niece, Helen Marshall, whose sister, Dr. Clara Marshall, is dean of the University of Pennsylvania, Women's Medical Department, one of the most famous women in medicine in the United States.

Abraham Marshall, the grandfather, had a career that in life was interesting and in his death tragic. He was a lawyer, and, in order to settle a certain estate for which he was attorney, he was compelled to ride horseback all the way from Philadelphia to Illinois. He received as his fee a large tract of land in Illinois, then of little value, but which with the populating of that State increased rapidly in worth.

The young lawyer became a big figure in the Illinois community, and the county of Marshall, Illinois, was named in his honor. During the war between Mexico and Texas, when Texas was fighting for its independence, he was persuaded that in the event the Texans were successful there would be great opportunities opened.

He made the journey by boat down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and from there to Galveston with a company of men. He and his men were at once sent to the front, and in a few days was fought the battle of San Jacinto, the decisive struggle of the war, in which the army of the Mexican general, Santa Ana, was wiped out. Santa Ana himself was taken prisoner and General Houston delivered the prisoner to the charge of Captain Abraham Marshall. A few weeks later Marshall was taken with a fever, and one night, in his delirium, he wandered off into the wilderness. He was never seen or heard of again. Years later a noted phrenologist and General Greene, chief of staff for General Houston, wandering around in that vicinity of Texas, happened to pick up a naked skull. For his amusement the phrenologist read what he thought must have been the character of the possessor of the skull in life. General Greene had known Captain Marshall in life, and he was so struck with the similarity of the reading and the character of Captain Marshall that he wrote a letter saying that he thought he had found the captain's skull. This letter is now in the possession of E. J. Marshall.

John Marshall, the greatest of the chief justices of the United States Supreme Court, who really fixed and defined the position of the Supreme Court in the United States Government, is of the same family, descended from the branch that settled in Virginia.

In spite of the fact that the chief tenet of the faith of the Quakers was an abhorrence of fighting, the Abraham Marshall who lived at the time of the War of the Revolution organized a company, of which he was captain, and reported to General Braddock, who was then waging a campaign near the Marshall farm on the Brandywine river. The



E. J. MARSHALL

company at once saw fighting.

But the Society of Friends, of which Marshall was one of the most prominent members, in spite of their patriotism did not approve of warfare. They sent him a communication that unless he stopped his unholy conduct they would read him out of the society. He was a God-fearing man, and put his religion before his fighting. He resigned from the captaincy, and the grandfather of General McClelland, of Civil War fame, was elected by the company in his stead.

Years later General Palmer, founder of Colorado Springs, who was a member of the Society of Friends, was taken to task for the offense of fighting in the Civil War, but he wrote a letter so eloquent in his defense that he was retained by the society, and the letter is now treasured in the archives of Chester County.

The original Marshall farm of two hundred acres, on the Brandywine, in Pennsylvania, is still owned by a member of the family. The house is a stone one of two stories, in an excellent state of preservation. One of the treasured documents is the deed to the farm, yellow with age, signed by William Penn, and in connection with which there are several letters from William Penn. They are kept in the original wallet belonging to the original grantee. These documents are of priceless historical value.

Allied closely with the Marshalls of Chester County is the Sharpless family; so closely, in fact, through intermarriage, that the two families are as one. The importance of the two families in Chester County is curiously evidenced in the Chester County National Bank, which has been in existence for two hundred years. It is still housed in a beautiful banking house designed by the architect of the National Capitol at Washington. In the directors' room of this bank hang numerous portraits of former Marshalls and Sharpless who have been presidents of the bank, and the present head is a Sharpless.

The Marshalls have played their part in the development of the United States. The family, with its connections, now numbers in the thousands, and they are found in every part of the Republic and in many lines of endeavor.

Mr. Marshall's father, H. Vincent Marshall, was a chemist, who at one time was connected with the house of Sharp & Doane, of Baltimore, one of the large chemical manufacturing houses of the United States.

E. J. Marshall's early education was obtained in the country schools in the vicinity of Baltimore and in Illinois. When he had reached the age of fifteen he received an appointment, through President Grant, to West Point, but owing to the Quaker traditions and the fact that Rush Roberts, an uncle, who about the same time was put on General Grant's Peace Commission, sent to confer with the Sioux Indians, visited Mr. Marshall's father on his return and objected strenuously to the West Point

course, the boy did not enter the school.

It was a sore disappointment; so much so that he determined to end his studies then and there and go out into the world for himself. He cast himself adrift, penniless, before he was sixteen years old. His first experiences were more than ordinarily distressing. He was willing to work, and found work, but he was at the very start brought face to face with some of the sternest realities of life.

His first position of consequence was when he was at the age of fifteen. He was given a clerkship at St. Louis in a railroad office, a place he was given as a reward for exceptional integrity shown in an incident in which he suffered some unpleasant consequences.

His next place was with the Central Pacific, now a part of the Union Pacific, at Atchison, Kansas. He fell sick, and during his illness Jay Gould bought the Central Pacific and the offices were transferred to St. Louis. Recovering, he went to the Great Lakes, and for several months, in his enfeebled condition, the boy roughed it on a steamer. In Chicago he met the superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, who gave him a position as Pullman palace car conductor, running out of St. Louis. This was in 1878, at the age of eighteen. He met Frank P. Killeen, General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, a part of the present extensive Santa Fe system, who made him his private secretary, a position he held for two years, when he was transferred to the transportation department, of which he was later put in charge as master of transportation.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe bought the road, and, in the process of absorption, there was a shake-up in the entire official body. Mr. Marshall, however, kept his office for about a year under the new management.

He had, meanwhile, bought a ranch near Lampasas, Texas, with about \$2000 which he had saved from his salary. He formed a partnership with a man and together they bought herds of sheep. They started in well, but the tariff on wool was suddenly stricken off by Congress, and in a day their business was rendered unprofitable. The partnership was dissolved, and he took the land while the other took the livestock.

Just at this time he was offered the position of cashier of the new First National Bank of Lampasas, Texas.

For the next seventeen years he lived the life of a busy, hard-working American. He was cashier of the bank, and finally became its president. He managed his ranch and familiarized himself with the cattle business, which he made profitable. He handled increasingly large herds, and before the end of the seventeen-year period had amassed what would be considered by many a comfortable competence.

The turning point in his career came in 1900. Into the activity of his life were introduced inci-

dents spectacular beyond all his expectations. He was taking a herd of two thousand head of cattle to the Osage Indian Reservation, in Oklahoma, where he had leased some Indian land, when he received word that a great oil gusher had been struck at Beaumont, Texas, flowing eighty thousand barrels a day. He was himself not inclined to pay much attention to the oil discovery, but was persuaded by one of the directors of his bank, and a valued associate, to come and look over the field.

The Beaumont oil field, like every other to which there is a rush, had been snapped up for miles around, and the most fanciful prices prevailed. There was one tract of fifteen acres over which a whole confusion of interests were fighting. Mr. Marshall and his associate, Swayne, decided that here was their opportunity. They got together the warring interests, among whom were those represented by Governor Hogg of Texas, and formed the now historic Hogg-Swayne Syndicate. There were five men in the syndicate, Marshall, Campbell, Hogg and two others, and each took a fifth.

The syndicate agreed to cover all claims at a price of \$315,000. The total price was to be paid in sixty days and the initial payment was to be \$30,000.

Mr. Marshall was made trustee and handled all the finances. An hour after the agreement was reached, when the checks were still in Mr. Marshall's pocket, an attorney by the name of Rose appeared and said he had an option on two-and-a-half acres which he insisted on exercising. He brought \$100,000 with him in \$1000 bank notes, prepared to pay cash for the option. If he were not permitted to buy the option he was prepared to sue. Rather than face litigation at that time, Mr. Marshall and the syndicate accepted the offer and took the \$100,000.

It was never necessary to use the \$30,000 in checks.

Dry holes had been sunk all around Spindle Top, which resulted in concentrating all the rush on Spindle Top itself. The same day the syndicate advertised that they would sell leases at the rate of \$100,000 an acre. Towne, a former candidate for the Presidency of the United States on the Populist ticket, who had stepped aside to make way for Watson, bought a lease on a quarter acre for \$28,500 cash. Three more were sold before night. Practically all the \$315,000 which had been paid for the property was at once paid off. In thirty days enough leases were sold to cover the cost and leave a net profit of \$300,000, and the syndicate still had half of its fifteen acres.

An English syndicate here came in and made an offer of \$2,000,000 for the half that was left. They deposited \$25,000 while the bargain was pending and Mr. Marshall went to London to complete the negotiations. He arranged to build two pipe lines from Beaumont to the coast at Port

Arthur, near by, and to build five steel tanks each of a storage capacity of 55,000 barrels. When this was done the Englishmen were prepared to pay the \$2,000,000. At a cost of \$150,000 the pipe line and storage plant was put in, under the supervision of a former Standard Oil manager, but the Englishmen never closed on their option.

Mr. Marshall and his associates were, therefore, compelled to continue in the oil business. They spent \$200,000 more on the storage plant. The storage facilities were still not enough to take care of the oil that was offered them, and the business was growing to unexpected magnitude.

It was decided to interest more capital, and a committee went to New York, where they conferred with John W. Gates, Ellwood, J. S. Cullinan and others. They came to an understanding. Meanwhile Mr. Marshall, J. S. Cullinan and Campbell formed "The Texas Company," and to the stock of this concern Gates and his associates subscribed.

The Texas Company is now the second largest oil company in the world. It has a capital of \$50,000,000. It has pipe lines covering Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, and competes with the Standard Oil Company in twenty states. Mr. Marshall was its first treasurer.

Mr. Marshall then went to Paris, on another mission, and on his return made arrangements to close out his oil interests and go to California. Mrs. Marshall and their son had been in California the greater part of three years for the sake of the son's health. He arrived in Los Angeles January 1, 1904.

The famous Spindle Top had a comparatively short life. Wells were sunk so closely together that no one got much oil, and finally, through carelessness, salt water was admitted to the oil bearing strata. The seven and a half acres on which the syndicate had an offer of \$2,000,000 is now practically worthless. He sold his last block of Texas Company stock to John W. Gates in 1906.

He assumed the office of vice president of the Southwestern National Bank of Los Angeles on the day of his arrival, and he was connected with it in that capacity until its consolidation with the First National Bank, in 1905. He was offered an official position with the enlarged bank, but his private interests had become so large that he declined.

Shortly after his arrival at Los Angeles he began looking around for opportunities to buy ranches, his favorite form of investment. J. S. Torrance offered him five adjacent ranches in Santa Barbara County, on which oil wells were being drilled. He offered him the five, with a total acreage of 63,000, retaining the oil rights, but he bought only three of them. This is now one of the model ranches of California, containing 42,000 acres. It is located north of the city of Santa Barbara and fronts the Pacific Ocean for fifteen miles.

On it at the present time are 4000 head of pure

Hereford cattle, pronounced by experts to be the finest herd in the world. They have been very profitable, a thousand head being sold each year at special prices. The ranch has already paid for itself, and is now valued around one million dollars. Fifteen thousand acres are under cultivation and a thousand acres are under lease to a sugar company for the growing of sugar beets.

Since 1904 he has also bought the famous Chino Ranch, whose lands are located between Pomona, Riverside and Corona, California. Associated with him in this purchase are J. S. Torrance, E. T. Earl, J. S. Cravens and Isaac Milbank. Mr. Marshall is president of the company.

The area of the Chino ranch when bought was 46,000 acres. Water was developed and other improvements made, and a portion of the property put on the market. Twenty thousand acres have been sold to small settlers. Some of the most thickly settled portions of Southern California surround the property, which has grown to be exceedingly valuable.

Since the purchase of the Chino property he has bought the Grand Canyon ranch, for which was paid \$250,000. This is used as a breeding ground for the Chino property. On this property he owns all the water sources, and has piped this water distances of ten to fifteen miles that it might be available for the livestock. He can now run from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand head of cattle on this ranch.

But the largest of his ranches is the Palomas, in Mexico. This is, in fact, the largest ranch in the world, two million acres, within fence. This, also, he has acquired since coming to Los Angeles. The north line stretches across the entire southern boundary of New Mexico, a distance of 170 miles. On this he runs one of the world's largest herds of cattle. This property is not entirely grazing land. Probably 200,000 acres can be reclaimed by irrigation. One of the largest artesian belts in America runs through it, and a section is watered by a fine river. Only a part of this area has up to the present time been reclaimed. He has associated with him in this property J. S. Torrance and H. S. Stephenson.

He is president of the Sinaloa Land Company, a company that owns 1,500,000 acres in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico. He was induced to become president and manager of the company in order to carry on development more rapidly. The company originally obtained the land in payment for a survey of the state of Sinaloa. The land is not in one tract, but is scattered all over the state. A plant irrigating 100,000 acres of land has just been completed. The water is drawn from the Culiacan river and spread over the valley lands adjacent.

The Sinaloa lands are especially valuable because they are well watered, with a rainfall of thirty-five inches and upward annually, and five large rivers flowing through them. Upwards of \$2,000,000 has been spent on surveying and develop-

ment work. With the opening of the Panama Canal the lands will be colonized.

A summary shows the enormous scale on which he operates. He is easily one of the largest stock growers of the country; very few can be classed with him. His combined herds number 100,000. On the three ranches, Grand Canyon, Santa Barbara County, Palomas and Chino, considering the size of the herds on each property, each stands in a class by itself, unequalled in breeding and in the quantity of production.

He is one of the largest farmers in the United States and in the world. He cultivates 15,000 acres on the Santa Barbara ranch, 20,000 acres on the Chino ranch, and 5000 to 6000 acres in Mexico. This makes a total of 40,000 acres under plow.

Although there has been much of the spectacular in his business career, it can be said that practically all of Mr. Marshall's success has been due to good judgment and hard work. Through seventeen years of close application to the duties of his various offices in the Lampasas Bank, and his good judgment in the management of his farm, he prospered until, when his great chance came, he was ready to take it. Even then he did not plunge recklessly as even staid business men are tempted to do; costly as it appeared he bought the absolutely proven oil ground of Spindle Top itself. His part in the formation of the Texas Company earned him a place as one of the big oil operators of the United States, but his career in oil could be stricken out entirely and he would yet have reached approximately his present standing. After he had drawn his profit out of the oil business, hardly more than the profits of straight investment, he went back to his original callings of banking, livestock and farms. And it is in these that his thoroughness, managerial ability, and knowledge of the business have had their greatest reward. He took hold of great tracts of land and increased their value five-fold.

He is the president of the Chino Land and Water Company, Sinaloa Land and Water Company, Palomas Land and Water Company, Grand Canyon Cattle Company and Jesus Maria Rancho.

He is a director of the Los Angeles Trust Company, First National Bank of Los Angeles, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Home Telephone and Telegraph Company of Los Angeles, Home Telephone Company of San Francisco, and over thirty other companies. He is vice president of the J. H. Adams Company, of Los Angeles, one of the strongest bond houses in the United States, with a capital of \$3,500,000, and which deals solely in bonds.

He is part owner in the Central Building, the Security Building and the Chester Building, three of the largest steel office blocks in Los Angeles.

He is a member of the California, Jonathan, Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country, Pasadena Country and Bolsa Chica Gun clubs, of Los Angeles and Pasadena, and also of the Bohemian of San Francisco.



WILLIAM H. CROCKER



ANN, FREDERICK ALEXANDER, Railroads, Los Angeles, California, was born at Market Hill, County Armagh, Ireland, May 7, 1854, the son of William Wann and Margaret (Mitchell) Wann. He married Carrie Van Court, August, 21, 1901, at Lemmington, England.

Mr. Wann is one of the men who has risen gradually and consistently to a top position in the railroad world through industry and rigid application to duty and through a thorough mastering of the details of railroad operation. He holds today a place among the great managers of railroads on the Pacific Coast, and in the course of his career has held offices of consequence on some of the most important railroad systems in the United States.

His parents sent him to the Royal School, at Armagh, Ireland, until 1868, when he was fourteen years old. He then came to the United States. A few months later he was at Lawrence, Kansas, a clerk in the office of the General Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Four years later, in 1873, when he was only nineteen years old, he was offered, and accepted, the position of Chief Clerk in the offices of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Sedalia, Missouri, a position of responsibility.

Three years later, 1876, at the age of twenty-two, he was appointed the General Agent in New York City of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and was one of the youngest men to ever hold a railroad position of such importance in the country's largest city.

He was offered the office, in 1880, of General Agent for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, known as the "Big Four," at St. Louis, Missouri, and after a year he accepted the even more important position of Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad at

St. Louis. In the management of the freight department of this system he remained for more than two decades, being advanced to the post of General Freight Agent in 1896, with headquarters at Chicago.

After eight years as General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, he resigned to accept the Vice Presidency of the C., H. & D.—Pere Marquette system.

He then took his place among the big managers of railroads. He resigned this post to retire to private life December 31, 1905. He made his home at Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

He did not long remain in retirement. He was sought out by the new Clark enterprise, the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, and offered the post of General Traffic Manager. He accepted and took up his headquarters at Los Angeles, in December, 1906.

One of the chief duties of his office was that of organization. The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad had just begun operation and it was necessary to create traffic and to organize the

necessary machinery for its handling, as well as to attend to the necessary duties of administration. For this duty he was particularly chosen because of his long experience at the head of the freight department of the Chicago & Alton road.

Mr. Wann has, in the five years of his residence in Los Angeles, become much interested in the activities of the city, and his name is frequently seen connected with matters of public and semi-public moment. He has been especially interested in the development of Los Angeles harbor at San Pedro, where lies the terminus of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad.

In Los Angeles he is a member of the California Club. He also belongs to the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, the Alta Club of Salt Lake, and the Commercial Club of the same city.



FREDERICK A. WANN



ARTHUR L. VEITCH



VEITCH, ARTHUR L., Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California, was born at Mayville, Michigan, July 5, 1884, the son of Arthur Veitch and Martha Cordelia (Choate) Veitch. The father is a descendant

of the Highland Scotch clan of that name. The mother is of the Choates and the Todds of New England. There has always been at least one lawyer to each generation of the Choates and Todds, so that the profession may well be considered hereditary. Mr. Veitch married Gertrude E. Mesplou, July 5, 1909, at Los Angeles. There is one son, Frederick Arthur Veitch.

Mr. Veitch attended the public schools of the State of Michigan until the year 1901, when he moved to Los Angeles. He entered the Los Angeles High school and graduated with the class of 1902. He entered the University of Southern California, studied in the academic department and in the law department, and received his degree of bachelor of laws with the class of 1907. He took a post-graduate course the following year and earned the degree of master of laws.

He engaged in the general practice of the law and during the ensuing year of 1908 took part in several noted criminal cases as attorney for the defense. His work attracted the attention of the district attorney, and when a vacancy occurred he was chosen one of the deputies. He joined the district staff in May, 1909.

Mr. Veitch was one of the deputies chosen for the task of assisting the district attorney in prosecuting the Los Angeles Times dynamiting cases. This trial, owing to the fact that the executives of one of the most important labor unions were involved, attracted international attention.

Mr. Veitch is one of the founders of the Metropolitan Club of Los Angeles, and belongs to a number of college and other societies.



MAX MÜLLER



MÜLLER, MAX, Banker, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, was born in Lubeck, Germany, September 4, 1864, the son of Rudolph Carl Muller and Ida (Tuerk) Muller. His grandfather was professor of

history and ancient languages at the University of Rostock. Mr. Muller married Kathe Holthusen of Hanover, Germany, at El Paso, Texas, January 9, 1897.

Mr. Muller was educated at the Real Gymnasium in Lubeck, and graduated with a diploma. He then served one year in the German army and was promoted to the rank of under-sheriff.

Leaving the army, Mr. Muller entered a wholesale house at Lubeck, and there, in four years, received a thorough commercial training. He left in 1885, to become cashier and head bookkeeper for the firm of Ketelsur & Degetau, at El Paso, Texas. He was with them until October, 1889, then became manager of the El Paso National Bank in Paso Del Norte. He was unusually successful, and at the end of five years, after strongly entrenching himself in the community, went in for private banking under the firm name of Farrell & Muller at Paso Del Norte. In the latter part of 1897 they sold out their business and Mr. Muller became manager of Banco de Sonora, at Hermosillo, Mexico, which opened its doors in January, 1898. Later he was elected president.

In addition to his banking, Mr. Muller is one of a group of progressive men who are doing a great deal toward developing that part of Mexico, and he has been instrumental in showing the way for profitable investment in mines and lands throughout the State of Sonora. He is interested in a number of enterprises, among them the Mortgage and Agricultural Bank of Hermosillo, capitalized at \$2,000,000, of which he is president. He is also a director of the Sonora Telephone Company, and is a director in a large cracker company.



HENRY EICKHOFF



EICKHOFF, HENRY, Attorney, San Francisco, California, was born in New York City January 17, 1856. His father, Anthony Eickhoff, of German birth, was a prominent philologist and journalist in New York, at one time Congressman and subsequently in the Treasury Department, under Cleveland, where he had charge of the Consular Service. Mr. Eickhoff's mother, Elisa Neuenschwander, was of Swiss origin.

On September 13, 1882, he was married in San Francisco to Miss Jessie M. Lowe, and is the father of Gregory H., Victor, Tekla and Henry Eickhoff, Jr.

His early education was obtained in the public and private schools of New York City, followed by a business and classical course at the St. Francis Xavier Academy. He was graduated from the Columbia Law College in 1875, and in June of the same year came to San Francisco, where he began his professional career as clerk for Paul Neumann, whose partner he became two years later, continuing as such until 1883, when Mr. Neumann was appointed Attorney General of Hawaii. For several years thereafter he practiced alone with encouraging success, and in 1886 entered into partnership with Judge Curtis H. Lindley, under the present title of Lindley & Eickhoff.

Mr. Eickhoff's temperament and inherited leanings soon prompted his activity in reform movements. With J. J. Dwyer, Judge Jeremiah F. Sullivan, Sam H. Daniels and A. A. Watkins he was one of the reorganization committee that ousted Chris Buckley from political control of San Francisco, and was Trustee of San Rafael. His interest in club life has also been keen. He is ex-president of the Cosmos Club, a Mason and a member of the San Francisco Commercial and the Merchants' Exchange Clubs, of the German Benevolent Association and of a number of other organizations.



M. L. COOK



COOK, MARION LEE, civil and mining engineer, Los Angeles, California, was born in Wooster, Ohio, on October 28, 1861. His parents were John H. Cook and Lucy Ann (Stauffer) Cook.

Mr. Cook was married to Miss Ella L. Allison on June 12, 1895, in San Bernardino, California, and on Christmas Day three years later they were presented with a son, Lloyd Lee Cook.

Mr. Cook was educated in the public schools of Wooster and Cleveland, Ohio. Also the public schools of Denver, Colorado. He then attended the University of Virginia two years, after which he went to Golden, Colorado, and spent the following two years at the State School of Mines, where he took both university courses and special studies, after which he took a one-year course in mining law in Denver.

Upon entering on his active career Mr. Cook became connected with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, where he remained from 1880 to 1885. From 1885 to 1890 he devoted his attention to various mining corporations of Colorado. In 1890 and 1891 he was employed by the Santa Fe Railway Company as assistant engineer. From 1892 to 1893 he again devoted his attention to mining works about Creed and Cripple Creek, Colorado. He then removed to San Bernardino, California, where he was elected to the office of county surveyor, holding that position for sixteen consecutive years, taking an active part in the political and business life of the city and county. During this time he conducted a private engineering business, making a specialty of mining work; giving particular attention to the securing of United States patents to mineral lands in California, Arizona and Nevada.

He came to Los Angeles and located his offices January 1, 1911.



RICE, WINDSOR VOLNEY, Mining and Banking, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born at Riceburg, Province of Quebec, April 6, 1849, the son of Martin Rice and Permilla (Vincent) Rice. He married Mary Belle Browne, at Dunham, Quebec, October 20, 1876, and they have two children (adopted), Isabella and Gordon Rice.

Mr. Rice received his education in Stanbridge Academy, Stanbridge East, in Quebec, but at the age of sixteen years gave up his studies. He went immediately to Grand Haven, Michigan, and spent eight years in that region, the last four of which he was in charge of the Ottawa Iron Works at Ferrysburg, near Grand Haven.

At the age of twenty-four Mr. Rice returned to his native town and there formed a partnership with his younger brother under the firm name of Rice Brothers. They conducted a foundry, machine shops, grist and sawmills and were among the most successful young men in the business life of Quebec. Mr. Rice had studied, while in Michigan, to complete the education he interrupted in his youth, and by the time he took charge of his own business was a qualified mechanical engineer.

Although he made a success of his first independent venture, Mr. Rice was not satisfied, but sought larger fields, and in 1887, after approximately fifteen years in business, sold out his interests and headed for the mining territory of Utah.

Fortified with a full knowledge of mechanics and a wide business experience, he arrived in Park City, April 2, 1887, and it was not long before he was an active figure in the mining industry there. He worked for one year in the office of the Anchor Mining Company, but at the end of that period he undertook the management of mining properties. At different times he was in charge of the Anchor, Woodside and other

companies; also he served as manager of the Union Concentrating Company, the Park City Water Works Company and the Park City Electric Company. In all of these enterprises Mr. Rice's progressive methods were a part of their success.

In time Mr. Rice became one of the big miners in Park City, and was one of the original incorporators of the Silver King

Mining Company, owners of the most famous silver property ever discovered in the world. He is at the present time a director of the Silver King Coalition Mining Company, successor of the original corporation.

About twelve years ago Mr. Rice moved to Salt Lake. He was engaged in mining in Nevada, Idaho and Colorado prior to 1909, but at that time gave up active work, though still retaining his interests in those three States. He is now giving practically all of his time to banking and commercial pursuits in Salt Lake.

His affiliations at the present time, in addition to the Silver King Coalition, include: First National Bank, Ely, Nevada, President and Director; First National Bank, Park City, Director; National Copper Bank, Salt Lake, Vice President and Director; Castle Valley Railroad Company, President and Director; Keith-O'Brien, mercantile, Pres. and Director; Reno Grocery Co., Pres. and Director; Nevada Douglas Copper Co., Treas. and Director; Continental Life Ins. & Investment Co., Sec. and Direc.; Castle Valley Coal Co.; Direc.; Nevada Copper Belt R. R., Direc.

Mr. Rice is among the most enthusiastic upbuilders of Salt Lake. He also takes a keen personal interest in the Y. M. C. A. and for four years was President of the Salt Lake Branch. He resigned a year ago, after becoming one of the largest contributors to a fund of \$150,000 to retire mortgages and other indebtedness on the property.

His clubs are the Alta, Commercial, Canadian and Country, of Salt Lake City.



W. V. RICE



WELLS, ARTHUR GEORGE, General Manager, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Coast Lines, Los Angeles, California, was born at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, November 18, 1861, the son of Arthur Wells and Georgina Dora (Ridout) Wells. Mr. Wells comes from a long line of English origin and his grandfather fought under Wellington in Spain against the great Napoleon. He married Gertrude Alice Barnard, October 15, 1884, at St. Joseph, Missouri. There are two children, Helen Audley and Louise Wells.

Mr. Wells is one of the notable examples of the men who have begun their railroad careers in the humblest positions and through application, tact and ambition have arisen to the highest places. The office he holds now, in 1911, is one of the most important on the railroads of this country.

He attended the public and high schools of Guelph, Canada, until he was fifteen years of age, and then at once entered the railway service to acquire an experience which quickly drove him to the top.

His first work was as an apprentice machinist in the shops of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad at St. Joseph, Missouri, in the year 1876.

He was chosen, four years later, for the position of clerk of the mechanical department of the same road. After satisfactorily filling this position he resigned, and with considerable experience gained he became clerk to the purchasing agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

In March, 1882, he was offered a clerical position at San Marcial, New Mexico, for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

In June, 1882, he became chief clerk to the general superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad at Albuquerque, New Mexico, which became another step in his

advancement. In this position he came in touch with every department of railroad management, and it was here that he received the experiences which qualified him for higher positions.

He wanted something besides office experiences, so he found the place of trainmaster of the same road open to him. Here he had direct command of the movement of

trains, an experience which proved invaluable to him. Shortly after this, October, 1886, he was offered and accepted the office of assistant to the general manager of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

In January, 1890, he accepted the general superintendency of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway, which was absorbed by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, and was successively superintendent of the Peoria, Indianapolis and St. Louis divisions of that road.

The Santa Fe system, in 1893, sought his services to fill the office of assistant to the first vice president of that great railroad. He qualified in

this office and was given the independent general superintendence of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, a road where he had been employed in humble capacities during his earlier railway experiences.

He was general superintendent of the Southern California Railway, and of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Railway, all three branches of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system. Since 1901 he has been general manager of the trio of roads, with residence and general offices at Los Angeles.

Mr. Wells has been well liked in every community in which he has settled, and has been given social honors in all of his station cities. At Los Angeles he has been president of the California Club and is a member of the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Cuyamaca Club of San Diego, and the Commercial Club of Albuquerque, New Mexico.



A. G. WELLS



HENRY E. HUNTINGTON



HUNTINGTON, HENRY EDWARDS, Capitalist, Railroad Builder and Industrial Captain, Los Angeles, Cal., was born Feb. 27, 1850, at Oneonta, N. Y., the son of Solon Huntington and Harriet (Saunders) Huntington. His father was a man of means and a respected citizen in the section in which he lived. His uncle, Collis P. Huntington, was one of the great railroad builders of the West.

The family is an old one, of English descent. The first of the name settled in Norwich, Conn., in 1632, shortly after the founding of the colony. He brought education and good traditions with him, and his descendants have left creditable records behind them.

Although Collis P. Huntington, the uncle, the master for a generation of the Southern Pacific, was the first to achieve greatness in railroads, and his fortune and influence had much to do with the position of H. E. Huntington, yet the latter has created a great independent career for himself. It is, in fact, because of his great ability and success in various ventures that C. P. Huntington chose him as his successor. And he has laid an independent foundation for an even greater fortune, has created an entirely new system of railroads, not yielding in importance even to his uncle's achievements, and in the upbuilding of a city and section has taken a part that is perhaps unique in America. He is known as the greatest electric railroad builder in the world.

He was educated in the public and private schools of his native town. At a comparatively early age he went into a hardware store in Oneonta. When twenty years old he went with one of the large hardware firms of New York City, and remained in their employ for a number of years. His next business was at St. Albans, W. Va., in lumbering and lumber manufacturing, which he followed six years.

The experience he had gathered in the lumber business recommended him to Collis P. Huntington, and the latter appointed him to the responsible post of Superintendent of Construction of the Huntington lines, then building from Louisville to New Orleans, known as the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern. In 1884 he was superintendent; in 1885 receiver, and from 1886 to 1890, vice president and general manager of the Kentucky Central Railway. From 1890 to 1892 he was vice president and general manager of the Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy, and Ohio Valley Railways. His next move was to the Southern Pacific, his uncle's greatest system, and he was, in turn, assistant to the president (1892-1900), second vice president (March-June, 1900), and first vice president.

Shortly after taking up his headquarters in San Francisco he acquired the San Francisco street railways. In 1898 he sold this property and began to buy into the Los Angeles street railroads. The development of the Los Angeles street railway system and of the radiating interurban electric system, which began with the date of his entry, constitute the unique achievement of his life.

One by one he bought up all competing lines until he was sole owner of the street system. He extended until the whole great area of the city was a solid network of tracks, and the mileage and the number of cars operated made it the second or third largest urban system in the United States.

He bought an existing electric line to Pasadena, incorporated it under the name of the Pacific Elec-

tric, and began a campaign of construction. He built an immense station of skyscraper construction as the nucleus in Los Angeles. Then he laid tracks to outlying districts, until it was by far the greatest interurban system on earth, with a thousand miles of double and quadruple tracks, and a valuation of approximately \$100,000,000. The result was the transformation of Los Angeles into a great modern city and the development of the country within a fifty-mile radius to the highest standard of civilized life.

In addition he bought or built, chiefly the latter, the Los Angeles Interurban Railway, Los Angeles & Redondo Railway, routes running from the city to the beaches; the San Bernardino Valley Traction Co., San Bernardino Interurban, Redlands Central, and Riverside & Arlington, all important traction lines in the orange belt, with scores of miles of track. His final work was the formation of a plan which is to unite in an electric network all that part of California from Santa Barbara to San Diego, and from the ocean back to Redlands, creating a system with more than 2000 miles double and quadruple track. At this stage he sold out to the Southern Pacific, who, however, will continue his plans.

He is an officer in numberless important corporations, and is the chief figure in power development in Southern California, dominant in companies whose combined capital runs close to the \$100,000,000 mark. He is the greatest single land owner in Southern California, owning tens of thousands of acres of city and country property. He is a director in the Huntington Land & Improvement Co., L. A. Railway-Land Co., Huntington Redondo Co., Oak Knoll Co.; vice president and director San Gabriel Valley Water Co., Pacific Light & Power Co., and a director in eleven other California companies and banks. He is chairman of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., one of the largest shipbuilding concerns in America, which has built many of the biggest United States battleships. He is a director of the Chicago & Alton Ry., Clover Leaf Ry., Central Pacific, Colorado & Southern Ry., Des Moines & Fort Dodge Ry., Iowa Central Ry., C. & O. Ry., Minnesota & St. Louis Ry., Oregon & California Ry., Toledo, St. Louis & Newton Ry., Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

His activities are legion. His property holdings range from hotels to farms. He is the greatest builder of resorts on the Pacific Coast, probably in the world, and has created entire resort cities. He is the great force which has been behind the phenomenal growth of Southern California, a growth without comparison in its quality as well as in quantity, that has created Los Angeles and more than a score of the most beautifully built and highly improved cities in the country.

He has built, near Pasadena, a country estate of rare beauty, in an unrivaled setting of mountains and orange groves. There he has brought a priceless collection of art treasures, and a library costing in the millions. In the great park surrounding he is having planted one of the most comprehensive tropical botanical gardens to be found on the continent.

Mr. Huntington is, or has been, a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, City Middy clubs, of New York City; the California-Jonathan, Los Angeles Country, of Los Angeles; Pasadena Country, San Gabriel Country, Bolsa Chica, of Pasadena; the Pacific Union, the Bohemian, and the Unitarian, of San Francisco; and the Oneonta Club of Oneonta, New York.



EMERY, GRENVILLE C., Educator and Head Master of the Harvard School, Los Angeles, California, was born July 19, 1843, at Ripley, Maine. His father was John G. Emery, and his mother Mary Stanley (Jones) Emery. January 27, 1871, at Livermore Falls, Maine, he married Ella Rhoda Pike, and of this union seven children have been born. They are Ellen R., Mary R., Bertrand G., Laura J., Ella Pike, Grenville Pike, and John Emery.

Mr. Emery seems to have been destined for the duties of an educator, for after his public school days were completed, which were in the common schools of his native state, he entered Corinna Union Academy, Maine, as a student and assistant to the principal, and remained four years. After this he attended the Maine State Seminary, 1861-64; Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, 1864-68; and studied at Gottingen, Germany, 1882-83. He received the degree A. B. from Bates College in 1868, and A. M. in 1869. Years afterward, 1904, he received the degree, Litt. D.

He became an instructor in the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston and served in this capacity during the years 1868 and 1869. He was given the principalship of the High School and the Superintendency of the schools of Auburn, Maine, in 1870, and continued in these positions until an offer came from Michigan, where he became principal of the Grand Rapids High School. This position he retained through the term of 1871-72, after which he returned to the New England states.

His next position as an educator was that of sub-master of the Lawrence Grammar School, Boston, Mass., which position he held successfully until 1881, when he resigned to study in Germany. He went to Germany and at the University of Gottingen, took up studies pertaining to his profession during the years 1881-82.

On returning to America he became master in the Boston Latin School, and remained there until 1897. During his services in Boston he endeared himself to the pupils and parents by the personal interest which he took in each individual pupil, and became widely known throughout that vicinity for his thoroughness in teaching and his original methods.

During this teaching period, Mr. Emery became, in conjunction with Mr. Bradbury, Headmaster of

the Cambridge Latin School, the author of a number of works in mathematics, particularly in Algebra, which are today used by many of the high and secondary schools of the country. Among his best known and most successful works are the following: "Academic Algebra" (Bradbury and Emery), 1890; "Academic Algebra" (Teachers' Edition), 1890; "Algebra for Beginners" (Bradbury and Emery), 1894; and "Key to Algebra for Beginners," 1896. In June, 1897, Mr. Emery left Boston for Los

Angeles, where he has been identified with its educational circles ever since.

On arriving there in 1899 he immediately entered upon educational work, as principal of the Los Angeles Military Academy.

In the fall of 1900 he founded the now famous Harvard School of Los Angeles, military drill being a feature, and became its Head Master.

Under his leadership the school has steadily grown to a preparatory school of the first rank, and now has its graduates in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Stanford, the Universities of California and Virginia; or as graduates from those universities, pursuing successful business or professional work in this and other cities of the country.

Mr. Emery expects to retain the Headmastership of the Harvard School but a

short time longer. A chartered corporation under the auspices of the Episcopal Church has recently purchased the institution, and it will be known hereafter as "The Harvard School upon the Emery Foundation." Joseph H. Johnson, Episcopal Bishop of Los Angeles, in virtue of his office, is its president, and it has been his desire and that of the advisory board with him that Mr. Emery's name be perpetuated in the title of the school, owing to the generous terms under which the school has been sold to the church. Mr. Emery is to retain the head mastership only until a fitting successor can be found for him. The school, as delivered by Mr. Emery to the church, is a beautiful property, a magnificent group of ornamental buildings, occupying an extensive square, in the heart of the best residence section of Los Angeles, with one of the chief interurban lines running past its gates. In the words of Bishop Johnson—"It shall be regarded always as a monument to the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Emery, to whom lasting credit is due as the founders of the institution." Mr. Emery has made of the school a success and will retire with a record of worthy accomplishment.



GRENVILLE C. EMERY



'NEAR, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capitalist, Commission and Grain Merchant, San Francisco, Cal., was born at Washington, Maine, on March 27, 1830. His paternal ancestor, John McNear, came from the north of Scotland about the year 1725. He settled in the Province of Maine, where he became prominent in the Indian wars and was noted for his bravery during the troublesome Colonial times.

George W. McNear was married in 1859 to Amanda Marie Church, daughter of Reverend Albert Church of Bangor, Maine. There are four sons and two daughters. The sons are all substantial business men; the oldest son, George W. McNear, Jr., was many years manager for his father's interests at Liverpool, England, and represented the firm on the continent.

Mr. McNear received his education in his native State, and he early showed a great proficiency in mathematics and the study of navigation, the most distinguished calling of that period. He came from a hardy race of sea-going men and his attention naturally turned to that line.

At the age of fifteen he went to sea, and after making several voyages in foreign lands and along the Atlantic coast, he landed in New Orleans in February, 1854, at the age of seventeen. Regardless of his youth he was at once given command of a schooner plying on the waters of Mississippi Sound and Lake Pont Chartrain.

In 1856, at the age of nineteen, he became a part owner and the master of a steamboat plying the same waters, which he managed successfully until 1860. He then decided to dispose of his interest in the South and go to California.

He left New Orleans in June, 1860, to visit the home of his father in Maine, preparatory to his western trip, where he remained a few weeks, and then, in July, he started

from New York for California, via the Isthmus of Panama. After the usual adventures of the trip, he arrived in San Francisco on August 2, 1860, and joined his brother in Petaluma. The brothers soon formed the partnership of McNear & Brother, commission and grain merchants.

In March, 1861, the firm opened a branch of the business in San Francisco, and in 1867

they sent their first shipload of wheat to Europe. He withdrew from partnership with his brother in 1874 and established the house of George W. McNear, now well known all over the world. He commenced shipping grain to Europe on an extensive scale, and has continued to be the leading shipper of the Pacific Coast.

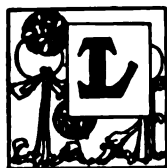
Later, Mr. McNear concentrated his shipping facilities at Port Costa, building warehouses and docks where he could load ten deep water ships at a time. In 1894 he acquired the flour mills and warehouses of Starr & Co., located at Wheatport and Vallejo, Cal., the largest establishments of their kind on the Pacific Coast, adding this great

milling business to his other large interests. He also owned some twenty-five warehouses in the interior of the State. These, combined with his Port Costa, Wheatport and Vallejo warehouses aggregate a storage capacity of more than 8,000,000 bushels of grain.

During his busy life Mr. McNear has found time to turn his attention most successfully to other important interests. He was President of and largely instrumental in building the first electric street railroad system in Oakland, Cal., and was Pres. of the First National Bank of Oakland. His undertakings are managed with cool judgment, determination and energy, and these traits, combined with constant application to business, have won him his wonderful and most substantial success. He is a member of the best clubs of the Coast and has been one of the staunchest friends of San Francisco, always active in the best public movements.



GEORGE W. McNEAR



ODER, ARTHUR E., Civil Engineer, Division Engineer State Highway Commission, San Francisco, Cal., was born at Coshocton, Ohio, in 1881, the son of Isaac Loder and Mary E. (Baughman) Loder. He married Aimee Comstock Strecker, November 19, 1909, at Peoria, Ill. He has won for himself recognition as one of the leading road-builders of America. He is the pioneer user, on a large scale, of the oiled macadam road surface, the first surface in the West to give promise of success for automobiles. It promises to revolutionize highway construction in the United States.

He was given a good education. Attended the common schools of Worthington, Ind., graduated from high school, and then entered Purdue University, Indiana. He took a course in civil engineering, and graduated with the degree that gave him the title of Civil Engineer, with the class of 1904. He sought practical experience as well as school training, and even before his graduation spent two seasons as assistant engineer of maintenance on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Pittsburg and Connellsville, Pa.

After graduation he took a position under the civil service in the U. S. Office of Public Roads at Washington, D. C., and for three years was first assistant engineer in charge of construction of government roads throughout the Middle West and Northwestern states. He also did considerable road and park building at the national capital and in the State of Virginia, including boulevards for the Jamestown Exposition at Norfolk, Va. While in the government service he was chosen to make preliminary surveys and estimates for a system of roads, trails and bridges through the Grand Teton forests in Jackson Hole, Wyo. He won, while with the government, an enviable reputation as a road and boulevard engineer, and, as a consequence, in 1907 was chosen Chief Engineer

of the Los Angeles County Highway Commission. His work in that position was notable.

It was while in that position that he pioneered his new form of pavement, building the first improved motor roads in the county, roads that are playing a most important part in the development of that section of Southern California, because they make accessible

to tourists every day in the year the scenic attractions for which that section is famous. He served four years under two highway commissions and three boards of supervisors, and under their direction built 300 miles of paved highway which cost \$3,500,000.

In this work he installed and operated successfully one of the first large county rock crushing plants in America, producing rock at a cost considerably less than private quarries. He also caused the leasing for ten years of another quarry on most favorable terms. One leading achievement of his administration was the building of the Newhall tunnel, a concrete lined highway tunnel through the summit of



ARTHUR E. LODER

the Santa Susanna mountains at the old San Fernando Pass. At the end of his second term, in July, 1911, he resigned from his position as chief engineer of the Highway Commission of Los Angeles to conduct a private business as civil and consulting engineer. He was appointed consulting engineer of the United States Office of Public Roads, Washington, D. C., to prepare government publications on roads, pavements, and rock production. After California appropriated \$18,000,000 for the construction of paved roads to cover the entire State, he was chosen division engineer of the State Commission, with headquarters at San Francisco. He assumed this office Jan. 1, 1912. He is destined to play an important part in the construction of one of the greatest systems of highways ever built in ancient or modern times.

He is a member of the Engineers and Architects' Association of Southern California.



SULLIVAN, HON. JEREMIAH FRANCIS, Attorney-at-Law and ex-Judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, August 19, 1851, the son of Michael Sullivan and Margaret (Bohane) Sullivan, both of whom were of Irish birth. He came to California in April, 1852, and on September 13, 1876, was married in San Francisco to Miss Helen M. Bliss, daughter of George D. Bliss, a California pioneer. The children of this marriage are Harry F., Gertrude M. (now Mrs. Bernard M. Breeden), Helen Bliss, Jeremiah Francis, Jr., and Marguerite Sullivan.

During the years 1856-1861 Judge Sullivan attended both public and private schools in Nevada County, California. From 1862 to 1870 he was a student at St. Ignatius College, in San Francisco, and in the latter year was graduated B. A. He subsequently took an M. A., and later the honorary degree LL.D. from the same institution. He then studied law, both privately and in the office of Winans & Belknap, during two years, of which period he taught mathematics, Latin, Greek, English, geography and history at St. Ignatius. In January, 1874, he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of California, after oral examination in open court.

Until September, 1876, he practiced his profession on his own account, and was then elected a member of the San Francisco Board of Education. While on that Board he assisted materially in the public investigation which resulted in putting an end to the advance sale of the questions to be submitted by the Board of Examiners to applicants for teachers' certificates. He continued his practice, with increasing success, until September, 1879, when he was elected to the Superior Bench, as one of the original twelve chosen under the Constitution of 1879, which provided Superior Courts for each county, to replace the old District Courts. Judge Sullivan's first term was for five years, but in November, 1884, he was re-elected for a term of six years. In 1889 he resigned to devote himself to private practice, with his brother, Matt I. Sullivan, and has continued the partnership ever since.

Judge Sullivan's judicial career was eventful, marked by important cases, some of which attracted wide public interest, and were sensational to a degree. He was but twenty-eight years old when he conducted his first really important trial. Conspicuous among the causes that fall in this category was the case of *Burke vs. Flood*, one of the

famous Bonanza cases, so-called from their relation to the old Comstock lode, at that time yielding fabulous returns. This particular case involved the division rights of stockholders on the Comstock, and took on much of the excitement of those strenuous times. Another celebrated case over which Judge Sullivan presided was that of *Cox vs. McLaughlin*. But the most sensational and, perhaps, far reaching in its consequences, of all the causes he tried, was that of *Sharon vs. Sharon*, both the

trial and the decision of which created antagonisms that have lasted through years. This was an action brought by Sarah Althea Hill against Senator Wm. Sharon for divorce. She prayed that the contract of Aug. 25, 1880, by virtue of which she declared they had been married, be pronounced legal and valid, that account of property involved be taken, and the amount of community property involved be taken and amount of community property decided. The second trial began before Judge Sullivan, March 10, 1884, a jury being waived, and was concluded, after eighty days of trial, Sept. 17 of the same year. He decided in favor of the plaintiff, that the contract was genuine, that defendant deserted his wife and she was entitled to a divorce and a division of community property. On appeal the Supreme Court sustained the decision, modifying the amount of alimony and counsel fees allowed.

In 1886 Judge Sullivan was a candidate for the Supreme Bench. Certain influential elements conspiring to defeat him, he lost by less than 500 votes in a total of 225,000. Of late years the practice of the firm, Sullivan, Sullivan & Theo. J. Roche, though of a general nature, has been largely in probate matters, including will contests and damage suits, involving death or personal injuries. In these the partners have been remarkably successful. Prominent was the case of Willard R. Zibbell vs. S. P. Co. Zibbell had lost two arms and one leg. Judgment, with interest and costs, amounted to upwards of \$92,000. The Supreme Court sustained judgment of lower court and awarded to firm's client the largest sum ever paid in a damage suit in the United States.

Beyond his legal and judicial life, Judge Sullivan has been active in fraternal work. For two terms he was Grand President of the Young Men's Institute; organized the Atlantic jurisdiction of the order. He has, however, concentrated mainly on his profession, especially on strictly legal questions involved, and has gained a wide reputation for courtesy and scholarly attainments, as well as for legal and judicial ability and integrity.



JUDGE JEREMIAH SULLIVAN



J. T. SCOTT



SCOTT, JOHN THADDEUS, Banker, Houston, Tex., was born at Camden, Miss., Oct. 10, 1870, the son of John T. Scott and Delitha (Hamblen) Scott. He married

Mattie Campbell, June 7, 1893, at Houston, and to them have been born four children, John Thaddeus, Jr., Margaret, Martha and Dorothy Scott.

Mr. Scott obtained his education in the public schools of his native town and of Houston, completing his studies with a commercial course in a Houston business college, in July, 1887. Immediately he obtained a position as assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale drug house in Houston, and remained in that place until 1890, when he was made general bookkeeper for the same concern. He served in that capacity until Jan. 1, 1893, when he became head bookkeeper for the First National Bank of Houston.

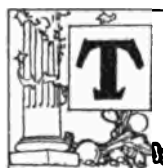
That was the beginning of his banking career, and after handling the bank's books for five years he was elected in September, 1898, Assistant Cashier. His record in this office was such that after four years he was promoted to be Cashier. He was in that position six years, and upon the death of the bank's President, in 1908, was elected Vice Pres. and Manager, both of which positions he retains.

Mr. Scott is Treas. and Director, Great Southern Life Insurance Co.; Vice Pres. and Director Tyler County Lumber Co., Secy. and Treas. Houston Stock Yards Co., Pres. J. C. Hill Lumber Co. and Eureka Ice Co., Vice Pres. Oriental Textile Mills. He is a director in each of these.

Mr. Scott stands among the leaders of finance and business in Houston, a just reward for a life of earnest endeavor. He is a member of the Houston Country Club, Houston Club and the Thalian Club, and is an official member of the First Methodist Church.



DR. J. W. TRUEWORTHY



TRUEWORTHY, JOHN WESLEY, Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born at Troy, New York, May 28, 1843, the son of William and Mary (Finney) Trueworthy.

He was left an orphan at the age of seven and was reared on the farm of a friend in Illinois. He attended the public schools of Montgomery County, Illinois, and Hillsboro Academy, at Hillsboro, Ill., until he was seventeen years old, then, at the first call for three months' volunteers by President Lincoln, he enlisted. After serving his time he was honorably discharged and did not re-enlist for the reason that he was not eligible owing to disability caused from exposure and sickness during his service in the army.

Dr. Trueworthy studied medicine at the University of Michigan and at the Rush Medical at Chicago, graduating from the latter in 1865.

He practiced at Donaldson, Ill., at Emporia, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo. He organized the Central Bank of Kansas City and was its president two years. In the year 1892 he moved to Los Angeles, and there has been in active practice since.

Offices he has held are: County physician and coroner, Lyon county, Kans.; member school board, Emporia; president and director, Los Angeles Public Library. Dr. Trueworthy was a personal friend of Grover Cleveland, who appointed him U. S. Pension Examiner at Emporia.

He is a member of the California, University and Sierra Clubs; belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Sequoia League, the Archaeological Society, the Shriners, Knights Templar, the Gamut Club, College Men's Association and University of Michigan Alumni Association. He was at one time president of the Academy of Medicine of Los Angeles, and belongs to all the important national, State and local medical societies.



JUDGE G. M. PITTMAN



PITTMAN, GODWIN MONTEREY, Judge and Attorney-at-Law, San Bernardino, Cal., was born Oct. 28, 1886, at Owatouna, Minn., the son of Dr. H. Pittman and Josephine (Monterey) Pittman. His grandfather on the maternal side is Antonio Monterey, one of the cattle kings of Arizona.

When two years old his parents brought him to Oro Grande, Cal. He was educated in the public schools of San Bernardino. He studied law in the office of Attorney Byron Waters of San Bernardino and was admitted to the bar July 22, 1908.

He began the practice of law in 1908, as a partner of Byron Waters. In the year 1909 went into partnership with Raymond E. Hodge. This partnership was afterwards dissolved and he went into practice for himself, doing a general legal business. Some of the important cases in which Attorney Pittman has taken part are those of Whittram vs. the County of San Bernardino; chief counsel for the defence in the Whitehead murder case. He was special prosecutor for the Mexican Government in the case of the People vs. Magill. He has the distinction of not having lost a single case in which he has taken part.

He was chosen to succeed Senator H. M. Willis as Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the County of San Bernardino Law Library in 1908. He entered politics and was elected Municipal Judge of San Bernardino, Nov. 8, 1910. He has the distinction of being the youngest judge on the bench in California.

Judge Pittman enlisted as private in Company K, 7th Infantry, and was promoted to Company Clerk and later to Quartermaster Sergeant.

He has been Past Worthy Conductor of San Bernardino Aerie No. 506. Was nominated for the presidency of the same lodge, January, 1911, but declined.



H. F. STEWART



STEWART, HUGH FORD, Banking Los Angeles, California, was born at Oneonta, New York, the son of James Stewart and Harriet F. (Ford) Stewart. He married Alice Graves Stewart September 15, 1904, at Los Angeles, and has two children living, Hugh Ford Stewart, Jr., and Alice Howard Stewart. Griffith Graves Stewart, another son, died January 4, 1908.

He was taught in the common schools of Oneonta, and attended the State Normal College. But the chief education has been in that school which has graduated so many successful men, the railroad.

Just after leaving school, in 1899, he went to San Francisco and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific, in the passenger department. He held this position suitably for two years, and was then transferred to Los Angeles. There his office was known as the Traveling Passenger Agent.

After only four years of service, his wide-awake qualities and the success with which he handled his position attracted the attention of the Pacific Electric Railway. In spite of his youth they offered him the place of General Passenger Agent.

He had his ambition set upon a banking career, however, and after two years he arranged with the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank to become their assistant cashier. Not long after, the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank and the Southern Trust Company were consolidated and he was chosen the vice president of the combination, later being elected vice president and manager.

He is a member of the American Institute of Banking. He is a man socially inclined, and belongs to the Masons, the California Club, the San Gabriel Valley Country Club, the Valley Country Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Southern California Automobile Club.



SPRECKELS, ADOLPH BERNARD, Vice Pres., J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., San Francisco, was born in that city, January 5, 1857, the son of Claus and Anna C. (Mangels) Spreckels. His father, Claus Spreckels, who was born in Germany, came from New York to San Francisco in 1856, and his activities in California are today not only an important part of the industrial history of this State but also of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. Having become interested in the sugar-growing industry, he established the Bay Sugar Refinery, in 1868, at the corner of Battery and Union streets, and after three or four years of success in this founded the California Sugar Refinery at Eighth and Brannan, in competition with the concern conducted by James Gordan, Wm. T. Coleman and others. By the use of improved machinery and modern methods he soon got control of the local market, and about 1882 moved to the Potrero, where he built the huge establishment his sons are now operating so successfully. About 1876 he had begun to buy sugar lands and plantations in the Hawaiian Islands, to which holdings he subsequently largely added. In 1888 he determined to fight to a finish the Sugar Trust, which had been trying to force him from the refining field. He built in Philadelphia the largest refinery in the world, carried the battle to the trust's own ground and won a memorable victory. The trust afterwards bought this refinery at his own figures. His largest contribution, perhaps, to the industrial development of California was his establishment of the beet sugar industry, first at Watsonville, and then at Salinas. This is now also the largest of its kind in the world, employing thousands of men and proving a great boon especially to the farmers of the State. Another of his important services to California was his pioneer opposition to the Southern Pacific monopoly. This he expressed by aiding in the financing of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, which was subsequently absorbed by the Santa Fe. He was one of California's most public-spirited citizens, ever ready to aid any project he believed to be for the State's best interests. His son, Adolph, together with the latter's brothers, are continuing his activities with conspicuous success, and are among the commercial and financial leaders of the Pa-

cific Coast. On May 11, 1907, Adolph Spreckels was married in Philadelphia to Miss Alma de Bretteville, daughter of Victor de Bretteville, some of whose maternal ancestors played notable parts in the history of France, especially during the French Revolution. The children of this marriage are Alma de Bretteville Spreckels, born Aug. 23, 1910, and Adolph F. Spreckels, Oct. 30, 1911.

Mr. Spreckels obtained his first schooling in private schools of San Francisco, two of which, that of Dr. Huddart, corner of Bryant and Second streets, and the establishment of George Bates, were among the old landmarks that have passed away. From 1869 to 1871 he attended school in Hanover, Germany, and after his return to San Francisco was a student at the South Cosmopolitan Grammar School, from '72 to '74. He then entered Heald's Business College, from which he was graduated at the end of nine months.

In 1876 Mr. Spreckels began his business career as a clerk in the California Sugar Refinery at Eighth and Brannan streets. After serving about four years as clerk he became secretary of the company, and in 1881 formed a partnership with his brothers under the firm name of J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., of which he was made vice president, an office he has since retained.

When the firm was incorporated it became the general agent for the Oceanic Steamship Co., with vessels running between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands. The business was that of general shipping and commission, handling all kinds of freight, as well as a passenger traffic, and confining its trade chiefly to San Francisco and the Islands. This soon grew to very large proportions, which were gradually increased by the acquisition and development of the firm's sugar and plantation interests in Hawaii. For six or seven years the company ran a line of large steamers to Australia, carrying freight and passengers, and also became agents for the Kosmos Line, which plied chiefly between Hamburg, Germany, and South American and Central American ports.

For many years the Government of New South Wales had been paying the Spreckels a subsidy for running their vessels. This was finally cut off, but the company still continued the service, until in 1906, shortly after the earthquake, they were obliged to stop what had for some time been a losing ven-



A. B. SPRECKELS

ture. Recently, however, the wonderful development of the fuel oil industry in California has combined with the firm's knowledge of commercial needs to prompt the restoration of the line, and the brothers are now converting the vessels into oil burners. They are still the agents for the Oceanic Line, in which they are also large stockholders.

Since the incorporation of the firm its business has developed from a basis of hundreds of thousands of dollars to that of many millions, not only through the natural commercial expansion of the country, but also through the remarkable growth of the beet sugar industry, which Claus Spreckels had established at Watsonville and Salinas. If any indication of the company's prosperity were needed it would suffice to visit the great refinery in the Potrero, or the beautiful new office building recently completed, in Grecian style of architecture, at the corner of California and Davis streets.

Beyond Mr. Spreckels' business activities he has found time to prove a useful citizen in other directions. As Park Commissioner under Governor Budd, and during the three administrations of Mayor Phelan, as well as through Mayor Schmitz's term, he has done much for the improvement and beauty of Golden Gate Park. In both the Phelan and Schmitz regimes he was president of the commission, and on Jan. 8 of the present year was again appointed to the Board of Park Commissioners by Mayor Rolph.

Mr. Spreckels' services as Park Commissioner are greater than they are generally known to be. Prompted by his enthusiasm for the general beautification of the park and by his genuine public spirit, he is responsible for some of the most useful and ornamental features in this great pleasure ground. It was he who induced his father to give the beautiful and imposing Music Stand, which is said to be the handsomest in any American park, and which remains a monument to the generosity and thoughtfulness both of father and son. He was also the main factor in the building of the huge stadium which has proved such a boon to the lovers of open-air athletics, young and old, as well as to the amateur drivers of fast trotters that show their paces on the speedway encircling the stadium proper. Another important suggestion of Mr. Spreckels for use and adornment of the park is the huge Dutch windmill, near the extreme western edge of the grounds. This has made possible Spreckels Lake, so named after the projector of the windmill,

and other smaller lakes, into which the mill pumps the necessary water.

For many years Mr. Spreckels has been a racer and a breeder of thoroughbred horses, and has owned and raised some of the greatest performers in the history of the sport on this coast. Among these were such notable winners as Gallant, Cadmus and the remarkable four-miler, Candid. The most noteworthy of all Mr. Spreckels' thoroughbreds, and said to be the greatest racehorse produced in California, is Dr. Leggo, who won the Burns Handicap, and shortly after another great stake over the same distance, a mile and a quarter, at Los Angeles. The Doctor was raised by Mr. Spreckels, and is now in the stud on the stock farm near Napa City. Other famous sires there are Solitaire, which Mr. Spreckels bought from Sir Edward Cassel, after this horse had won the Queen's Vase at Ascot and many other important races in England; Puryer D., an Eastern-bred stallion, and Voorhees, a son of Solitaire. Among the best of the brood mares on the farm is Sevens, which Mr. Spreckels named at the suggestion of a friend, after he had held four sevens on four different occasions.

He is also especially fond of driving horses, of standard-bred stock, and finds his recreation partly in cultivating this taste. Formerly he was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and as owner of the *Consuelo* and the *Lurline* has figured conspicuously in yachting circles.

Mr. Spreckels is widely known for his affability, genial nature and kindness, but despite these popular qualities has remained aloof from politics and public life, strictly so-called. He has preferred to serve his fellowmen in other ways and has never been lacking in benevolence.

Outside of his connection with the J. D. Spreckels & Brothers Company he has other important business interests requiring his attention. Among these are the Western Sugar Company, the Oceanic Steamship Company, of both of which he is vice president, and the Sunset Monarch Company, of which he is a director.

His clubs are the Pacific-Union, Bohemian, Union League, Merchants, San Francisco Yacht Club and the Olympic Athletic, of which last he is a life-member.

At present he resides in Sausalito, Marin County, but will soon move into the handsome home he is building at the corner of Washington and Octavia streets, San Francisco.



PETTEBONE, HENRY WELLS, manufacturing, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Dorancetown, Pa., September 4, 1860. He is the son of Jacob Sharpes Pettebone and Sarah (Williamson) Pettebone. He married Bertha R. Webber, since deceased, at Los Angeles, Cal., March 15, 1899.

He is a direct descendant of John Pettebone, a French Huguenot, who fled the massacre of St. Bartholomew in the Seventeenth century; first settled in England, and later, in 1660, crossed the Atlantic and made his home at Windsor, Conn. There, four years later, he married Sarah Eggleston. Subsequently he moved to Simsbury, Conn., where he reared a large family. One of his sons, Noah, went to Pennsylvania in 1769, settling in the Wyoming Valley; two other sons were killed in Indian massacres.

He was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania. He also studied in the Wyoming Commercial College until the spring of 1878, when he graduated.

Shortly after leaving the college he was compelled to move to Colorado for his health. He obtained employment with the firm of R. Douglas and Company as traveling salesman, and remained with them, with his headquarters in Denver, until the year 1889.

In that year he resigned to become traveling salesman for the St. Louis Glass and Queensware Company. He was assigned to the Southwestern territory. In this position he continued to work until June 17, 1897, when he took up his permanent residence at Los Angeles, California.

In that city he was first employed by the W. G. Hutchison Company, manufacturers of gas and electric fixtures. In their employment he worked until November, 1901, when he became one of the organizers of the Forve-Pettebone Company, gas and electric fixture retailers.

This partnership prospered in the ensuing years. To the retail trade was added manu-

facturing, and warehouses were soon necessary to house the stocks. At the present time the firm is one of the leaders in its line in the Southwest, with a manufacturing and wholesale trade of a large volume, in addition to its retail trade stores in the city of Los Angeles.

Mr. Pettebone was president of the company from its organization until August 1, 1910, when poor health forced him to resign.



H. W. PETTEBONE

He is still, however, holding the position of secretary, an office where his duties are not very arduous. He is considered in Los Angeles one of its most successful business men, and one of the men who, in a manufacturing sense, have placed that city on the map of the world.

He joined the United Commercial Travelers in 1895, at Fort Worth, Tex., and he has maintained his membership to the present time.

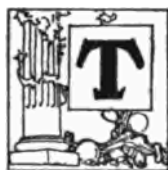
His firm holds membership in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, a powerful organization of the business men of Los Angeles, who sway public opinion and legislation.

He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is always in line with the progressives of that enterprising public body. The Municipal League, which is deeply interested in clean politics and in the general welfare of Los Angeles, is another outlet for his public spirit.

He is an owner of property in Los Angeles and has invested his spare capital in local enterprises. He is a firm believer in the future greatness of his city.

He has a summer home at Venice, the nearest beach to Los Angeles, and spends the greater part of the year at that residential resort. He is a great enthusiast on the subject of surf bathing, and in his fight for health has become a great devotee of swimming and outdoor sports in general.

He is a member of the Jonathan Club, life member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, a Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner.



THORPE, DR. ARTHUR CLYDE, Los Angeles, California, was born at Northfield, Minn., Dec. 19, 1866, the son of George C. and Adelaide (Carpenter) Thorpe. He married Miss Florence Chase at Lankershim, Cal., Nov. 30, 1910.

His father was a man of influence in his section of Minnesota. He was a real estate operator on a considerable scale and a factor in politics.

Dr. Thorpe attended the grammar schools, and graduated from the high school of his native city.

Although a youth under twenty he was given the office of Deputy County Treasurer of Stevens County, Minnesota. He fulfilled the duties of the office with great credit to himself for a period of a year and eight months, when his term expired.

His friends urged him to run for the office of County Treasurer, and, although he thought his youth would be a handicap, he was elected. He had, at the time of his election, just passed his majority. He had the distinction of being the youngest County Treasurer in the United States, the youngest man to occupy an elective office of such consequence in the history of the country. Had he been any younger he would have been ineligible not only to hold any elective office, but even to vote. At the expiration of his first term he was a candidate again, and was again easily elected.

He wanted a profession, and decided on medicine. He entered the University of Minnesota Medical Department, and graduated in the spring of 1897.

While a student at the university he bought a drug store, and this he operated while learning his profession. The laboratory of the drug store gave him the opportunity for many independent chemical experiments.

After his graduation he entered a Minneapolis hospital to gain practical experience.

With six months' hospital experience behind him he moved to San Gabriel, Cal., and there began to practice.

In 1899, after two years at San Gabriel, he moved to Los Angeles. His first office was at the corner of Seventh and Figueroa. He later moved to the Byrne Building, and, in 1905, to the Grant Building, where he is at the present time. He is specializing in

nose and throat diseases, and in surgery, but conducts a general practice. During the early part of his career he studied tuberculosis, and he has the reputation among his medical associates of being one of the best informed of physicians on the diseases of the lungs and throat.

He has entered fully into the life of the city which he has chosen for his home. He has been identified with many of the movements for civic betterment. He has invested his capital in real estate in Los Angeles and Southern California. He is a stockholder in several corporations and is in a number of business ventures.

Dr. Thorpe is an energetic, active worker in the various medical societies of Southern California. He is also a member of all the important local, State and national medical societies. Among them are included the California State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Los Angeles County Medical Association, the Hennepin County Medical Society of Minnesota and the International Surgeons' Club of Rochester, Minnesota.

Dr. Thorpe is an enthusiastic devotee of outdoor sports, in the pursuit of which he spends a considerable part of his spare time.

He is a club man, and belongs to the Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the University Club, the Pacific Gun Club, the Tuna Fishing Club of Catalina Island, the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.



DR. A. C. THORPE



REED, CHARLES WESLEY, Attorney at Law, San Francisco, Cal., was born in the town of Washington, Yolo county, Cal., April 16, 1867, the son of Charles Wesley and Abbie Brown (Jenks) Reed.

He is descended, both paternally and maternally, from forbears who fought in the American Revolutionary War. A distinguished ancestor was Roger Williams, whose grand-daughter was married to Governor Jenks of Rhode Island Colony. Charles Wesley Reed, Sr., was a pioneer nurseryman and orchardist of California, who not only shipped the first car-load of green fruit from this State, but also had the distinction of inventing the ventilated fruit car. His orchards in Butte and Yolo counties have long been famous, and on his death, in 1896, fell to the charge of his son, Charles Reed, Jr. On May 30, 1892, the latter was married in San Francisco to Miss Ethelyn Minnie Watson. The children of this marriage are Gladstone, Kathryn, Elizabeth, Earl and Constance Reed.

After attending the public schools of Sacramento, he was graduated in 1884 into the University of California. There over-devotion to athletics caused him to leave college in 1888, without his degree, and he spent the next few years managing his father's farms. From 1890 to 1893 he was a student at the Hastings Law School in San Francisco, and in 1892 was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State. During these years he taught school and also stumped the State for Grover Cleveland.

In January, 1893, Mr. Reed assumed the office of prosecuting attorney of San Francisco, wherein he served with distinction for one term, and in the following year began the active practice of his profession. This has been of a general nature, chiefly before the State Courts, and has brought Mr. Reed a wide reputation for skill and trustworthiness. But he is known especially, perhaps, for the part he has played in the civic and political life of the city.

In 1899 he was elected one of the Supervisors of San Francisco, to enforce the new charter. He was appointed chairman of the Public Utilities Committee, in which capacity he had charge of the initiatory movements for the Hetch Hetchy water supply and for the Geary Street Municipal Railway.

While Supervisor he became president of the Semper Virens Club, and drafted the bill by which the State purchased the California Redwood Park of 4000 acres, in Santa Cruz county.

In 1896 Mr. Reed was a member of the Charter Convention called to frame the present charter of San Francisco. He drafted the provisions respecting the District Attorney's office and the Police Courts, whereby the County Clerk was made clerk of the latter. His father dying in this year, com-

pelled him to assume charge of his estate, consisting chiefly of fruit orchards, and he developed an enthusiasm for agriculture and horticulture which has not since abated.

After the fire of 1906, Mr. Reed entered what was for him a new field of activity—that of teaming and railroad construction. Chiefly with mule teams he built considerable portions of the Ocean Shore, the Northern Electric, Western Pacific, Sacramento Southern, as well as the Harriman lines in Mexico and in the Imperial Valley.

Recently he has been conducting the prosecution, over which Governor Johnson presided, growing out of the requests of the graduates of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution of Berkeley for an investigation of the charges of corruption, incompetency and mismanagement.

Despite the exactions of the practice of the law, Mr. Reed has found time to develop a hobby into a high degree of skill and practical value. As an expert photographer he has taken many wonderful pictures of the Sierras, especially in the Hetch Hetchy Valley, and his lectures, illustrated with his own views and slides, greatly influenced the vote in 1909 for the water bonds.

He still maintains his interest in athletics. While at the University he was captain and half-back of the football team and was also regarded as the best amateur pitcher in the State. He was able to pitch curve balls with either hand, with equal skill. He intends to take up his college work again this year, 1911, and be graduated with his son, this time not letting athletics interfere with study. His club life is confined to the Olympic Club of San Francisco.

Mr. Reed at present is devoting himself to the cause of civil service reform in San Francisco, and the improvement of the public school system in the metropolis.



CHARLES WESLEY REED



HOLMES, GUSTAVUS S., Hotel Owner and Investor, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1860, the son of Dr. I. Holmes and Margaret M. Holmes. Mr. Holmes received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati and finished at the Hughes High School, where he was a fellow student of President William H. Taft.

Mr. Holmes left Cincinnati and went to Denver, Colorado, for his health, and after a short time there moved to Colorado Springs, in the same State. Soon afterward he took up ranching on the ground where Cripple Creek now stands, and for eight years rode the range. This life thoroughly restored him to health.

He sold out his ranch in Colorado and went to Salt Lake City, where he became the owner of much real estate, which included the ground on which was built the Knutsford, one of the leading hotels of that place. He has been interested there ever since, passing through many vicissitudes, but holding on always because of his faith in the future of his adopted city. The ground where the Knutsford stands was purchased by Messrs. Holmes, Ricketts and others for \$85,000, and donated to the men who erected the Knutsford. Mr. Holmes then leased the hotel and expended \$150,000 in furnishing it. He still is the owner. Mr. Holmes also owns and conducts the Hotel Semloh, a commercial hotel of 250 rooms, which is already the leading popular priced hotel in the city.

He has disposed of The Angelus, a leading hostelry of Los Angeles, which he opened and conducted successfully for some years. When he first went to Salt Lake, Mr. Holmes, in connection with men concerned in the building of the Colorado Mid-

land Railroad, took options on and bought blocks of vacant land. In 1889 the others sold at a great advance. Mr. Holmes held his on account of prospects and it has grown to be of great value.

Salt Lake City is one of the great mining centers of the United States, and Mr. Holmes, like nearly all other men of means in that city, is interested in mining. He has, at one

time or another, been a stockholder in several of the more important silver, copper and gold companies, and his investments have usually been profitable.

How successful he has been in his general investments, his hotel management and in his real estate holdings, is indicated by the fact that he is known to be the fifth or sixth largest taxpayer in Salt Lake County, Utah. His wealth is reckoned in seven figures and all of this wealth he is known to have made himself.

He is a man of great public spirit, and hopes to see the day when Salt Lake City will take its



G. S. HOLMES

place as one of the four great commercial centers west of Chicago. He belongs to the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City, which, owing to its wide membership, activity and unique organization, is famous all over the United States, and he has had not a little to do with its fame. He has backed every movement for the advancement of the city, in politics, industry and appearance, and has backed his faith by repeatedly making investments which were ahead of the day.

He is a member of numerous clubs in Salt Lake City and other parts of the West, and belongs to nearly every secret organization of importance in the United States. He has a wonderful circle of friends which extends to all parts of the country, and he is one of the most generous men in Salt Lake City. He has done much philanthropic work in a quiet, unostentatious way.



WILLS, WM. LeMOYNE, Surgeon, Los Angeles, Cal., was born August 10, 1853, at Washington Penn., the son of John A. Wills and Charlotte (LeMoyne) Wills. He married Susan Glassell Patton, November 23, 1904, at San Francisco, Cal. His mother's father, Dr. F. Julius LeMoyne, was a noted physician and surgeon who built the first crematory in the United States, at Washington, Penn.

Dr. Wills was educated at the public schools of Washington, Penn., at the Emerson Institute at Washington, D. C.; Washington and Jefferson College, and at Harvard, being a member of the Class of 1876. He received his degree as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1882. He took post-graduate courses at various times at home and abroad.

After his graduation he served parts of two years as interne at the West Penn Hospital, at Pittsburg, Penn. In 1883 he went to Los Angeles, where he has since resided, practicing his profession. He was one of the pioneer faculty of the Medical Department of the University of Southern California, and there taught Anatomy and Surgical Anatomy for eighteen years. He was then Professor of Clinical Surgery for six years.

He was one of the promoters of cremation in the West, a project which was instigated by his father and mother, and was a director and secretary of the Cremation Society of Southern California, established in 1887. This society built the third crematory ever built in the United States. He was later president of the society for ten years, until 1905, when it was merged with the Rosedale Cemetery Company.

Dr. Wills became interested in local Los Angeles politics in 1892, and helped clean up the Second Ward. He was instrumental, in part, in laying the foundation for the present non-partisan school board. He was a mem-

ber of the Los Angeles City Board of Education from 1893 to 1897. He was chosen a member of the California State Board of Health in 1903, and has been kept on the board continually since that date. His present term will not run out until 1914. He was vice president of the State Board of Health during the term of 1909-11, and was a member of the Sixth District Agricultural Association, 1906-10. He has

been especially active in good government work and is a member of the Municipal League and of the Good Government Association. He was active in the first campaign for city ownership of the water company in 1894.

He has written papers on a variety of subjects, especially on bone and lung surgery. He read the first original research paper on lung surgery before the California State Medical Society in 1892, which has been often quoted. He has devoted much time to lung surgery since and to fracture work.

Dr. Wills has always been an enthusiastic horseman, a breeder and owner of fine horses.

He was appointed to his position on the Sixth District Agricultural Association by Governor Pardee, and he had much to do with the saving, through litigation, of Agricultural Park to the city of Los Angeles and the State of California.

He was one of the founders of the Los Angeles Driving Club in 1897 and did much to foster the construction of good roads.

He is a member of the L. A. County Medical Assn., California State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Assn. He was president of the L. A. County Medical Assn. in 1889, president of the Southern California District Medical Assn. 1890-1891, and president of the California State Medical Society, 1895-96; was one of the founders and chief surgeon, Children's Hospital, 1902-5. He is a member of the California, University, Sunset City, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, and College Men's clubs; City Municipal League and Chamber of Commerce.



DR. W. LeMOYNE WILLS



BYRON MAUZY



MAUZY, BYRON, piano manufacturer and merchant, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Rushville, Ind., March 31, 1860, the son of Reuben D. Mauzy and Rachel (Caldwell) Mauzy. He married Ellen Tillman Schroth at San Francisco, April 15, 1891. Mr. Mauzy attended the public schools of his native town up to the year 1875, when he moved to San Francisco. There he entered high school for two years, and then went out into the world to carve a career for himself.

He learned the piano trade and worked at that for seven years. At the end of that period (1884) Mr. Mauzy embarked in business for himself, and has continued down to date. He has enlarged his field of operations during the 27 years in which he has been in business, and today, in addition to conducting one of the finest and most widely known piano salesrooms on the Pacific Coast, he is a manufacturer and importer, handling some of the world's most noted instruments.

He is a director of the Down Town Association, and has also been Treasurer and Director for five years of the Merchants' Association, a body devoted to commercial progress. He is a director of the Mechanics' Institute, having held that office for many years.

He has taken a prominent part in the progressive politics of San Francisco, and in 1907 was a candidate for Mayor on the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican ticket. In 1911 was elected Supervisor, two-year term.

He is a member of the Bohemian, Union League, Olympic, Commonwealth, Elks and Rotary Clubs, in addition to being a member of the Masonic orders, a Knight Templar, Eastern Star and Shriner, 32-degree Mason, Scottish Rite, Son of the American Revolution, Vice President and Director of the Young Men's Christian Association.



A. W. ROSS



ROSS, ALVAH WARREN, real estate and investments, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 15, 1878, the son of William C. Ross and Sarah A. Ross. He married Jennie S. Rounsefell, Feb. 10, 1902, at Los Angeles. There is one child, Wilfred Gordon Ross.

He finished the public schools of Des Moines, Ia., and in 1893 he was brought to Los Angeles, where he attended the Woodbury Business College. He studied law under private instruction for a couple of years, but only as a preparation for business and not with the intention of practice.

In 1900 he engaged in the real estate and investment business, which is still his principal interest. He at first made a specialty of building and selling homes. There was a big demand for such houses at that time and he had considerable success. He then branched out and began the purchase of suburban tracts, adjacent to the city, and their development into building lots. These tracts he improved according to the best residential standards, cutting and paving streets, laying sidewalks and bordering the streets with trees and flowers and placing gas, water and light mains. Most of the tracts have now been included within the city limits. He developed one of the first subdivisions of the now famous Wilshire district, where the finest residences are being built.

Mr. Ross is heavily interested in the oil business in the San Joaquin Valley and other fields. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Oil Development Co., and Secretary and Treasurer of the Los Angeles-Kern Oil Co. He is a director in the Zahn Roller Bearing Co.

He is a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, the Union League Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the Los Angeles Realty Board.



A. H. KOEBIG, JR.



KOEBIG, ADOLF H., Jr., Civil Engineer, Los Angeles, California, was born at San Bernardino, California, August 5, 1886. He is the son of A. H. Koebig, Sr., and Helene M. (Kieffer) Koebig.

He received his primary education in the public schools of San Bernardino and Harvard Military Academy, located at Los Angeles. He attended the University of Southern California in 1901, and for two years subsequently was a student at Leland Stanford University in California. He then went to Amherst College to specialize in geology and mechanics.

Upon the completion of his studies he returned to Los Angeles, where his father had been in business for a number of years, and was immediately appointed assistant engineer of the Los Angeles Harbor Company, then engaged in heavy construction work. During the year that he continued with the company took an active part in building the harbor at San Pedro, Port of Los Angeles.

Leaving the harbor company, he went into business with his father under the firm name of Koebig & Koebig, acting as his chief lieutenant, and for about three years was busy in various important construction works.

Early in 1909 he was appointed Reinforced Concrete Engineer and Inspector for the Los Angeles Board of Public Works and remained in that capacity for eight months, resigning to become assistant engineer of the Ramona Power and Irrigation Company. At the beginning of 1910 he became assistant engineer to his father in the work of the Chucawalla Development Company, a vast irrigation project in California, Arizona and Nevada, in which the elder Koebig is the consulting engineer. Mr. Koebig is a member of the Engineers and Architects' Association of Los Angeles and the University Club.



CLARENCE DROWN



DROWN, CLARENCE G., theatrical manager, Los Angeles, California, was born at Chicago, Illinois, August 11, 1870, the son of Oscar A. Drown and Matilda (Gogan) Drown. August 3, 1895, he married

Grace Groth, at Wanatah, Indiana, and to them was born one daughter, Grace Hope Drown.

Mr. Drown was educated in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois and Valparaiso, Indiana. After finishing his preliminary education, he entered Notre Dame University, the famous Indiana educational institution. In 1893, he went on the stage and for one year was an actor, associated with the Abbey-Schoeffield-Grau Companies.

From 1894 to 1898, he was with the H. B. Thearle Amusement Company and Pain Fireworks Company in the capacities of stage director and business manager. In 1898 he resigned these positions to go with Stair and Havlin, and was a company manager for that syndicate until the latter part of 1899, when he left it to join the Orpheum forces at Chicago. For three years he was manager of the Orpheum Road Show, the largest vaudeville attraction put out by the company, and in 1903 he was appointed manager of the Orpheum Theater at Los Angeles. He has continued in that capacity down to date.

Since locating in Los Angeles, Mr. Drown has become one of the most conspicuous men in the theatrical profession there. In addition to the Orpheum he has had the management of the Grand Opera House, Los Angeles, since 1906, and in the summer of 1911, when the Lyceum Theater of Los Angeles, was built, took the management of that.

Mr. Drown is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and Municipal League of that city, and of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.



HITTEMORE, CHARLES O., vice president and general counsel Las Vegas and Tonopah Railway, Los Angeles, California, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, June 29, 1862, the son of Joseph Whittemore and Matilda (Busby) Whittemore. He married Sarah L. Brown November 26, 1886, at Salt Lake City, and to them there have been born two daughters, June and Leigh, and a son, Joseph R. Whittemore.

Mr. Whittemore is of that class of Americans known as "self-made." His father dying when the boy was 14 years of age, the latter—eldest of a family of five—went to work at various occupations, the while contributing to the support of the family and earning enough for his own education. He attended St. Mark's School, Salt Lake City, and was graduated with honors in 1882. He received a gold medal for highest excellence in his class and still prizes the trophy.

Upon leaving school Mr. Whittemore entered the law offices of Philip T. Van Zile, then United States Attorney for the territory of Utah, and read for a year. He was admitted to practice in 1883 and almost immediately was appointed Assistant City Attorney of Salt Lake City. He served until October of that

year, when he resigned to take a special course at Columbia Law School, New York City.

Leaving Columbia in 1884, Mr. Whittemore returned to Salt Lake City and re-engaged in practice. As an active young attorney Mr. Whittemore entered politics and was one of the signers of the original call for the organization of the Republican party in Utah. This was in the early nineties, when new political lines were forming there. In 1894 he was elected County Attorney of Salt Lake County and in 1895, when Utah was admitted as a State, became the first State's Attorney of the County.

He was a leading factor in the campaign of 1896, which resulted in McKinley's election to the Presidency, and in 1898 was appointed by the martyr President to be United States Attorney for his district. He served in that capacity until 1902. Some years before this, however, Mr. Whittemore had branched into what was destined to be the most conspicuous work of his career. With others, he advanced the idea for a railroad linking Los An-

geles and Salt Lake City, and as far back as 1893 made a trip to Los Angeles in promotion of this plan. Later, in 1896, he made the trip overland in a wagon, blazing a route for the road. By continuous effort he and his associates created interest in the project, and about 1900 the aid of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana was enlisted. The outcome was the incorporation in 1901 of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, linking two great commercial centers and opening up

one of the richest stretches of territory in the West and forming the last link in one of the three great trans-continental highways.

Mr. Whittemore was one of the incorporators of the road and secured all the right of way for the line in Utah and Nevada. He remained with it as general attorney through its formative and constructive periods until 1907, when the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad, another Clark line, was built into Goldfield, Nevada. He was made vice president and general counsel of the new road, positions he still holds.

In addition to his railroad affiliations, Mr. Whittemore has aided in the development of several important mining properties in Southern Nevada and oil properties in California. He is president of the Goldfield Merger

Mines Company, a \$5,000,000 corporation, formed by the consolidation of five valuable mining properties, and vice president of the Goldfield Deep Mines Company, capitalized at \$10,000,000. Also he is president of the Las Vegas Land and Water Company, founders of the town of Las Vegas, Nevada.

He maintains a general legal practice in Los Angeles, devoting himself to corporation matters. He moved to Los Angeles in 1907 and has taken an active part in movements for the upbuilding of the city and Southern California. He has figured in some notable litigations, one of which, the "Yard decision" case, caused the passage by Congress of a new act protecting oil land purchasers.

Mr. Whittemore's life has been so taken up with work that he has had no time for out-of-doors recreation, although he does hold memberships in the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles and the Alta Club of Salt Lake City. He is essentially a home lover and takes great pride in his family, his son being a student in the law department of Leland Stanford University.



C. O. WHITTEMORE



COFFEY, TITIAN J., Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1874, the son of Henry T. Coffey and Frances J. (Baldwin) Coffey. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. He married Miss Eva Elizabeth Keating, March 30, 1909, at Los Angeles, California. There is one son, Marvin Keating Coffey.

Dr. Coffey attended the Shattuck School, Faribault, Minnesota, during the years 1891 and 1892. In the latter year he moved to Peoria, Illinois, and there attended the high school, from which he graduated in the year 1894. Moving to Chicago, he was a student at the Northwestern University Medical Department between the years 1894 and 1897. In the latter year he moved from Chicago to Los Angeles, California, and registered at the Medical Department of the University of Southern California, where he studied during the terms of 1897 and 1898, and was awarded his degree of Doctor of Medicine June 2 of the latter year. He took a post-graduate course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania the following year, graduating with advanced honors June 15, 1899.

While he was studying he was also getting hospital experience. During the year 1898 he spent several months as interne at the Los Angeles County Hospital.

In order to master some special problems in medicine he went to Chicago five years later (1903), and served as interne at the Chicago Lying-In Hospital for several months.

He returned to Los Angeles after his course at the University of Pennsylvania, and opened offices for the practice of general medicine and surgery, and soon established a firm reputation, both professionally and socially. He is chief of staff at the present time of the Obstetric Department of the Los Angeles County Hospital. Study of the

means to further the public health has appealed to him especially. He has investigated the problem of the proper sanitation of cities and of housing.

Los Angeles has recognized his services along these lines, and he is at the present time Chairman of the Los Angeles Housing Commission. This organization he helped to found in February, 1906. It concerns itself

directly with the proper construction of residences, factories, office buildings and business houses, so that the health of the occupants may not be endangered, and one of its chief functions is to bring its influence to bear on the legislative bodies which have these matters directly under their control. He has gained even national recognition for his disinterested labors along this line, and has been elected one of the directors of the National Housing Association. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Juvenile Improvement Association.

He has also made a special study of tuberculosis, and has been elected a member of the board of directors of the California Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

His activity in medical and professional circles is evidenced by the memberships which he holds in medical societies, of which the following are the most prominent: The American Medical Association, the State Medical Society of California, the Medical Society of Southern California, the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society, and the Los Angeles Academy of Science.

The University of California has recognized his learning by appointing him to the position of Assistant Professor of Obstetrics in its medical department.

Dr. Coffey holds membership in the University Club, the City Club and the Municipal League.

He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles.



DR. TITIAN J. COFFEY



HAVENS, FRANK COLTON, President of the People's Water Company and Capitalist, San Francisco, was born at Sag Harbor, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1848, the son of Wickham Sayre Havens and Sarah (Darling) Havens. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Long Island, and for several generations were engaged in the whaling industry, making their home among the hardy habitants of Sag Harbor.

Members of the family fought in the American Revolutionary War and otherwise proved their patriotism.

Mr. F. C. Havens reached California February 8, 1866, settling first in San Francisco, but ultimately in Oakland. In February, 1873, he was married in Virginia City to Miss Sadie Bell, deceased; and in May, 1892, to Miss Lila Rand. His children are Wickham, Harold, Seyd and Paul Havens.

Until he was fifteen years old Mr. Havens attended the village school of Sag Harbor, and on April 16, 1864, left New York for China, on the S. S. Oriflamme, to begin the active business life in which he has since achieved so notable a success.

For about a year and a half he was assistant purser on the steamer Kinshaw, running on the Canton river. Leaving China in December, 1865, he crossed the Pacific on the Oriflamme, which was the first steamship to traverse this ocean on the eastward trip.

His first employment in San Francisco was that of office boy and clerk in the Savings and Loan Society's Bank on Clay street. At the end of ten years, realizing that he could get no higher than his position of teller, he "got out," and formed a partnership with Mr. Van Dyke Hubbard in the stock brokerage business. From 1880 to 1884 he was a member of the S. F. Stock Exchange, during which period he established the Home Benefit Life Association, which went out of business in 1892. In 1889 he organized the American Investment Union of New York, and in 1892 the Mutual Investment Union. This latter was absorbed by the Realty Syndicate in 1895, which Mr. Havens organized in that year.

The vast operations of this corporation, of which until recently Mr. Havens was the moving spirit, are little understood by those unfamiliar with the



FRANK C. HAVENS

facts. Before its consolidation with the Oakland Traction Company and the Key Route it had accumulated, under his management, fully 13,000 acres of valuable land, making a sky line from Mills College, near Leona Heights, to North Berkeley, as well as large holdings in central Oakland. On its six per cent certificates, which were made convertible into real estate, more than \$12,000,000 were raised, all of which went into the development of Oakland and vicinity. Mr. Havens originated the

idea of consolidating the street railways of Oakland into the Oakland Traction Company and of amalgamating this with the Key Route, which was also his conception, and with the Realty Syndicate, the parent company. In this he was associated with Mr. F. M. Smith, but his was the brain that conceived the original idea of consolidating traction interests with real estate.

After seeing the company through the trying period following the disaster of 1906, Mr. Havens resigned from the active management of the Realty Syndicate and organized the People's Water Company of Oakland. Of this he assumed the management in June, 1910, and at the annual meeting of the same year took the presidency of the corporation. He is now devoting his best energies to this concern and to

the Mahogany, Eucalyptus Land Co., of which he is also the president. In this last, which has for its chief object the forestation of the bare hills behind Oakland and Berkeley, his unbounded enthusiasm is working a miracle of benefit to that country. The company has already planted hundreds of thousands of trees, which before long will immeasurably enhance the beauty of the east side of the bay. Beyond these activities and his marked interest in the artistic side of life, among the notable expressions of which are his contributions to the beautiful Piedmont Park and the Art Gallery therein, he allows himself little time from his exacting business affairs. Like many of our other notable performers he is extremely reticent touching his own achievements and good works, preferring to labor as far as possible from the pale of publicity.

He is a member of various clubs, among which are the Pacific-Union, of San Francisco; Athenian, of Oakland; Rocky Mountain, of New York; New York Yacht Club and other yacht clubs of the East.



ODDS, HON. SAMUEL D., Attorney-at-Law, San Francisco, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee, September 19, 1845, the son of James and Eliza (Ann) Woods. His father, who was a Presbyterian clergyman, was sent to California by the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church to establish a station in Stockton, and in other parts of the state, and after a tedious trip of eight months "around the Horn" reached his destination in February, 1850, bringing with him his wife and four children. He first settled in Stockton, where the early boyhood, and an important part of the manhood, of Samuel D. Woods were passed.

After attending the public schools of Stockton and Los Angeles, to which latter place the state of his father's health prompted his father to move, Mr. Woods at the age of nineteen taught school in the Suisun hills, and had for his pupils some of the subsequently notable figures of California history, among them the poet, Edwin Markham. Later he studied law with Hon John Satterlee, first superior judge of San Francisco, and in 1869 was admitted to the Bar.

He practiced his profession for about ten years when, his health failing, he took to mining as a temporary occupation. During the next few years his experience in the open not only stimulated his native love of nature but also lent much romance to his early manhood. His explorations of Death Valley gave him a knowledge of that ill-fated district that enabled him to assist in the preparation of official maps which have since been improved but little. He explored a large part of the Pacific Coast, both on horseback and on foot. On one trip he rode from Suisun Valley to Seattle, a distance of about 800 miles, consuming three months and using but one horse for the journey. Subsequently he walked across Washington Territory from Olympia to the Columbia River, and tramped alone over the most secluded parts of the Sierras, in California.

In 1884 Mr. Woods resumed his law practice in Stockton, where he took a notable position both in his profession and in politics. As a Republican he worked industriously, with citizens of various political faiths, for the welfare of his county and of his

state; and although he did not seek office he was elected to Congress, from the old Second District, serving from December, 1899, to March, 1902.

As a Congressman Mr. Woods was one of the first "Insurgents," so-called, by their opponents. He opposed Roosevelt's plans for Cuban reciprocity, and aided in preventing the realization thereof at the general session. In this session he also voted against the Panama Canal project, on the ground of what he deemed the fraud involved in the acquisition of the isthmus, having previously voted for the Nicaragua Canal. On his retirement from Congress he resumed his practice in San Francisco, and has been engaged therein ever since. His only other political office was that of Judge Advocate, under Governor Budd.



HON. S. D. WOODS

In 1910 Mr. Woods' book, "Lights and Shadows of Life on the Pacific Coast" was published. This records so many of his own personal experiences and reflects so much of his own spirit that a word regarding it is appropriate here. It is an intensely interesting, well written descriptive and critical narrative of California, especially of San Francisco, the prominent figures in the professional, theatrical, commercial and public life of the state, from 1849 to the present day. It fairly breathes the author's love of

nature, and the romance that has persisted from those early days through all the evolution of our city and its surroundings.

The work is clearly a labor of love and it deserves a permanent place in the historical annals of California.

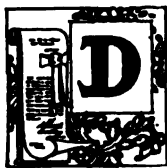
Another phase of Mr. Woods' busy life is shown in the various concerns for which he has been either an officer or attorney.

Among these corporations are included the following:

Attorney and a Director of the Sierra Railway Company of California, Union Hill Mining Company of California, and the Huff Creek Coal Company of West Virginia; Secretary, Bullock Lumber Company; Attorney, Standard Lumber Company; President and Attorney, Realty Holding and Improvement Company; and Secretary and Attorney, Sugar-Pine Timber Company. He has never allowed himself any time for Club-life, and is a member of only the San Francisco Commercial Club.



E. L. DOHENY



DOHENY, EDWARD LAWRENCE, Oil Investments, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1856. His family consists of Mrs. Carrie Estelle (Betzold) Doheny, and a son, E. L. Doheny, Jr., who has reached his maturity.

He attended the public schools of his native city and was graduated from its high school in 1872.

Immediately after leaving school he entered the employ of the U. S. Government in the survey department, and his work carried him to the West. He first went to Kansas, in July, 1872, to assist in surveying government lands, and the next year to New Mexico in a similar capacity. He then returned to Kansas, and after a brief period went to the Indian Territory. There he assisted in subdividing the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservations, in 1873, 1874 and 1875.

In 1876, Mr. Doheny, hardly more than a boy, was seized with the mining fever and made for the Black Hills in search of gold. The land was still Indian territory, however, and he, like others, was prevented from prospecting by the Federal Government. So he turned his footsteps toward the great San Juan country, in Southwestern Colorado. Winter set in early, and again the prospector was frustrated in his quest.

Nothing daunted, he joined three other determined prospectors, and with burros they set out for the great Southwest. They started from Silverton, Colo., and went to Prescott, Ariz. Then began one of the most exciting and picturesque periods in his career.

For the next fourteen years he was a gold hunter in Arizona and New Mexico, and the story of his life there is part of the thrilling early history of those territories. His efforts at mining in the Bradshaw, Cave Creek, Tonto Basin, Globe and Tombstone districts are a part of the mining history of the Southwest. He was a pioneer in all of these booms and in three of them was one of the discoverers.

While prospecting Mr. Doheny was also improving himself by the study of law. He was admitted to the bar and practiced for a year or more; then went back to mining.

He moved to San Bernardino County, Cal., and resumed his mining operations in the desert of that county. In this he was associated with C. A. Canfield, his partner in former mining enterprises in New Mexico, and J. A. Chanslor. The desert did not yield the gold the three expected, and at the end of two years they began to look for new fields.

Mr. Doheny and his partners went to Los Angeles, Cal., and there he became the chief figure of a group of oil men whose operations rival those of the few world combinations. In California, and in Mexico especially, they own oil fields the production of which far exceeds that of the greatest fields ever discovered elsewhere.

Mr. Doheny, in company with old partners of the mining days, all then with little ready money, began to drill for oil in Los Angeles City, Nov. 4, 1892, at the corner of Patton and West State streets. This was the beginning of the Los Angeles fields.

In about four years' time sixty-nine wells were drilled either under his supervision or by men with whom he was associated, and from them was pumped 350,000 barrels of oil—a deed of no great magnitude, but enough to lay the foundation of his

wealth. He discovered and opened up the oil fields of Orange County, in 1897, and it was there that at last his operations began to loom large. In May, 1899, he organized the Petroleum Development Co., and bought lands in Kern County, about eight miles from Bakersfield, and in San Luis Obispo County, near Arroyo Grande, and this company became in a short time the heaviest producer and shipper in Kern County, and supplied the Santa Fe Railway with all the oil it needed.

In 1902, with Mr. C. A. Canfield, he organized the Mexican Petroleum Co. of California, to operate in Mexico, and entered upon a most tremendous oil enterprise.

The oilfields of the Mexican Petroleum Co., and of the Huasteca Petroleum Co., both subsidiary corporations of the Mexican Petroleum Co., Ltd., are located on the eastern slope of Mexico, west and south of Tampico. In the production of flowing wells, the extent of proven territory, and the scale on which the property is being developed they easily lead all other fields. Two wells, known as No. 6 and No. 7, Casiano, are among the greatest gushers ever tapped. Two parallel pipe lines, one 93 miles long and the other 70 miles, have been built to the Port of Tampico, on the Gldf of Mexico. Concrete basins have been built holding 2,500,000 barrels of oil, and steel tanks holding an additional 5,000,000 barrels, and even this is not enough. More tanks are building at Terminal and at Tankville, across the Pannas river from Tampico.

Mr. Doheny's holdings are concentrated chiefly in the following companies, of which he is President: Mexican Petroleum Co., Ltd., Mexican Petroleum Co., Huasteca Petroleum Co., American Petroleum Co., American Oilfields Co., Mexican National Gas Co., and the Mexican Paving Co., of which he is general manager. He is a large individual property owner in California and Mexico.

His home is in Los Angeles, where he has lived for twenty years. He has joined his neighbors in various movements for civic benefit, and has gratified his own and his neighbors' tastes by bringing to his gardens what is perhaps the largest private collection extant of tropical—mostly Mexican—plants, especially palms, the major part of which must be kept under glass. These have required hothouses, which have been repeatedly enlarged as the collection has grown.

He has been credited with great luck, and with luck chiefly in his business affairs, but his associates say this is a false and unfair estimate. He started life with a mind of extreme keenness, of logical methods, with a capacity for mathematical calculation that suggests lightning, and with a wholesome impatience at delay, circumlocution and laziness. Added to this endowment, and that of common bedrock honesty that he got from his superior mother, was an unusually thorough training in geology and higher mathematics. His knowledge in these branches of science he has used with telling effect ever since. Two other circumstances have contributed in a large way to his success—one, his capacity for the selection of his field lieutenants, and the other the unbroken correctness of his personal habits. His brain has never once felt the effect of alcohol or tobacco, and his use of tea and coffee has been temperate. The human side of him is shown in his care of a lot of worthy former associates of the mining days who have been less fortunate than he; and he would be annoyed by any profusion of thanks for these or any other benefactions.



H. C. MERRITT



MERRITT, H. C., Investment Banker, Pasadena, Cal., was born at Duluth, Aug. 17, 1872, the son of Lewis J. Merritt and Eunice Annette (Wood) Merritt. He married Rosaline Calistine Haben of Saginaw, Mich. (granddaughter of Gen. Olivier, of Napoleon's staff), July 13, 1892. They have two children, Hulett Clinton, Jr., born Oct. 15, 1893, and Rosaline Eunice Merritt, born Nov. 3, 1895.

Mr. Merritt is a descendant of the French Huguenots who were driven from France, settled in England and moved to America in Colonial times, and of William Wright, an early pilgrim father, who came across the Atlantic in the ship "Fortune" in 1621 with his wife Priscilla. Every generation that followed the original William Wright had its men of consequence. There was Sir James Wright, the last royal governor of Georgia, of the Colonial days, who was born in 1714. Silas Wright, governor of New York and U. S. Senator; William Wright, governor of New Jersey and U. S. Senator; Robert Wright, governor of Maryland; James Wright, governor of Indiana, and Richard Wright, one of the founders of Methodism in this country.

General Wesley Merritt of the United States army is a descendant of a related family.

Mr. Merritt's grandfather was one of the founders of Duluth, in 1854. His homestead of 160 acres is today the heart of the Duluth business district, covered with skyscrapers and warehouses.

Mr. Merritt graduated from a business college at the age of sixteen and was immediately taken into full partnership in the real estate and investment banking business by his father under the firm name of L. J. Merritt & Son, in Duluth. Within three years this concern became the largest, strongest and most aggressive investment house in the Northwest.

Hulett C. Merritt, with his father and uncles, financed and built the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway, connecting the world's greatest iron ore deposit in the Missabe range with Lake Superior. At the age of twenty-one, which was as early as he was legally eligible, he became a director of this railway, which has a greater record for profit than any other railway line in the world. Representing his firm, who owned two-thirds of the capital stock of the Missabe Mountain Iron Co., he conducted successfully the negotiations with that great steel magnate of Pittsburg, Henry W. Oliver, who for himself and the Carnegie Steel Co. leased from the Missabe Mountain Iron Co. their great ore mine, paying 65 cents a ton royalty and guaranteeing to mine not less than 400,000 tons annually. This was the highest royalty ever obtained for the lease of an iron mine in the history of the iron trade. His work in this deal won for Mr. Merritt a national reputation as a negotiator.

He next helped form the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, known as the Merritt-Rockefeller Syndicate, and in the enterprise he was the largest stockholder outside of John D. Rockefeller. In April, 1901, the Merritt-Rockefeller Syndicate turned over all the ore and railway holdings to the U. S. Steel Corporation for \$81,000,000, one of the largest single

financial transactions recorded in America. Through these transactions Hulett C. Merritt became one of the ten principal members of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

The U. S. Steel Corporation, as is generally known, is the greatest single corporation on earth. At its organization it represented a capital close to one and three-quarter billions of dollars. It began at once to dominate the iron and steel industry of the world. Its employees number 240,000 and its annual production reads like a resume of the wealth of a great nation. To be one of the first ten men controlling such a corporation was the distinction achieved by Mr. Merritt before he had passed his twenty-eighth birthday.

On the Pacific Coast Mr. Merritt has been as active as in Minnesota. He has been president and treasurer of the United Electric, Gas & Power Co., controlling the electric light and gas plants of seventeen cities in Southern California, and the street railway system of Santa Barbara. The company has been consolidated with the Southern California Edison Company.

During the panic of 1907 he bought, for spot cash, two of the best downtown business corners of Los Angeles. He financed the Olds, Wortman & King building of Portland, Ore., covering an entire city block and the largest building in the city. He was vice president of the West Adams Heights Association, with Henry E. Huntington, who also was vice president, and Frederick H. Rindge, president.

His activities, at the present time, are concentrated in several important companies. He is president and treasurer of the Spring Street Co. and the Pacific States Corporation, owning several million dollars' worth of business and residence property in Los Angeles and Pasadena. He controls the Tagus Ranch Co., California Farmland Co., and the Superior Beet Sugar Corp., owning together a sugar factory, which has been in successful operation for three years, and 10,000 acres of the most valuable agricultural land in California. He is president and treasurer of the Merritt Banking & Mercantile Co. and Itasca Mercantile Co. of Minnesota, operating banks and department stores in Minnesota. He is president of the Missabe Co., a concern of varied activities in the iron region of Lake Superior. He is president of the Pacific Co., the Hill Street Co., Merritt Building Co., and Merritt Bond Syndicate; president Wolvin Building Co., owners of one of the largest office buildings in Duluth, occupied entirely by the U. S. Steel Corporation. He is a director with James J. Hill and Louis W. Hill in the North Star Iron Co. (Great Northern Iron Ore Properties). He holds directorates in innumerable financial, public utility, banking, manufacturing and mercantile corporations.

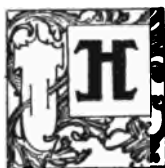
He has been, for a number of years, chairman of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Church of Pasadena.

He is a member of the California Club, Country Club, Annandale Club, Bolsa Chica Gun Club, all of Southern California, and of clubs in Duluth and New York City.

He maintains offices in Los Angeles, Duluth and New York City.



G. RAY HORTON



ORTON, GEORGE RAY, Attorney, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Marengo, Iowa, December 14, 1875, the son of John Milton Horton and Kate Anne (Morse) Horton, the former a descendant of John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the latter a descendant of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph. He was married in Los Angeles, to Jessie Balch, June 5, 1902. They have a daughter, Helen Balch Horton.

He was brought to Ontario, Cal., April 5, 1885. He received his preliminary education in the Ontario schools, and was graduated from Pomona College in 1898, with the degree of A. B., magna cum laude. In 1908 he received his LL.B. from the University of Southern California College of Law.

Mr. Horton learned the printing trade in his youth, earning money to pay for his education. From 1898 to 1899, he was editor of the Ontario Record, and for seven years subsequently worked on the leading newspapers of Los Angeles.

He was associated with United States Senator Frank P. Flint as student and practitioner. He was minute clerk of the California Senate, session 1907; Deputy District Attorney for Los Angeles County, 1907 to 1910; First Assistant United States Attorney for Southern District of California, 1910-1911. In the latter year he was appointed Chief Trial Deputy in the District Attorney's office, Los Angeles County, and still retains that office; participated in McNamara murder cases; member law firm of Jennings and Horton, Los Angeles.

Mr. Horton is president of the Castaline Company, manufacturing a type-slug machine, in the invention of which he aided.

He is a member Chamber of Commerce, University, Metropolitan and Pomona College clubs; 32d degree Mason, Shriner, Knight of Pythias, D. O. K. K., W. O. W., and Phi Delta Phi, Legal Fraternity.



WM. L. VALENTINE



VALENTINE, WILLIAM LUCAS, Oil, Los Angeles, California, was born March 8, 1870, in Mendocino County, California, the son of William Valentine and Susan (Lucas) Valentine. He married Louie Chandler Robinson, May 27, 1896, at Los Angeles and has four children.

Mr. Valentine is a graduate of the Lincoln Grammar School of San Francisco, 1885. He attended the Commercial High School of San Francisco for an additional year.

He went to work for Carrick, Williams & Wright Company of San Francisco in the lumber and box business. He resigned to take a place with the Easton Eldridge Company, one of the largest real estate firms of San Francisco. He worked in the various departments of the firm until 1893, when he was put in charge of a branch office at Los Angeles, under the direction of Major George Easton. He resigned in 1900 to organize the Fullerton Oil Company, a corporation capitalized for \$600,000. The new company began with the ownership of fifty acres of proven oil land. With a single assessment, oil in quantity was found. From the profits an additional 380 acres were bought. The reports of the concern in 1911 state that \$651,000 in dividends had been paid and that there was no debt. Mr. Valentine is the largest stockholder and is secretary and general manager of its affairs.

He was chosen a director in the Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles in 1910, and is now well started in big business.

He is a director of the California Club, director of the Automobile Club of Southern California, member of the Cerritos Gun Club, Bolsa Chica Gun Club, South Bay Shooting Club and San Gabriel Valley Country Club. He is a junior member of the Society of California Pioneers.



ARTHUR S. HYMAN



HYMAN, ARTHUR S., Theaters, Los Angeles, California, was born at Chicago, Illinois, July 28, 1879. He is the son of Sidney Hyman and Caroline (Schwartzschild) Hyman. He married Hazel Lesser at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 21, 1906, and to them there was born one child, Carlton Hyman.

Mr. Hyman received his early education in Chicago, but finished at Heidelberg, the famed German educational institution, from which he was graduated; then returned to the United States and embarked in the amusement business. Since then his career has been one of the most notable successes in the West.

He moved to Los Angeles in 1908, and bought a half interest in a theater there, now known as the Hyman-Royal. This was a small beginning, the theater having a seating capacity of only two hundred, but so successful was the venture Mr. Hyman in two years decided to build three more theaters, two of which were opened within seven days of each other. His business enterprises now number more than a dozen, and of each he is sole owner and principal director.

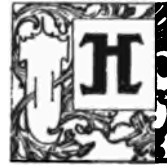
He is president of the Arthur S. Hyman circuit of theaters, the parent concern; Hyman Amusement Company, Western Film Co., Western Amusement Co., Hyman's College Theater, Royal Theater, Rounder Theater, Walker Theater, Luna Park Theater and Hyman's Neptune Theater. These various enterprises represent a very large investment.

Mr. Hyman in his younger days won repute as an athlete. He held the national championship for the 200-pound 100-yard dash at one time and figured in numerous track events. He enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, but his company was not called into action.

He is a member of the Rotary Club of San Francisco.



THOMAS HUGHES



HUGHES, THOMAS, Manufacturer, Los Angeles, California, was born at Rice's Landing, Greene County, Pa., August 25, 1859, the son of James Hughes and Fanny Cline. He was married in June, 1881, to Mrs. Perry Mosher in New Mexico.

He received his education in the common schools of his home town, and when he was nineteen years of age went to Kansas to work, and thence, in 1880, to Albuquerque, N. Mex., where he engaged in the contracting business. He stayed there until 1883, but, foreseeing the growth of Los Angeles, went there. His first work was in a planing mill, where he formed the basis of his success later in life.

After working a year, he invested his capital, five hundred dollars, in two machines and went into the sash business for himself. He had success and in 1896 organized the firm of Hughes Brothers, changing this in 1902 to the Hughes Manufacturing Company, of which he is president. His plant today represents a value of \$700,000, employs five hundred men and is considered the largest of its kind in the West.

He also is active in oil production, having with Ed. Strassburg organized the American Oil Company, one of the first formed in the Southwest. This company has been a steady producer, and has been one of the most conservative and profitable. He has helped organize other companies. He is the owner of considerable property in Los Angeles and in the adjacent cities of Southern California.

Mr. Hughes is a purist in business and politics, and although he has never held public office has done much to aid the city and keep its politics clean.

He is an Elk, a member of the Driving Club, Los Angeles Country Club, San Gabriel Country Club and former president of the Union Club.



NORTON, JOHN H. (deceased February 7, 1911), Los Angeles, California, was born in Boston, Mass., in the year 1844. He married Mrs. Mary Van Doren. There is one daughter, Miss Amy Marie Norton.

Mr. Norton received his primary education in Boston, and graduated from the Boston High School. After leaving school, and before he was twenty years of age, he joined the great movement westward.

He spent one year in Kansas and went from there to Las Animas, Colorado, then a frontier town. There he engaged, on a small scale at first, as storekeeper. Later he worked as a sheep and cattle herder, and finally became a large stock owner on his own account, accumulating his first capital. After a time he sold out and undertook what was in that day a journey of exploration into a wild land, as dangerous as any exploration tour in Africa, on account of the hostile Indians. He traveled by stage and prairie schooner, 850 miles to Tucson, Arizona, consuming more than two months in the trip. Soon after arriving in Arizona he was appointed by the Government as post trader at Fort Grant, 120 miles from Tucson. The only way to get supplies into the fort was by way of Trinidad, two months' journey by mule team, and every pound had to be brought across mountains and deserts practically unmarked by roads. But his knowledge and experience in freighting supplies gave him the necessary assurance to organize the famous company of Norton & Stewart, the firm that developed the most remarkable stage system in America, if not in the world. They covered the entire State of Arizona with their network of stage lines, and in spite of holdups of the most dramatic character and lack of roads, their service was almost as regular as that of the railroads today.

He was cattle buyer in Mexico for the

government of the United States just previous to this venture.

In 1882 Mr. Norton founded the town of Willcox, Arizona, naming it after his intimate friend, General Willcox, who was then in command of the United States troops in the Southwest. His partner, Stewart, died, and shortly after Mr. Norton organized the Norton-Morgan Commercial Company, becoming its president.

He went to Los Angeles in 1893, and immediately became interested in some of the largest institutions of that city. He became a stockholder and was elected a director of the Citizens' National Bank. He also became interested in the Los Angeles Trust Company, and was elected one of the directors of that institution. He invested heavily in Los Angeles real estate, and among his possessions at the time of his death was the Jevne block, a beautiful, modern structure at the corner of Sixth and Broadway. He incorporated the firm of J. H. Norton Co., railroad contractors, which company did a great deal of heavy railroad construction in the Southwest.



JOHN H. NORTON

After his arrival in Los Angeles he interested himself greatly in public affairs. He was active for the betterment and growth of the city, and was a director of the Chamber of Commerce. For three years he was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners. He was an active Republican, and twice was sent as delegate to national conventions.

He was considered one of the more successful of Los Angeles men and one of the most aggressive of the type that developed the Southwest. His fortune, known to be large at his death, he earned for himself. He generally won in his ventures because he was a brave man and capable of undertaking any kind of legitimate work, whether driving a stage team in Arizona or sitting at a desk in a banking office in Los Angeles. He was a member of the California, Jonathan and L. A. Country clubs, besides a number of civic and political organizations.



MOORE, STANLEY, Attorney at Law, San Francisco, was born at Oakland, California, June 9, 1880, the son of Albert Alphonso and Jaqueline (Hall) Moore. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors fought in the war of the Revolution, the former of Scotch-Irish, and the latter of English, origin. From both sides also he inherits his legal abilities. His paternal grandmother was a sister of the late Hon. H. K. S. O'Melveny of Los Angeles, a noted member of the California Bar, and his mother was a sister of the Hon. Samuel P. Hall, District Attorney of Alameda County, and subsequently Superior Judge of the same county. His father's family are among the oldest residents of Monroe County, Illinois, having settled at Waterloo in 1778, when the county was a part of the State of Virginia. A. A. Moore, who was born there, came with his parents, in 1885, to Alameda County, California, and has since established a reputation as one of the ablest lawyers of this State.

Mr. Moore attended the Grammar School in Oakland, and in 1894 entered the Oakland High School, where he remained for one year. For the next two years he was a student at Boone's Academy, Berkeley, and was graduated thence, in 1897, into the University of California, from which institution he took the degree of B. A. in 1901. While there he not only shaped his studies toward the legal career he had in view, but also studied law in his father's office, and in December of the same year as his graduation passed his examinations for the Bar.

The year following his admittance to practice he became Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County, and held this position until the middle of 1903, when he entered his father's office as an assistant. He continued in this capacity until January 1, 1911, at which date he became a partner in the firm of A. A. Moore & Stanley Moore.



STANLEY MOORE

While the bulk of the firm's practice has been confined to civil law, mainly in the defense of damage suits, Mr. Moore's skillful handling of important criminal cases has attracted wide attention. In these his original methods of examination, cross-examination and pleading, which have contributed much to his success in his civil suits, have also swelled his reputation as an advocate.

During the so-called "graft prosecution" he was associate counsel in the Calhoun case, and in the conduct of the defense was an able assistant of his associates.

He attracted the attention of the public in San Francisco and in the State at large by the part he took in this trial. In spite of his youth, he was intrusted with some of the most important details. He won the respect of associates and opposing counsel alike.

Mr. Moore's ambitions have always been legal and have absorbed most of his attention, permitting him little time for other interests. He regards the important affairs entrusted to him as a serious and ethical responsibility which can be properly discharged only through concentration and infinite pains. To him the conduct of a trial, as well as the examination of the questions of law involved, is in the nature of a scientific study fruitful of the same kind of pleasure, with the intensely human element added. Partly as a result of his view he has been engaged in more trial cases than perhaps any other lawyer of his age in the State.

He has become intimately familiar with politics, owing to his office as deputy district attorney. He is already one of the most active political workers and is consulted on all important party matters. He has already been mentioned for public office. He belongs to the local bar association, and is alive to all that happens in the profession.

While at college he was a member of the various student societies. He still maintains his college affiliations, and belongs to the Alumni Society.



HELLMAN, ISAIAS WILLIAM, SR., Banker, San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 1, 1842. He arrived in the city of Los Angeles in 1859; married Miss Esther Neugass, of New York, on the 4th of April, 1870, and as a result of that marriage there are three children, I. W. Hellman, Jr., Clara Hellman Heller, and Florence Hellman Ehrman.

The story of the unusually successful career of Mr. Hellman is replete with interesting chapters. Beginning with no capital whatsoever, he has won his way step by step to one of the highest positions in the financial world, and today is known throughout America as one of the most substantial financiers of the present day.

His success was not won without struggles; reared in Bavaria, he received but a meager education in the schools of that country. At the age of seventeen, he left Germany for America, and by the Panama Isthmus route arrived in San Francisco in 1859. He remained in that city but a short time, locating in Los Angeles in the same year.

Being of an industrious frame of mind, he did not remain idle long in his new home. He sought and found employment as a dry goods clerk in a store in the Arcadia Block on Los Angeles street. In those days that portion of the city was the active business center, and there Mr. Hellman learned his first lesson in business.

There was little in the young clerk to indicate the later financier and master of the Western banking world, save an untiring energy and determination to succeed, which seemed to dominate him. His close attention to duty and his quick grasp of business principles were characteristics that distinguished him, yet those who knew him little dreamed that he would some day become a financial genius whose name would be almost as familiar in New York, London, Paris and Berlin as in his home city.

It took Mr. Hellman just ten years to save the required amount of capital to start the business of which he had dreamed and determined to build. By this time his name had become known to every business man of Southern California, and when he organized the banking house of Hellman, Temple &

Company he was quickly backed in that project by a corps of substantial business men. He was elected manager and president of the bank at the beginning, and remained in that position until the house was merged into a larger and more influential institution.

In 1871 he organized the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, today known as the oldest and one of the strongest financial institutions in Southern California. He was appointed cashier and manager of that bank, and for the following twenty years was constantly at its head, directing its countless details and gradually forging ahead as a leader of finance.

During the years he was the active head of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank the reserves of that institution were not the legal twenty-five per cent of the deposits, but ranged from fifty to seventy-five per cent. He regarded his responsibility as a sacred trust, and determined that he would have money on hand when the depositors called for it. He maintained an unshaken confidence in the public mind, and when he entered upon an enterprise the public at large felt assured that it was a safe undertaking.

Mr. Hellman's success in bringing his Los Angeles bank into prominence among the financial houses of the

West attracted the attention and respect of financiers of the entire Pacific Coast, and in 1901 he was called to San Francisco to reorganize the Nevada Bank, assuming its management and presidency. It was later converted, under the national banking laws, as the Nevada National Bank, and the latter institution consolidated with the Wells Fargo & Company Bank in April, 1905, and became known as the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank. Mr. Hellman continues as president to this date.

His record in San Francisco since 1901 has been as brilliant, if not more brilliant, than his financial career in Los Angeles. His services in that city have been crowned with success.

While his achievements in the financial world stand alone, he is a man of many accomplishments. He is master of four languages and is a student of literature. He has been one of the regents of the University of California and is revered and respected by thousands of citizens who have prospered as a result of his management in financial affairs.



ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, SR.



ETSON, WILLIAM HENRY, Attorney-at-Law, was born in San Francisco, Cal., March 18, 1863, the son of John E. Metson and Elizabeth Wigglesworth (Fanning) Metson. His paternal American ancestors were Quakers, while on the maternal side he is of combined Irish and German descent. In April, 1893, he was married, in San Francisco, to Miss Josephine Kercheval, and is the father of Wilfred Graham Metson.

For a while he attended the public schools of San Francisco, but when very young moved to Virginia City, Nevada, where he entered the Gold Hill High School. In 1879, at the age of sixteen, he went to Bodie and began the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Patrick Reddy. When the latter opened offices in San Francisco Mr. Metson accompanied him, and while continuing his studies under Mr. Reddy's direction he also became a student in the Hastings College of the Law, from which he was graduated in 1886. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of his profession in Mr. Reddy's offices.

In November, 1889, Mr. Metson became a member of the firm of Reddy, Campbell & Metson, and until 1900 was an active partner of this successful combination. During these years, although he sought no political preferment, he was honored by appointments under both Democratic and Republican Governors. He was Yosemite Park Commissioner under Governors Budd, Gage and Pardee. Subsequently he was President of the San Francisco Park Commission, through the administrations of various mayors, and still holds this position. During these years also he was a lieutenant in the National Guard.

His reputation as a successful mining lawyer created a demand for his services in the extensive litigation that followed the opening of the Nome gold fields, and in the spring of 1900 he went to Alaska. There he

not only acquired valuable mining interests, but also helped to make history as the leading counsel for the Pioneer Mining Company in the famous cases that grew out of the attempt of some politicians, headed by Alexander McKenzie, to defraud the holders of certain claims of their property. His decision and firmness, especially in rejecting all overtures for a compromise, had much to do with the ultimate triumph of his clients.



W. H. METSON

Since this experience in Alaska Mr. Metson has considerably enlarged his field of operations and established a reputation not only as an able lawyer but also as a successful financier. His mining interests include valuable holdings in California, Nevada, Washington and Alaska. Beyond this he has branched into farming and agriculture, and as principal owner of the Goetjen - Metson Company he is possessor of rich farm lands on the Sacramento River, supplying asparagus, beans and other vegetables to the markets of the world.

Through the various changes of the firm's title he has retained his partnership, until today he is

senior member of the present firm of Metson, Drew & McKenzie. Conspicuous among his celebrated cases was his defense of ex-Mayor Schmitz, during the so-called "graft prosecution," and it was largely through his efforts that the indictments against Schmitz were declared invalid.

His extensive financial, as well as legal connections, have led to directorships in a number of important corporations in and out of the State, among the latter of which may be mentioned the Scandinavian Bank of Seattle. Like other active men, he has his hobbies and recreations. Horses, riding, fishing and hunting are chief among these, and in the pursuit of the last mentioned he is a member of a number of gun clubs. His other clubs are the Pacific-Union, Bohemian and Union League of San Francisco. He is also a past president, as well as a past grand trustee, of the Native Sons of the Golden West.



ATSON, CAPT. WILLIAM, President, Matson Navigation Co., San Francisco, was born in Sweden, October 18, 1849. Coming of a seafaring race, he has remained true to his traditions, and by inherited industry, and not only his ability to make his own opportunities, but also to improve them when made, he has won a leading place in maritime and commercial circles on the Pacific Coast.

Until he was fourteen years old, he attended public schools in Sweden, but even then took an intermission of a year to go to sea at the early age of ten. Returning to school, he stayed there until 1863, and then sailed for New York in the *Aurora*, a Nova Scotian vessel.

After remaining a short time there he took passage in the *Bridgewater* for San Francisco, coming around the Horn, and not long after his arrival secured a berth as sailor on the old ship *John J.*

On this he took a trip to Puget Sound and northern ports. He then transferred to the bark *Oakland*, returning to the Sound, but after this trip became a sailor on San Francisco Bay on the schooner *William Frederick*. At the end of two years he was captain of this vessel, engaged chiefly in carrying coal from Mt. Diablo to the Spreckels Sugar Refinery, situated then at Eighth and Brannan streets, where, it is interesting to note, Adolph Spreckels was at that time checking the cargoes Captain Matson was delivering from his schooner. Captain Matson subsequently was made captain of the schooner *Mission Canal*, which he used for the same purpose.

In 1882 Captain Matson built the *Emma Claudina* to run to the Sandwich Islands, and thenceforward the evolution from a comparatively small business to the present extensive operations of the Matson Navigation Company was rapid. The enterprise began in the carrying of merchandise, especially of plantation stores, to the islands and returning with cargoes of sugar. This led to gradually expanding interests at both ends of the line, which kept pace with the commercial development of the country, with which Captain Matson was ever in close touch. After three years he sold the *Emma Claudina* and built the brig, *Lurline*, for the same trade. Soon he had three vessels running, and to

this little fleet he constantly added, gradually replacing the sailing vessels with iron and steam, as necessity dictated. Successively thereafter the *flotilla* was increased by the *Santiago*, *Roderick Dhu*, *Falls of Clyde*, *Marion Chilcott*, *Monterey*, all iron vessels, and then the steamers *Hilonian*, *Enterprise* and *Rosecrans*. The last steamers built, within the past few years, are the *Lurline*, named after his daughter, the *Hyades* and the *Wilhelmina*, each of which vessel has a carrying capacity of about nine thousand tons.



CAPT. WILLIAM MATSON

After the discoveries of oil and the development of the industry, Captain Matson had some of his sailing vessels converted into oil carriers, the first to be installed on this coast, and about the same time became heavily interested in the oil business itself. Together with William Crocker, William Irwin and John A. Buck he built the pipe line from Gaviota to the Santa Maria oil fields, a distance of forty-five miles, and then constructed one hundred and twelve miles more, from Coalinga to Monterey. At the end of four or five years, however, he sold his oil interests to the Associated Oil Company; but a few years ago returned to the fields, organized the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company, and is now more heavily interested than ever, his

monthly payroll alone averaging about \$110,000.

For many years Captain Matson was a director of the Merchants' Exchange, and for a period was president of the Chamber of Commerce, which absorbed the former body. Although he gives most of his attention to his navigation and oil interests he holds office in many corporations. He is president of the Matson Navigation Co., Honolulu Consolidated Oil Co., Commercial Petroleum Co., Atlas Wonder Mining Co., Wonder Water Co.; director of the National Ice Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co., Hakalau Plantation Co. and others. What little recreation he permits himself he finds chiefly in horesback riding, automobiling and in cultivating his taste for fast trotters, of which he owns some excellent performers. He has also found time to join the clubs and is a member of the Pacific-Union, Bohemian and Commonwealth.

One of the high honors conferred upon Captain Matson was his appointment as Consul of Sweden, giving him jurisdiction over the Pacific Coast, Alaska, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Arizona.



'GURRIN, FRANK E., Banker, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, April 2, 1861. He is the son of Manis McGurrin and Ellen (Malone) McGurrin. He married Jane Darling at Paw Paw, Michigan, June 30, 1886, and to them there was born one child, Frank Leland McGurrin, who died in his second year.

Mr. McGurrin was educated in the public schools of his native city, but quit the schoolroom when he was sixteen years of age and entered the office of D. E. Corbitt, attorney, where he was a clerk and at the same time studied law. He was in the office for approximately seven years, and although he was still a youth his power of application asserted itself, and in addition to reading Blackstone, he studied literature, mathematics and music under private instructors.

He was admitted to the bar in 1884, but did not begin the practice of his profession.

He had previously learned shorthand and typewriting. He took up stenography and became a court reporter. He was one of the masters of that profession while he followed it, and at one time held the championship of the United States in both branches of it.

Mr. McGurrin won national fame as a result of his victory in his professional contests, and when he went to Salt Lake City, in 1886, two years after he had qualified as a lawyer, he was readily appointed a court reporter for the United States Court. His proficiency in his work, added to his knowledge of law, made him a valued official of the court, and during the several years that he held his position he was one of the most thorough and capable men in the service of the judiciary.

After a few years Mr. McGurrin went into the business of loans and investments, and there built the foundation for a career

which has made him one of the notably successful men in Utah's world of finance. He made a success of his first venture and by wise management amassed a fortune within a short time sufficient to justify him in branching out. Accordingly, in 1904, he organized the Salt Lake Security and Trust Company, an institution which has grown in strength and importance until today it is recognized as one of the

most stable in the West. It now has a capital of \$300,000, and an earned surplus of \$100,000, a record that few banking houses can boast in seven years of existence. In addition to this, it has paid regular dividends of eight per cent ever since its organization. Mr. McGurrin is president of it, and it is due in large measure to his managerial ability that the bank has attained its present position.

The Security, however, is not the only bank in whose success Mr. McGurrin has been a factor, for he is President of the Commercial Bank of Tooele, Utah. In addition to that he is President of the Inter-Mountain Lumber Company

and a director of the Inter-Mountain Life Insurance and the Mutual Realty Company. All of these corporations are in active operation, and to each of them Mr. McGurrin gives a portion of his time, taking a leading part in the policies that guide them.

He is a tireless worker and because of his varied interests is compelled to apply himself closely to business, but he finds time to join in any movement that is intended to upbuild and improve his adopted city, and is known as one of the most patriotic citizens and most generous philanthropists in Salt Lake.

Mr. McGurrin is a noted golfer and for three successive years held the golfing championship of the State of Utah. He is also a leading clubman and holds membership in the following: Alta, Commercial and Country clubs, of Salt Lake City, and the Victoria Club, of Riverside, California.



FRANK E. MCGURRIN



GEORGE WINGFIELD



WINGFIELD, GEORGE, Mining, Reno, Nevada, was born in Fort Smith, Arkansas, August 16, 1876, the son of Thomas Y. Wingfield and Martha M. Wingfield. He married Maud Murdoch at San Francisco, California. In his childhood, Mr. Wingfield went to the West, and his life has been passed there, in a manner typical of the country and filled to the brim with the excitement that has characterized the growth of that part of the land.

Every mining boom has its central figure. Just like Cripple Creek had its Stratton, so have Goldfield and Tonopah their Wingfield. He is the embodiment of the romance of this latest of gold excitements.

His career differs from that of the other big figures of former booms. Most of the other men were discoverers, and luck played the chief part in their rise to wealth. Mr. Wingfield could not exactly be called the discoverer of either Goldfield or Tonopah. His fortune came more through personal endeavor. He is the man who put mining in the Nevada camps on a business basis. He took prospects and converted them into great mines. He organized mining companies that mined. He is a born leader of men, an organizer, and to this perhaps is due the most of his success.

Before going to Nevada, in 1897, Mr. Wingfield had been a cowboy in Southeastern Oregon, where his father was engaged in the cattle business, and even prior to this he had led a varied and colorful life, fairly typical of his occupation in that country.

His first mining venture in Nevada was in the copper mines about Golconda. This stripped him of practically all he possessed, but he had caught the "gold fever" and was not discouraged. On May 7, 1901, he settled temporarily in Tonopah, buying mining stocks and claims which subsequently netted him a handsome profit. From there he moved to Goldfield, where he was the first man to put money into the mines, and bought the Sandstorm, Kendall, Columbia and other promising properties. Together with his associates he took a lease on the Florence, from which they made about \$750,000, in the meantime, from 1904 to 1906, purchasing all the inside territory, including the Mohawk, Laguna and various others. During the earlier years of his stay in Nevada he had banks in Tonopah, Reno and Carson, but sold them in 1902-'06 and started others in Goldfield, Tonopah and Reno.

In 1906 he added the Red Top and the Jumbo to his holdings, and in the same year organized the Goldfield Consolidated Mining Company, comprising the Mohawk, Red Top, Jumbo and Laguna. He then purchased the Goldfield Mining Company's properties, which he merged with the Consolidated. Later he bought out the Combination Mines Company, and added this, too, thus converting six or-

ganized mining companies into one huge corporation. Of this, which has produced more than \$42,000,000 in the past six years, Mr. Wingfield is the president and chief owner.

Until April, 1909, he was associated with U. S. Senator Nixon in most of his enterprises, but in that year the partnership was dissolved, the Senator taking all the banking and real estate interests except the John S. Cook Banking Company, of Goldfield, of which property Mr. Wingfield is now the sole owner.

In addition to these holdings he has large interests in California and Nevada, including live stock and oil fields. He was one of the organizers of the Nevada Petroleum Company, whose properties are chiefly in Coalinga, and is still heavily interested therein.

One of the greatest services Mr. Wingfield has rendered Nevada, and the mining industry as well, was the fight he waged successfully against the Industrial Workers of the World and the Western Federation of Miners, which in that country were practically identical. They were composed largely of dishwashers, roustabouts and malcontents who strove to control the labor situation in the mines. Strikes, often on a pretext, were frequent, and much high-grade ore was stolen from the Consolidated properties.

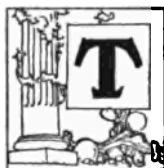
Mr. Wingfield was determined to submit to no dictation from these Orders, and to do the controlling himself. Though he knew that his life was in constant danger at the hands of those who had threatened it, he moved among them as if quite oblivious of the conditions surrounding him. By this demeanor he not only won the respect of his friends, but also contributed much to the first decisive defeat the Federation and the I. W. W. had suffered in Nevada. He finally succeeded in driving the trouble makers out of the country and replaced them with men loyal to his own interests. Since then the mines have been well conducted, to the great benefit of all concerned.

Mr. Wingfield gives the observer an impression of quiet determination and of a refusal to be flustered by his extraordinary success. For a man of his years and training he has remarkable poise, and among his friends he is known for his substantial remembrances of his former comrades in adversity, especially of those who assisted him when he needed assistance. Mr. Wingfield is said to be one of those rare mortals who never forget a favor.

He is a member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, the Press Club of San Francisco, the Sierra Madre Club of Los Angeles, Reno Commercial Club, Rocky Mountain Club of New York, and is one of the most prominent members of the B. P. O. E. in the West. He it was who donated several thousand dollars in a lump sum in order to complete the building of the Elks' Home in Goldfield.



FREDERICK H. TAFT



TAFT, FREDERICK HARRIS, Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California, was born April 4, 1857, at Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, New York, the son of Stephen Harris Taft and Mary Antoinette (Burnham) Taft. He married Frances Maria Welch, February 23, 1881, at Humboldt, Iowa. Three children were born, Alice Marie, who died in infancy, Muriel Charlena (Shutt) and Harris Welch Taft.

Both families, those of the father and the mother, have been in America more than 220 years.

Mr. Taft was taught in the public schools of Humboldt, Iowa. When he had completed these he studied at Humboldt College and got his Bachelor of Arts in the year 1878. He attended the law course of the Northwestern University of Sioux City, Iowa, after a lapse of more than a decade, in order to qualify himself for the law, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Iowa at Des Moines, May 11, 1892. Associated as Sawyer & Taft, he immediately began practice in Sioux City.

Mixed in with his educational career was an early activity in the newspaper field. At seventeen he became owner and editor of the Humboldt Kosmos, the official Republican weekly of his county.

He founded the Hardin County Citizen at Iowa Falls, in 1883. The following year he became associated with George E. Roberts, now director of the United States Mints, as editor of the Fort Dodge Messenger. From 1888 to 1892 he was editor and superintendent of the Sioux City Newspaper Union.

Mr. Taft moved to California, January 1, 1893, and helped found the firm of Tanner & Taft, now Tanner, Taft & Odell. The main office has been in Los Angeles since 1897.



WILLIAM M. HIATT



HIATT, WILLIAM M., Attorney, Los Angeles, California, was born at Lynnville, Iowa, March 24, 1868, the son of John C. and Esther (Macy) Hiatt. He has been twice married. His first wife was Clara Meredith, whom he married at Oskaloosa, Iowa, August 4, 1903. They had one child, John Meredith Hiatt. She died soon after his birth. He married Winifred M. Nauerth at Los Angeles, November 10, 1910.

Mr. Hiatt attended the high school of his native town and Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He taught school in Iowa, and later in the Island of Jamaica, where his parents were missionary superintendents for the Society of Friends.

He went to Whittier, California, in 1887. There, with his father, he founded the Whittier Graphic, the first newspaper printed in the town. After a year they sold out and started a newspaper at Newberg, Oregon. This they sold out after another year and returned to Whittier.

He entered the law offices of Henry C. Dillon, District Attorney of Los Angeles County, in 1892, and read law. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, April 4, 1893. He began his practice in Whittier and was chosen attorney for the incorporation of the City of Whittier, and was its first City Attorney. Early in the year 1901 he became attorney for the Title Insurance and Trust Company of Los Angeles. This place he resigned in 1904 to take care of his private practice in the firm of Hiatt & Selby of Los Angeles.

Mr. Hiatt invested heavily in Whittier oil land, and in Pasadena and Los Angeles property. He lives on a forty-acre orange and walnut grove near Rivera, California.

He is a member of many legal associations, of the Jonathan and Union League clubs of Los Angeles, and of the Hillside club of Whittier.



J. E. KREPPS



KREPPS, JESSE E., Gold Mining, Los Angeles, California, was born at Tippecanoe, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1862, the son of George Krepps and Larue (Cope) Krepps. He married Annie Elizabeth Kratt, November 24, 1887, at West Newton, Pennsylvania. Their children are Grace R., Bessie L., Olive A., Charles Eaton, Florence May and Hazel Irene Krepps.

Mr. Krepps received his education in the common schools of his native county and under great difficulties. He was compelled to leave school at an early age and go to work. His first labors were in a grist mill with his father and he remained there until the death of the latter in September, 1883. Young Krepps at that time quit milling and moved to West Newton, Pennsylvania, where he went into the merchandise business and remained at it for fourteen years. He sold out in 1897 and went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he embarked in the brokerage business. This he continued until 1902, when he decided to go into mining. He bought interests in Riverside County, California, and in 1904 moved to Los Angeles, that he might be in closer touch with his business.

In 1905 he purchased a gold mine in Siskiyou County, California, and equipped it with a modern twenty-ton mill operated by electricity. This mine he still operates, but his first property, that located in Riverside County, he sold out in 1909 to the Iron Chief Mining Company, Southern California corporation, for \$150,000.

In addition to his mining interests Mr. Krepps is interested in the California oil fields. He is president of the Pittsburg Petroleum Company, Pittsburg Mines Company and the Golden Wonder Mining Company. His clubs are the Sierra Madre, Los Angeles, Mining and Oil Men's, of which he was a charter member.



DR. GEORGE MARTYN



MARTYN, GEORGE, Physician, Los Angeles, California, was born at Trewen, Cornwall, England, September 29, 1867, the son of George and Bessie Cardell (Pascal) Martyn. He is of Cornish ancestry. He married Louie C. D. Vincent-Jackson June 5, 1895, at Dublin, Ireland.

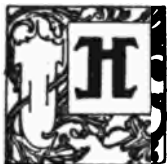
After the usual preliminary education at Plymouth College, England, and then at King's College, London, two of the famous and ancient institutions of that land, he received his M. D. degree in 1898. His medical education was completed as an interne at King's College Hospital, London, where he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy. He is the possessor of the degrees and titles of M.B., L.R.C.P. London, and M.R.C.S., England.

He engaged in private practice in London in 1893, and specialized in diseases of the chest, and was assistant physician to the City of London Chest Hospital. He continued practicing in England till 1907, when, after a visit to California, he removed to Los Angeles. There he has not only taken up medical practice, but has founded the Martyn Sanatorium at Pasadena, which was opened in 1910.

He has engaged in considerable original research and is the author of many papers on medical subjects which have obtained a very general circulation.

Among the offices he has held are those of consultant to the Midland Railway, England, and consulting physician to the Helping Station of the Los Angeles Anti-tubercular Society. (1909.)

He is a Fellow of the Royal Medical Society of England, Member of the American Medical Association, Member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society and of the Medical Society of the State of California. He is also a member of the California Club and of the Annandale Country Club.



HECHTMAN, ALBERT JOHN, Vice President and Treasurer of the Fresno Irrigated Farms Company, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., July 18, 1857, the son of Henry Hechtman and Sophia K. (Weinell) Hechtman. His grandfather came to this country from Bavaria, first settled in Erie, Pennsylvania, but subsequently moved to Minneapolis, then known as St. Anthony Falls, and engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Hechtman's father, a well-known soap manufacturer of Minneapolis, was a member of the Territorial Legislature of 1857. The son went to California in 1876, and in December, 1880, was married at Minersville to Miss Caroline Cooper. By this marriage he is the father of Judson O., born in 1881; Henry A., in 1882; Walter I., 1888, and C. Belle Hechtman, 1891.

Mr. Hechtman attended the public schools of his native town, and for a while he was a student at the business college. In 1871 he was graduated from the University of Minnesota, whence he joined his father in the Minnesota Soap Company of St. Paul, Minn.

After several years in this business he spent several more in traveling and taking life comparatively "easy." He was unhindered by any urgent needs, and was determined to let the strenuous life wait upon the necessity of leading it. Reaching San Francisco in 1876, he went shortly thereafter to his uncle's ranch, which at that time was situated within the present city limits of Los Angeles. Here he lived for the next few years, getting a practical experience of ranch life and forming the ideas of irrigation which he has since developed into a positive hobby. Toward the end of this decade he became interested in mining, went over into Trinity county, invested in some gravel and quartz properties there, and by working in various capacities acquired a practical knowledge of the business. This experience was valuable,

but somewhat costly. In 1880 Mr. Hechtman shifted the field of his activities to railroading, and until 1884 was assistant agent of the Southern Pacific at Los Angeles, rising, from '85 to '90, to the post of General Agent of the Union Pacific Railway. He then became attracted by the fruit shipping business, wherein he was made vice president of the Porter Brothers Company, com-

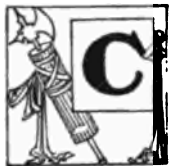
posed of Nate R. Salisbury, Washington Porter and Fred Porter. With them he remained nine years, gradually enlarging his interests until they included the considerable number of concerns of which he is now an officer.

During these years Mr. Hechtman was located variously between Los Angeles, Sacramento, Fresno and Kerman, stimulating his interest in irrigation by much reading and practical observation. He has gathered together a large library, and although his tendencies have been chiefly commercial, art and literature are with him almost an avocation. He is fond of automobiling, and was formerly an ardent hunter and angler.



A. J. HECHTMAN

Besides his vice presidency of the Fresno Irrigated Farms Company he is vice president of the First National Bank of Kerman, and the Cal. Stock Food Co. and president of the Abbott Orchard Co. From 1897 to 1902 he was a director of the Booth-Kelley Lumber Co. and of the Cal. Pine Box & Lumber Co. For three years he was vice president of the Oregon Land & Livestock Co.; formerly a director of the Truckee River General Electric Co., Reno Light, Power and Water Co., and the Floriston Pulp and Paper Co. His clubs and associations are: Pacific Union, Bohemian, Press, San Francisco Golf and Country; California, of Los Angeles; Sequoia, of Fresno; Sutter, of Sacramento, and the Madera County; Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco; Cal. Development Board, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the S. P. C. C.



CATROW, HENRY, Mining, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born at Miamisburg, Ohio, June 22, 1878, of a family whose ancestors settled in Ohio in the days when it was known as the Western Reserve. He married Miss Charlotte May Bettles of Salt Lake City, April 7, 1904. There are two children, Alfred Newton and Henry Catrow, Jr.

Mr. Catrow is known in Utah as one of the youthful wizards of mining, because, through his own efforts and enterprise, he has succeeded in becoming one of the heaviest stockholders in two of the greatest copper companies in Utah and the United States, the Ohio Copper Mine and the Utah Copper Company, of Bingham, Utah. He is ranked among the big operators of the West.

He received his early education in the public schools of Miamisburg. He was then sent to the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania, where he did the bulk of his high school and college work. Intent on making an attorney of himself, he studied through the entire legal course of the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and graduated in the year 1903.

The West made its appeal to him as a place of opportunity, and he went direct to Salt Lake City, June, 1903. His chance came to him in mining and not in the law.

The mountain of copper on the shores of Great Salt Lake had not then been fully exploited or even explored. Several men were trying to open up a section of it, which they believed contained very valuable deposits. Young Catrow thought he could promote it, and he was given the chance. He went back to Ohio and succeeded in raising the necessary money. He took hold of the property himself, and applying all his energy to the task, succeeded in converting the Ohio into one of the heaviest producers of the Bingham district. He drove the great Columbia tunnel, through which the first ores were taken out on the Bingham side and treated at Winnamuck mill,

and he was instrumental in having driven the Mascotte tunnel and the Ohio Copper shaft, two of the notable accomplishments of copper mining in Utah, and was one of those behind the building of the great 3,000-ton reduction mill at Lanark. For a time F. Augustus Heinze had control of the property, but there has never been a time when Mr. Catrow has not been one of the heaviest stockholders, and has not been actively engaged in its development.

He has bought real estate in Salt Lake City, and has made of himself one of its substantial and dependable citizens. He is making all of his investments in Utah.

After the success of the Ohio Copper was assured, Mr. Catrow had the chance to buy into the Utah Copper Company, an immense corporation, one on which Utah's reputation as one of the world's great producers of copper is founded.

In politics he has taken but little interest, chiefly because he has not had the time, but is mightily alive to anything that concerns the welfare of his city and state.

He is popular socially, in university and club circles.

He is an active member of the University Club of Salt Lake City, one of the finest institutions of the kind in the West. He is a member of the famous Commercial Club of Salt Lake and is glad to be called upon whenever that body has any need of him. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason.

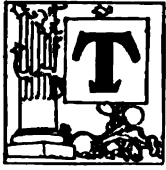
He is held up as an example of the typical young American of the present day, who, regardless of the education he may have had or the refinement of the home from which he comes, is ready to turn his hand to any honorable work. He comes from a family in which good breeding is a tradition, and was himself equipped with the best education his vicinity could afford. He was even ready to forego the profession he had learned. He entered the rough mining country ready to mix with rough men and to do any task necessity might impose, in order that he might have a chance at fortune.



HENRY CATROW



R. M. TEAGUE



TEAGUE, ROBERT M., Citrus Nurseries and Horticulturist, Los Angeles, California, was born May 6, 1864, in Iowa, the son of Crawford P. Teague and Amanda R. (May) Teague. He married Minnie E. Cowan, November 29, 1891, at Pomona, California.

Mr. Teague was taken to the Sacramento Valley, California, when only two years old, and there he later attended the public schools. He took three years at the Christian College at Santa Rosa, but did not graduate.

When he was sixteen years of age, the family moved to Southern California and he went into grain farming at San Dimas with his father and brothers. They worked hard and prospered.

The citrus industry of Southern California was just then beginning to develop. The science of the care and culture of the orange, lemon and grape fruit was not then as complete as it is now, and the study of the industry offered a wide field for an enterprising brain. Mr. Teague was then twenty-six years old and ambitious. He saw his chance and determined to follow it.

He leased some land from his father and started a nursery of citrus trees. On one acre of the land he put out 10,000 young trees, but happened to hit the wrong year and made but little on his venture. The following year he had better success. At the end of four years his business had grown to such proportions that he let go all other ventures and put all of his capital into his nurseries. In 1896 he planted 20,000 trees; a year later 40,000. In 1901 he planted 250,000 trees. It was not all unvarying success, however. The market went down about this period and in three years he lost \$45,000. By 1906 the market had recovered and he was selling 260,000 trees. His nurseries are now on a solid footing.

In the year 1909 an association of individuals was formed in Los Angeles for the purpose of investigating and ascertaining whether or not a feasible plan might be found for the irrigation from the Colorado River of a large tract of desert land in the southeastern portion of Riverside County, believed by those interested to be capable of high development along horticultural and agricultural lines, provided abundant irrigation could be afforded at a reasonable cost. The original promoters of this investigation sought and secured Mr. Teague's co-operation, and he became interested in The Chucawalla Development Company, organized for the purpose of such investigation. He was elected president of the Board of Directors and appointed general manager of the company, and for the past two years has been active in its affairs.

The problem confronting the company is one of great magnitude and engineers of prominence now carrying on investigations for the company considered its successful solution difficult. This investigation is still in progress. The Company is not interested in lands and has not encouraged settlement on the government lands within the

scope of its investigation. If the irrigation problem is finally solved successfully by the company, of which Mr. Teague is president, too much credit cannot be given him for his indefatigable labors to that end. In case of failure to solve the problem, the failure will not be due to lack of honest and honorable endeavor along legitimate lines to promote the horticultural and agricultural interests of the state.

A few figures will give the magnitude of the Chucawalla project, the largest yet conceived in the United States by private enterprise. The Chucawalla valley is located about 400 feet above the level of the Colorado river, and to this height the water must be raised. Between 300,000 and 500,000 acres have been declared susceptible of irrigation. The valley is flat, and the soil is deep and rich. Horticultural experts have declared the climatic conditions the most perfect in California for the growing of citrus fruits, oranges and grape fruit in particular. In the event that the valley can be converted into orange groves the result would be the creation of a district in wealth and population the rival of Redlands, Riverside and the San Gabriel valley combined. At the present time the problem is to discover by deep borings whether an enormous dam across the Colorado river, which would be the largest in the world, should be erected, or whether it would be better to install the greatest pumping plant yet imagined.

Previous to his interest in the Chucawalla concern he had been instrumental in the development of other water supplies for Southern California. He helped organize and is president of the Lordsburg Water Company, a concern which irrigates land now worth in the millions. He is also director in the San Dimas Water Company, which furnishes water for the San Dimas district.

To understand the great importance of Mr. Teague's work to Southern California, one must realize the importance of water for irrigating the lands. The sections that Mr. Teague has interested himself in, like all of the Southwest, require abundant irrigation for citrus fruit and agricultural development. The problem of water is one of the greatest confronting the land holder and agriculturist. Without water, practically nothing can be raised on much of the land of Southern California, but with an abundant supply for irrigating purposes this same land may produce the most wonderful crops in the world, of fruits, nuts, alfalfa, and numerous other products. The land instantly becomes very valuable both to the owner and the community at large. To undertake such projects as Mr. Teague has been directing require an enterprise worthy of special commendation.

In spite of his active out-door life and the extent of the territory over which he must travel to take care of his business affairs he has had time to become socially prominent. He is a life member of the Sierra Madre Club of Los Angeles, a life member of the Elks, Pomona, Cal., and a member of the Covina Club, Covina, Cal.



HEBBARD JAMES CHARLES BACON, Attorney, San Francisco, California, was born at Charleston Village, Quebec, Canada, April 11, 1854, the son of James Josiah Hebbard and Charlotte (Bacon) Hebbard. His first ancestor to reach this country from England was Roger Williams, who came in the Mayflower; and on his paternal side he is descended from French Huguenots who settled in Canada. Among his distinguished maternal forbears he counts his grandfather, Ebenezer Williams, a Magistrate of 1812, and a great-great-uncle, General Putnam of the Revolution. Judge Hebbard married Gertrude Elizabeth Gates, and to them were born two children, Harriet and Gates Hebbard. Judge Hebbard's early schooling consisted largely of his mother's tuition. In 1862 the family moved from Canada to California and settled first in Nevada City, where the son attended the high school until he was 15 years old. From 1869 to 1872 he was a pupil of the St. Augustine Military College, Benicia, and upon his graduation was appointed military instructor in St. Matthew's Military School of San Mateo County.

This position he retained until 1879, and while discharging his duties and helping materially to build up the school he was studying law under the direction of General John H. Dickinson, formerly military instructor at Benicia. In that year he began the practice of his profession as an associate of General Dickinson, and continued as such until 1883, when he severed this successful connection to go to Seattle.

After a short period of private practice in the North, he accepted the editorship of the Seattle Evening Herald and became an active journalist. But beyond these duties he accomplished much for that city, both in a military and a civic way. While acting as military instructor at San Mateo he had become a

Major of the National Guard of California, and from 1881 to 1882 had been First Lieutenant of Company B. Stimulated by this experience, he organized, in 1883 and 1884, and captained the first military company in Seattle. He was also chiefly responsible for the establishment of the first fire department there, as well as other important institutions.

In 1888 he returned to California and

shortly thereafter was elected local Justice of the Peace for one term. Three years later, in 1891, he began his eventful career as Judge of the Superior Court of California. This extended over eighteen years and was marked by much important litigation, involving questions of interpretation of law and vast sums of money. Conspicuous among these cases is that of the famous mining suit, Fox vs. Hale and Norcross, and also that of Emeric vs. Alvarado et al., in which latter thirty years' litigation terminated in the award to 600 tenants of their titles to the land they had occupied.

Judge Hebbard had the additional distinction of deciding for the State

the important tax cases of 1887 of the Central Pacific Railroad, involving a million dollars. In 1909 he retired from the bench with the remarkable record of having had 90 per cent of all his cases affirmed by the appellate courts. Since then he has been engaged in private practice.

Beyond his judicial and legal talents Judge Hebbard has a marked literary bent. He has contributed largely both in verse and prose to papers and periodicals and regards his work in this field as a soothing recreation.

Mr. Hebbard was formerly a well-known writer for the Examiner and other papers.

He is a man of magnetic personality, genial manner and possessed of a wide circle of friends. His popularity among his fellows is attested by his membership in the following social and fraternal organizations in San Francisco: Olympic Athletic Club, the Press, the Elks and the Masons (Blue Lodge).



J. C. B. HEBBARD



DOCKWEILER, JOHN HENRY, Civil Engineer, San Francisco, California, was born in Lancaster, New York, February 20, 1864, the son of Henry Dockweiler and Margaretha (Sugg) Dockweiler, the former of whom came from Bavaria while the latter was an Alsatian by birth. Mr. Dockweiler was married in Los Angeles, October 21, 1902, to Miss Martha A. Schultheis.

Mr. Dockweiler went to Los Angeles when he was but six months old, and may therefore be classed as a Native Son. He first attended a preparatory school there, and from 1872 to the end of 1878 was a student at St. Vincent's College in the same city. For a period of eighteen months, beginning in 1879, he was employed in a hotel in Los Angeles as bellboy and storeroom keeper. He then entered the office of the City Surveyor of Los Angeles, where he remained until September, 1881, when he joined a railroad surveying party and worked under locating and constructing engineers to the end of 1883.

He re-entered St. Vincent's College at the beginning of 1884, remaining there two years. At the beginning of 1886 he again secured employment in the office of the City Surveyor, but left in the spring of 1887 to open an office for himself, engaged in the general practice of surveying. During this period he was employed as one of the engineers on the construction of the cable railway system in Los Angeles.

In 1891 he became City Engineer of Los Angeles, serving four years, until the end of 1894. In 1895 and 1896 he was engaged in general engineering work, and in 1897 again became City Engineer, serving for two years. While City Engineer he devoted considerable time to the problems of water supply for the city and the litigation connected therewith. He resumed private practice in 1899 and for the next five years was active in general engineering and in the investigation of

mining properties. In January, 1904, he went to San Francisco in the capacity of consulting engineer to the City Attorney of that city, in the litigation pending between the Spring Valley Water Works and the City of San Francisco, and has held that position to the present date. He became consulting engineer in 1906 to the city of Oakland in the litigation between the Contra Costa Water

Company and the city of Oakland, which position he still retains. In 1908 he was appointed consulting engineer to the City Council of Oakland in the matter of water rates, which position he still holds. He also served in a consulting capacity to other communities in the matter of water supplies. In 1906 he proposed the project of the formation of a municipal water district for all cities around the Bay of San Francisco, which was put into legal shape by the City Attorney of San Francisco, Percy V. Long, and the City Attorney of Oakland, the late John E. McElroy. This law is known as the Municipal Water District Act and was passed by the Legislature of Cali-

fornia in 1909. This is the pet project and hobby of Mr. Dockweiler, and is the only solution which, in his opinion, will settle the water problem which is confronting the ever increasing population in the region of the Bay of San Francisco.

His card index is an object lesson of the ease with which the minutest detail in connection with important lawsuits running over many years can be instantly located. The testimony given in two of the principal water rate suits has been typed on more than 75,000 cards, which have been indexed and cross-indexed under thousands of headings.

His military, social and technical connections may be summed up in his membership of the Corps of Engineers of the National Guard, with the rank of Major; Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, American Society of Civil Engineers and Engineers and Architects' Society of Southern California.



J. H. DOCKWEILER



HERBERT G. WYLIE



WYLIE, HERBERT GEORGE, General Manager, Mexican Petroleum Company, Los Angeles, Cal., and Mexico, was born at Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 20, 1867, the son of Rev. J. B. Wylie and Jane (McBride) Wylie. The father has been a preacher for a half century at Belfast, Ireland, and is one of the most respected divines in the United Kingdom, who left a successful business to take up the work of religion. Mr. Wylie married Nellie F. Mills at San Diego, July 2, 1895.

Mr. Wylie was sent to the Royal Belfast Institute, Ireland, and studied there until nineteen years old, when (about 1886) he came to the United States.

He first located at St. Louis, and entered the real estate firm of William C. Wilson & Co., but moved to San Diego, Cal., in 1887, where he planted 160 acres to lemons and oranges, disposing of the property after six years and moving to Los Angeles. Mr. Wylie then formed a partnership with J. S. Maltman for the purpose of doing contract drilling in the Los Angeles oil fields, but shortly after (1893) conducted the business alone.

He drilled for Turner Bros. for a time, and then began operations for himself, bringing in several producers. He later sold his interests to George Squires and again contracted alone until 1898, when the Bakersfield discoveries attracted his attention.

He entered, as one of the partners, the Petroleum Development Company, which was the first to interest the railroads of the Pacific Coast in oil as a source of fuel for locomotives. In 1902 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe purchased the company and its properties, and in August of that year Mr. Wylie went with the Mexican Petroleum Company of Los Angeles and Mexico as general superintendent of all their properties. In the fall of that year he began the active supervision of a development without a parallel even in that most remarkable of all industries.

The oil fields of the Mexican Petroleum Co., and of the Huasteca Petroleum Co., a subsidiary corporation, are located on the eastern slope of Mexico, in the territory adjacent to the Port of Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico. The Mexican Petroleum Co. and its affiliated interests constitute one of the most tremendous oil enterprises in the world. The extent of the proved territory and the scale on which the property is being developed, promise a future almost beyond imagination.

Herbert G. Wylie is the veritable developer of the property. He did not furnish the vast capital, but in every detail of the practical work of developing he has been the directing figure. The part that he has played has not been that of a mere master of men, but of a master of the forces of nature as well.

There were only three wells on the properties of the company when he took charge. Backed by the almost unlimited capital of the Doheny group of operators, he was soon bringing in one big well after another. He was shortly made general manager of the entire company.

In 1906 the Huasteca Petroleum Company was organized, and he was made vice president and general manager while still holding his office in the parent concern. Later he was given power of attorney over all the Doheny interests in Mexico, which, according to conservative estimate, represent more than \$80,000,000.

He drilled the great No. 7 well, at Casiano, Mex-

ico, the fame of which is due not only to the immensity of production, but because of the fact that this production has been mastered and confined. The force of this well was almost equal to the one on the shores of the Tuxpan River, out of which six million barrels of oil have been lost, and which, when it caught fire, offered a spectacle rivaling that of a volcanic eruption.

Well No. 7, Huasteca Petroleum Co., came in at 60,000 barrels a day, a quantity rivaling that of the Tuxpan well, but Mr. Wylie devised a capping and valve that confined the gusher so that its flow could be perfectly controlled in spite of its pressure of more than 280 pounds to the square inch. Its flow has been cut down to 25,000 barrels a day. He also brought in Well No. 6, almost rivaling the famous No. 7, and again it was done without wasting a barrel.

After these stupendous producers had been mastered there came the problems of storage and marketing. To master these problems required operations on a gigantic scale, and in one of the most difficult countries on earth, but the way in which Mr. Wylie has accomplished the task has been one of the most spectacular details of the enterprise.

Thousands of men were thrown into the work of construction. Two parallel pipe lines were laid from the fields to the Port of Tampico, where an oil city has been built for the handling and shipping of the product. One of the lines was laid while wells Nos. 6 and 7 were being drilled, and was finished in time to save the oil. The company, under his management, is now engaged in building additional storage capacity of ten million barrels at Tampico.

Mr. Wylie's work can be reckoned one of the great industrial achievements of the American continent. The following, clipped from an article in a daily paper, on the Mexican Petroleum Company, is worthy of quotation:

"Within the shadow of the crumbling temples and pyramids of a former civilization, whose relics down there in Vera Cruz today offer a fascinating puzzle to archaeologists, a new chapter in the history of Mexico has been started. In a way, the story of modern Egypt, with its ruined temples and pyramids, fits that particular part of Mexico where Los Angeles men are directing the country's awakening and bringing about a revival of the industry and thrift, intelligence and enterprise, represented by the architectural triumphs, the ruins of which are now the monuments of that civilization that perished hundreds and perhaps thousands of years ago.

"More effective than treaty or standing army in preserving the peace and tranquillity of Mexico are such enterprises as that of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd. Steady employment, fair compensation and regular pay days appeal just as strongly to the native Mexican as to the native of the United States.

Insurrections thrive on discontent, and during the recent revolution in Mexico it was demonstrated that, thanks to the development activities of the Mexican Petroleum, Ltd., there was no discontent among the native population in the zone of the company's operations. During the revolution, the only army in that district was a peaceful army, commanded by that great industrial general, Herbert G. Wylie. That army, equipped with the weapons of industry, fought with the jungle for a right of way for the company's railroad and pipelines, fought and conquered the great oil gushers until they were made captive and peaceful factors in the new life of the region."

In addition to his interests with the corporations mentioned, he is a stockholder in the National Gas Company of Mexico, American Oil Fields Company of Los Angeles, of which he is a director, and the American Petroleum Company of Los Angeles.

Mr. Wylie has his principal residence in Los Angeles, but maintains several places of residence in the Mexican fields.



H. ALBAN REEVES



REEVES, HERBERT ALBAN, Architect, Los Angeles, California, was born in London, England, November 20, 1869, the son of H. A. Wooster Reeves, a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Emma (Uffindel) Reeves. He married Harriet Elizabeth Goodman in London, England, in 1890.

After attending private schools in England he was sent to Albert Memorial College, Framlingham, Suffolk, England, and later went to King's College, Somerset House, London, England. His college education complete, he studied his profession in his father's office and at the Architectural Association, London, England. He then married.

He came to the United States in 1891, and began practice in New York City and designed many buildings of more or less importance in New York and its surroundings, his last New York building being "The Schuyler Arms Hotel." The rush of construction in Los Angeles then attracted him and he came to that city in 1906.

Since arriving in Los Angeles he has designed and superintended the construction of several residences, the International Bank Building, the Pomona City Hall, the Eagle Rock Bank, and is now engaged on several structures for the Southern California Edison Company.

His specialty is business buildings, hotels, apartment houses and high-class residences, and for this kind of work he has found a big opportunity in Los Angeles and in Southern California generally.

By special enlistment and examination he was admitted to the Royal Engineers of the British Army, before his departure for America. He bought his discharge.

He is a member of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the University Club of Los Angeles.



H. I. BETTIS



BETTIS, HORACE INGERSOLL, Auditor of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, Los Angeles, California, was born at Salem, Mass., April 20, 1863. He is the son of John B. Bettis and Harriett (Bacon) Bettis.

Mr. Bettis was educated in the public schools of Salem, Mass., and at the Norwich University of Vermont. After minor positions with the Thomson Houston Electric Company, this firm sent him to Atlanta, Ga. There he was connected with the organization of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway, and was at different times Asst. Sec. and Treas. and later Gen. Mgr. of that company. In 1893 he went to New York as Auditor of the Street Railways in New Jersey, which were controlled by General Louis Fitzgerald of the Mercantile Trust Co. and the Equitable Life Insurance Co. Two years later, at Washington, D. C., he was Auditor of Disbursements for the Southern Railway Co.

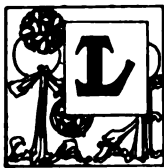
He moved to Omaha, Neb., in 1898 as Asst. Gen. Auditor of the Union Pacific R. R., and from that city moved to Los Angeles, in 1903. When he left Nebraska he was commissioned by Harriman to represent him on the Board of Directors of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R. and to act as Auditor of that system. Mr. Bettis has also been the Harriman representative on the Directory of the Pacific Electric Ry. and the Los Angeles Interurban Ry.

Besides his interests in the Salt Lake R. R. Mr. Bettis is Vice Pres. and Auditor of the Las Vegas Land and Water Co., as well as a Director, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tampico Petroleum Co.

Clubs: California, the Los Angeles Country, Gamut. He belongs to Los Angeles Commandery Number Nine, Knights Templar, Signet Chapter Number Fifty-seven, Royal Arch Mason, and Al Malakah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S.



GEN. C. F. A. LAST



LAST, CARL F. A., Wine Merchant, Los Angeles, Cal., was born on Island Ruegen, Germany, Oct. 17, 1861, the son of Carl J. C. Last and Louise (Lemmen) Last. He married Agnes W. Menzies at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30, 1886, and to them there has been born one child, Stewart Menzies Last.

Gen. Last was brought to this country in his early childhood, his family first locating in Wisconsin. In 1868 his parents moved to San Francisco, and for the next eighteen years he called that city his home. He attended the public schools of San Francisco, but left when he was thirteen years old and became apprentice to an engraver. He mastered the engraver's art, but instead of following that profession he became a bookkeeper for Wilmerding & Co. of San Francisco, remaining with them seven years. His conscientious efforts won him the confidence and esteem of his employers to such an extent that they backed him in the enterprise which he owns today.

It was on Aug. 14, 1886, that Gen. Last purchased an interest in the firm of Joe Bayer & Co. of Los Angeles. After five years he formed a new partnership with F. E. Fisk, under the firm name of Last & Fisk. Within a year he bought out Fisk's interest, and then conducted the business from 1892 until 1908 as C. F. A. Last. In June of the latter year he incorporated under the title of the C. F. A. Last Company. In addition to his wine business, Gen. Last, with his former partner, Joe Bayer, put down the first oil well in Los Angeles City, in 1893.

Gen. Last is Retired Brigadier General of the California National Guards. He is also Past Master of Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., and served as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee in 1892. His clubs are: California and Jonathan, Los Angeles, Army and Navy and Union League of San Francisco.



W. ONA MORTON



MORTON, WILLIAM ONA, Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Lafayette County, Ala., July 30, 1868, the son of Dr. William Addison Morton and Elizabeth J. (Moore) Morton; married Maude Hunter and has one son, William Taylor Morton. He was educated in the public schools of Texas, at the Springtown Male and Female Institute, Fort Worth Business College and Fort Worth University, taking degrees at each; became a member of the law firm of McLean, Booth & Morton, Fort Worth, in 1898; moved to Los Angeles in 1902 and became a member of the firm of Morton, Houser & Jones (Judge Houser now being on the Superior bench). Was nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1904 and ran several thousand votes ahead of his ticket.

Was nominated for Attorney General on the Democratic ticket for California in 1906; became a member of the Civil Service Commission of the City of Los Angeles to fill the unexpired term of the late L. B. McCutcheon in 1907; reappointed on Civil Service Commission in 1908; term expires in 1912; now President of the Civil Service Commission.

He taught school in public and private institutions of Texas for eight years, finishing the law course in the Fort Worth University while teaching in that institution. He was for one year professor of corporation law in the Legal Department of the University of California, and resigned that position on account of pressing professional duties.

He belongs to the Masons, Elks, Woodmen of the World, Women of Woodcraft, Texas State Society, Fraternal Brotherhood, Improved Order of Red Men, Jefferson Club and other social organizations; official director and general counsel for several corporations; senior member of the law firm of Morton, Riddle, Hollzer & Morton.



J. KEMP VAN EE



VAN EE, JOHN CHARLES KEMP, mining engineer, capitalist, oil operator and promoter of general industries, San Francisco, was born at Rutherford Park, New Jersey, November 22, 1856, the son of John Charles Kemp van Ee and Henrietta A. M. C. Smit (Roeters) van Ee. His parents were of purest Dutch lineage with many honorable traditions in their native country. Possessed of great wealth, their departure for America was an expression of that desire for mind broadening that travel gives and resulted ultimately in making America their home. In 1873 Mr. Kemp van Ee was married in San Francisco to Miss Hattie Holt King, a descendant of one of the Pilgrim fathers. The only child of this marriage is John Charles Kemp van Ee, Jr., the Christian name having been retained through three generations, and he is now an undergraduate at Columbia College, New York.

Mr. Kemp van Ee's early education was obtained in the public schools of New Jersey. After his graduation from the grammar school, in 1867, he came to California, settling in the same year in San Francisco, where he is known for his large operations in mining and constructive enterprises, which have carried him over a considerable part of the United States and into many foreign countries, and which have involved vast sums of money as well as valuable services in the causes he represented.

His first mining ventures were in the placers of Tuolumne County, California, in the year 1870. In these he was largely successful. Subsequently he mined in White Pine, Nevada, in Pioche, Utah, and in other parts of the West. In 1876 he went to Bodie, then one of the most famous mining camps in the West, and became interested in the great Sierra mine. This he operated for a period of three years. He sold many of his California interests in 1882, thereafter confining his attentions to other parts of the world, until his return to this state in 1897.

In 1878 he surveyed the first rail line through Bloody Canyon to Sonora, over the tops of the Sierras. Two years later he put in the first telephone line from May Lundie to the Yosemite Valley. The next year he built the road from Crockers to Lake Tennia, and thence to the Sierra mine and the foot of Mount Dana. These operations were not only of great service to the mines, which were their chief motives, but have proved of vast benefit and convenience to that part of the State.

Another important service he rendered the State, and which is especially worthy of men-

tion, was the measures he took to have the Big Trees protected by Valentine scrip, which could not be issued on properties not gold-bearing.

Mr. Van Ee transferred his activities to Mexico in 1886, and chiefly as a mine owner, built sixty miles of road from Ortiz to Las Bronzas, and thence eighty-eight miles more to Trinidad. Two years after this he was in Idaho, continuing his constructive work. There he had much to do with the building of the towns of Silver City, Mountain Home and Rocky Bar.

During the years he spent abroad he traveled extensively and promoted great projects in England, South Africa, West Africa, West Australia, Central America and South America. In all of these countries he mined, with considerable success. In London alone his promotions of great enterprises involved more than \$100,000,000 of actual investments and covered a great variety of industries. Among these were the steam steel axle-box, the Barton vineyard properties and the Garfield mine, which last was sold for \$1,250,000.

On his return from London in 1897, Mr. Van Ee purchased the Royal mine, near Copperopolis, in Calaveras County, which property is now equipped with one of the largest milling plants in California. He fought the strike that occurred there, and was the only man in the State to get a permanent injunction from the United States courts against the Miners' Union.

Shortly after the fire of 1906 he formed the San Juan Portland Cement Company for the development of the great San Juan cement deposits. About the same time he turned his attention to the oil fields, and began to develop his interests therein. For this purpose, together with Mr. Baumann of New York, he bought the Chittenden ranch in Santa Cruz County and, later, purchased the mineral rights of 8750 acres in San Benito County, containing one of the largest lime deposits in California. In the fall of 1906 he became one of the chief purchasers of the Palmer Oil property in Santa Barbara County, and also of the Palmer, Jr., in the same county.

Mr. Van Ee is now giving his energies chiefly to his Palmer Oil interests, the San Juan Portland Cement Company and the San Juan Pacific R. R. Company, which leave him little time for other activities. He is at present, however, vice president of the Palmer Oil Company, Palmer Jr. Oil Company, San Juan Portland Cement Company, San Juan Pacific Railroad, general manager North Star mine at Mokelumne Hill, and one of the principal owners of the Royal mine in Calaveras County. Member of the Cosmos Club, San Francisco.



SMITH, PEARL HAWLEY, Capitalist, Los Angeles, California, was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1861, the son of Simon Smith and of Jane (Kelly) Smith. He married Blanche Dewey Cooke, and has two children, Seville and P. Hawley Smith, Jr.

Mr. Smith started his schooling in the public schools of Mt. Pleasant. He had to work for his higher education, and swept out the rooms and built the fires of Howes Academy while he studied there. He had as teacher S. C. Howe, son of the famous Professor Samuel Howe, and out of the same school have come General Sherman and Benjamin Harrison. Then he went to the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant. In his school days he was a famous athlete, and for a time held the world's record for a thrown baseball, propelling the sphere a distance of three hundred ninety-four feet and two inches.

The first important step in his life, after graduation from college, was when he went on a prospecting tour into the iron fields of Minnesota. There had been a great discovery of iron ore along the southern shores of Lake Superior, in a country then a pure wilderness, and young Smith conceived the idea that he wanted some of that land. Fortune favored him, for when the United States surveyors platted the land into townships and sections they made an error and missed marking a fraction right in the heart of the richest deposits of iron. Mr. Smith squatted on the 154 acres of the fraction and complied with the law which governs such cases.

He was not to have the land without a struggle. The powerful interests who had gobbled up the bulk of the fields, and whose holdings surrounded him, fought his claim before the United States Land Office. Mr. Smith did not get his patent until fifteen years later. By that time the deposit was

worth millions, and Mr. Smith at once became a millionaire. When the United States Steel Trust was formed his ground was leased along with the rest in the district by that greatest of all corporations.

He has displayed his qualities of tenacity and aggressiveness in matters other than the fight over the iron fields. He earned capital in other enterprises. He was never content with subordinate positions, strove always to be the man to lead rather than one to follow. By dint of good judgment and hard work he generally made his enterprises successful. He has made most of his investments in land, preferably mineral land, because he was most familiar with mines and mining. As his capital has accumulated he has re-invested it wisely, until today his holdings are found at many points of the West.

He went to Seattle and bought coal lands in the State of Washington. These coal lands have also become of great value, owing to the scarcity of coal on the Pacific Coast. He is the leading figure in the Smith & McLaren Com-

pany, owners of nine thousand acres in the Mendota coal fields. The name of the concern has recently been changed to the Mendota Coal and Coke Company. It is one of the largest producing properties on the Pacific Coast.

He moved to Los Angeles, in January, 1908. He retains a supervisory interest in the companies in which he is an owner, but is devoting himself at the present time to the gathering of an art collection. Mr. Smith has already made a good start on one in his splendid Los Angeles home. He has many valuable original paintings, and gems, rugs and art works of various kinds. In pursuit of this hobby he travels extensively.

Mr. Smith is a member of the California and L. A. Country clubs, and is interested in various educational clubs. He holds membership in several secret societies, among them the Elks.



P. H. SMITH



HEESEMAN, CHARLES JOHN, merchant, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Charleston, S. C., April 10, 1871, the son of Gerhard F. and Louisa (Nordhausen) Heeseman. His father, Gerhard F. Heeseman, was born in Germany, but when very young went to America, and first made his home in Charleston, S. C. On November 5, 1849, he reached California, and though he subsequently returned to Charleston for a while, he is a pioneer of this State. On his return to California in May, 1883, he brought his family with him and settled in Oakland, where his son, C. J. Heeseman, has since become a successful and prominent citizen. The latter was married there on June 27, 1901, to Miss Luella Kesler, daughter of J. W. Kesler.

From 1877 to 1883 Mr. Heeseman attended the primary school in Charleston. Moving to Oakland, California, in the latter year, he was a student at the Tompkins Grammar, and also at the Lincoln School, during the next three or four years. In 1887 he entered Heald's Business College, in San Francisco, where for a year he took a commercial course to equip himself for the business career he had planned.

Mr. Heeseman's active business life began in 1888, in the employ of Kohlberg, Straus & Frohman, dry goods merchants of San Francisco. Here he was placed in charge of the country department and remained therein six months. He then went over to the house of Kahn Brothers, for whom he worked for the next four years, at the end of which period he entered the employ of his uncles, C. and A. Nordhausen, clothiers. Beginning as a clerk, he rose, through the seven years of his connection with this firm, to the post of manager, and on the death of both of his employers, bought out the business, with his savings, and also with the understanding that if he "made good" he could continue the enterprise. That he has supported his end of

the agreement the present condition of his affairs is ample testimony. From what was about the smallest business of its kind in the State, he has built, in the short space of twelve years, one of the largest concerns in this line on the Pacific Coast.

After purchasing the Nordhausen interests, he started with a store, twenty by sixty feet, at the corner of Broadway and

Eleventh street, Oakland. On December 8, 1900, he moved to his present location, 1107-1113 Washington street, where, until 1909, he occupied the ground floor, and then took the entire building, which he altered to meet the requirements of his expanded trade. This includes everything in the line of men's outfitting, not only supplying the local demand, but also doing a large mail-order business. Mr. Heeseman has recently completed a handsome building of his own, at Clay and Fourteenth streets, into which he will move when it becomes convenient to do so. Besides this, he has acquired valuable real estate in Oakland, and is regarded as one of her most



C. J. HEESEMAN

substantial and public spirited residents. For a dozen years he has been a director and treasurer of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. He is also a director of the Security Bank and Trust Company, and a member of the advisory board of the West Oakland Home of the Boys' Retreat. As a club man he is an active participant in club entertainments and amateur theatricals, wherein his talents are in great demand. He is a member of the Lambs and the National Democratic of New York; Bohemian, Family and Southern of San Francisco; Athenian, Nile (of which last he was president for three years and a director for ten), Rotary, Oakland Motor (director), and the California Automobile Club of California. His fraternal orders are the Masons, of which he has been through all the grades, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and many others.



GREEN, JACOB CHARLES, President of the J. Charles Green Company, San Francisco, California, was born at Kempen, Germany, Sept. 7, 1869, son of Solomon Green and Helen (Cohn) Green. His father was a well known glass manufacturer of Kempen. He was married in Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 25, 1904, to Miss Mae Gibbons, and is the father of one child, Herbert Green.

From 1875 to 1880 Mr. Green attended the common school in Kempen, and then took a two years' course in the Gymnase of the same town. In 1882 he came to California and for the next three years was a pupil at the South Cosmopolitan grammar school of San Francisco. During this period he was selling newspapers on the street, in this way earning the expenses of his schooling. Grammar school through, he entered the circulation department of the Evening Post, working there for three years; then going over to the Evening Bulletin for one year, where he was a sort of factotum and assistant manager, and at the end of this time he had gained knowledge enough to start a newspaper of his own. This confidence was justified, in 1890, by the success of three papers—the California Dramatic and Sporting News, the Pacific Coast Home Monthly, and the Sunday Comfort, of all of which he was publisher, proprietor and business manager. Having advanced their circulation and advertising departments to encouraging proportions, he sold out to enter the general advertising field. This included covers for bills of fare, dramatic amusement weeklies, and a patent cover which he invented to show advertising on the cover pages of magazines after their distribution. In 1894 he entered the bill board advertising business on his own account, and on Dec. 26 of the following year the firm of Siebe & Green was formed, becoming a competitor of the California Advertising Sign Company, at that time in con-



J. CHARLES GREEN

trol of this field in San Francisco. During the evolution of this firm and up to the present, J. Charles Green symbolized the progressiveness that has actuated it. In 1898 the firm of Owens & Varney, which had bought out the California Advertising Sign Company, consolidated with Siebe & Green, under the firm name of Owens, Varney & Green. Subsequently both the Siebe and

the Owens interests were sold to J. Charles Green and Thomas H. B. Varney, under the firm name of Varney & Green.

In 1908 J. Charles Green and Mr. Varney divided the business, the former retaining that of San Francisco and the northern part of California.

After the earthquake of 1906 Mr. Green proved himself one of the most public spirited and resourceful of San Francisco's citizens. None was more optimistic and courageous than he; and the posters reading, "Work morn, noon and night, and make dear San Francisco one million by 1915," which he donated to the city, bearing their message of hope and confidence in the future, are

said to have inspired the decisive movement for the great Exposition of 1915.

Mr. Green's hobby can truly be said to be the success of San Francisco herself.

Among the notable expressions of his efforts in this direction, since 1906, were the building of the Princess, the Valencia and the Orpheum Theaters and the Auditorium building; and among the strongest proofs of his marvelous power of instilling his own enthusiasm in others are the loyalty and pull-together spirit of his employees.

Mr. Green is President of the Valencia Street Improvement Co., the Grauman Skating Rink Co., and the Market Street Improvement Co. of San Jose; and he is a member of the following clubs and associations: The Army and Navy, S. F. Ad. Club, Rotary Club, Home Industry League, Chamber of Commerce, Paint Association of America, Association of Bill Posters of America.



ON STEIN, HEINRICH, Music, Los Angeles, California, was born at Passaic, N. J., July 18, 1877, the son of Theodore Heinrich George von Stein and Marie (Doenhoff) von Stein. Both families are in the knighthood of Germany, and the men of both branches have served as officers of the German and Austrian armies. His father was major in the Prussian army, and fought through the Franco-Prussian war, in which France was defeated in less than three months by the German forces. Shortly after the war closed, in the early seventies, the family came to America, and Heinrich was born on American soil. He married Sarah S. Seigenberg, March 16, 1902, at New York City. There are four children, Juliet, Hazel, Myrtle and Vera von Stein.

Mr. Von Stein was sent back to Germany for his education. He chose the medical profession for a career, and after attending the primary schools got his degree in medicine in the year 1898 at the Humboldt University, Berlin. Meanwhile, he studied music at the Royal High School of Music, Berlin. He was graduated from this school in 1897.

Music appealed to him much more than medicine, and he was told by his teachers that he possessed the necessary technique and genius to achieve a great success on the piano. He studied under the greatest masters, D'Albert Busoni, Leschetitzki, Scharwenka, between 1898 and 1900, and then began a concert tour of Europe and America. To this he was urged after he had created a sensation at a concert given by the Baroness Rothschild at Berlin, of the famous family of that name. The first tour was a big success, and his name became known as one of the notable pianists of the day, with a career ahead of him. He played in London, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Paris, Berlin, Rome and most of the other cities of consequence on the continent, as well as in America. His

first trip to the United States was in 1901.

Then he visited Los Angeles during his tour of 1905; he became very much impressed with the musical opportunities of the place, and decided that in that balmy climate there was sure to develop one of the greatest artistic centers in the world. It appealed to him as a place in which to make a permanent home. He delayed there awhile and let

it be known that he would accept a few pupils. So many came, and he found the demand for first-class teaching so great, that he determined to found an academy of music along the lines prevalent in the centers of Europe.

He incorporated the Von Stein Academy of Music in the year 1907. At first he confined its teaching to the technique of the piano, but found an insistent demand for instruction in the other branches of the art. He brought from across the water men he knew to be masters in musical pedagogy. He began teaching first at his residence. Before many months he had to turn the entire residence into a school and seek a home elsewhere.

Outgrowing this building, the institution moved to bigger quarters on Grand avenue. In the year 1911 a four-story building was leased at the corner of Tenth and Hill, and it is hardly large enough to accommodate the eight hundred students that now seek instruction. Another location has already been secured. The institution is already known as the largest on the Pacific Coast, and one of the largest in America. It has already produced some good talent for the musical profession.

Mr. Von Stein has composed some piano music, and has written various musical and scientific articles on piano technique and development, and has arranged a well-known system of instruction. He is interested in the affairs of his adopted city, and is a worker in the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to various musical organizations, to the Gamut and other social clubs.



HEINRICH VON STEIN



SCHLOESSER, ALFRED GUIDO RUDOLPH, retired Physician, Capitalist and Art Connoisseur, Los Angeles, California, was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 19, 1851, the son of Rudolph and Amalia (Hoffmann) Schloesser. He married Emma M. R. McDonell, daughter of General A. A. McDonell, in Chicago, November 19, 1874. There are four children, Alexander R. Schloesser, Mrs. J. G. Barnett, Mrs. George F. Stone and Mrs. Eric E. Eastman.

Dr. Schloesser, although born amid luxurious surroundings, began his career at the bottom of the ladder. He first attended the grammar schools of Chicago, and then the Select High School of Professor C. J. Belleke, a noted instructor of his day. The school was an exclusive private institution, and Dr. Schloesser studied there under private tutors for a time, later attending Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., a theological institute. He graduated in medicine from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1871.

Leaving Rush Medical College with high honors, Dr. Schloesser took post graduate courses at the Universities of Wurzburg, Heidelberg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. While he was a student at Vienna in 1873, he volunteered as assistant physician in the Imperial Royal Allgemeines Krankenhaus, during the cholera epidemic. He made a special study of dermatology and laryngology, and after his return to Chicago, he practiced along those lines for several years.

Dr. Schloesser comes of a family prominent in Germany and America. His father, Rudolph Schloesser, built one of the first pretentious office buildings in Chicago after the great conflagration in 1871. The building was known as the Schloesser Block. The elder Schloesser was a successful banker and real estate operator in Chicago for many years. He was one of the most prominent pioneers of Chicago, an associate of Potter Palmer, Marshall Field and Pullman.

Many of Dr. Schloesser's ancestors frequented the royal courts of Germany. A great aunt, who was a singer of rare talent, won the heart of Count Paul von Hopffgarten with her beautiful soprano voice, and their marriage was one of the most pleasing romances of the German empire of that day. Count von Hopffgarten was Lord Chamberlain to Frederick William III of Prussia, a man as popular and distinguished in the affairs of government as his wife was beautiful and talented.

Count von Hopffgarten was captain of Alexander's regiment, named in honor of Alexander III of Russia. This regiment was the favorite bodyguard of Emperor William I, grandfather of the present German Emperor. It was first formed by Frederick the Great of Prussia, and it was necessary for every member of the guard to be six feet tall. To be captain it was necessary for Count von Hopff-

garten to boast of twelve ancestral noblemen and an income of 12,000 thalers or \$10,000 a year to maintain his social position.

Dr. Schloesser's mother was Amalia Hoffmann, one of the aristocratic von Groppe family of Germany. Her brother, Francis A. Hoffmann, was an attorney of high standing, and served as Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois with Governor Richard Yates during the Civil War. Mr. Hoffmann possessed a magnetic personality and was an eloquent orator. With his powerful voice, he persuaded many a farmer's son to fight for the preservation of the Union, and he further distinguished himself by not only organizing, but fully equipping a company of cavalry at his own expense. This cavalry was known as the Hoffmann Dragoons. His loyalty and zeal in the cause won him the merited friendship of Abraham Lincoln.

A cousin of Dr. Schloesser's was the famous General Victor von Vahlkampf, whom Emperor William I personally decorated with the Order of the Iron Cross for bravery, the highest decoration for bravery to be conferred in the German Empire. The General was sent before Paris in 1871, when an army of 85,000 men were caught in an ambush. He was given carte blanche orders by Field Marshal Count von Moltke to use his own judgment in saving the army, and with this responsibility on his shoulders, he extricated the men without a single loss.

The famous Field Marshal Count von Moltke was a relative of Dr. Schloesser's by marriage. During one of his trips to Europe, Dr. Schloesser was entertained by him on his estate in Silesia. One of Von Moltke's nephews married Dr. Schloesser's sister.

Dr. Schloesser was a close friend of James G. Blaine, and at the solicitation of a mutual friend, a member of the House of Representatives at that time, the Secretary of State gave Dr. Schloesser a letter of introduction to the ambassadors, ministers and consuls of the United States abroad. This letter, which Dr. Schloesser values as a priceless relic of the famous statesman, follows:

"Department of State,
"Washington, Dec. 8, 1890.

"To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States:

"Gentlemen—At the instance of the Honorable George E. Adams, a member of the House of Representatives from Illinois, I herewith introduce to you Dr. Alfred G. Schloesser of Chicago, and ask for him your official courtesies.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"JAMES G. BLAINE."

Through this letter Dr. Schloesser had audiences with the royal houses. During that trip, made in 1891, he was the guest of General Lew Wallace, then minister at Constantinople. His visit to General A. A. Thomas and the King at Stockholm, Sweden, resulted in his introduction to the Royal Central Institute, the great medical in-



DR. A. G. R. SCHLOESSER

stitute of Stockholm, and his study of the Ling system of treating spinal curvatures, on which later he wrote an extensive treatise.

On his visit to Constantinople, Dr. Schloesser was presented by General Wallace to the Sultan Abdul Hamid, who is now a prisoner at Salonika. On this occasion, the Sultan honored him with an invitation to drink coffee, after which he was ushered into one of the windows of the Palace, where, with the Sultan, he reviewed 30,000 troops. During his sojourn in Turkey, Dr. Schloesser was also signally honored by General Wallace, who gave him his cavalier, or personal bodyguard, as an escort.

On one of his tours of the world, Dr. Schloesser was within 700 miles of the North Pole.

In 1894, Dr. Schloesser bought a mining prospect in Lassen county, California, for which he paid \$10,000. This he quickly developed into a property which yielded a net profit of \$25,000 a month. Although owner, he worked his way up from pick and shovel man to the assay office in order to become thoroughly familiar with mining. He built a 100-ton cyanide mill on the property, the first in Lassen county.

His experience in the mining business is characteristic of his whole career. He began at the bottom, working his way up, battling with the obstacles and overcoming them with brain and brawn, until at last he found himself the master of one of the most prosperous mining properties in the West.

Attracted by the climate, Dr. Schloesser went to Los Angeles in 1909, engaging in the bond investment, real estate and loan business, handling mostly his personal funds and estate. He has transferred most of his holdings from the East to Los Angeles and Hollywood.

One of his most valuable properties is the land on which is located the Corn Exchange National Bank building of Chicago, now valued at \$1,250,000. He is at the present time contemplating the construction of a \$2,000,000 hotel at Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles, where he resides. There he lives in Castle Sans Souci of Schloesser Terrace. The castle is of Tudor-Gothic style and is one of the most beautiful in California. It contains twenty-three rooms, and includes a Baronial Hall and a Louis XV drawing room.

Into this "castle without care," Dr. Schloesser has brought some of the most famous art treasures of the old world. It contains famous paintings by old masters, ancient wood carvings—fantastic and weird, and vases and tapestries that have been the admiration of tourists from other countries who have met the doctor on his trips abroad, or who have come to him with letters of introduction from his famous and titled kinsmen in Germany.

Dr. Schloesser has been a liberal patron of the artists of the present day, and has in his castle

some of the most famous works of his late friend and neighbor, Paul de Longpre. Among these are "Wild Roses," de Longpre's second best work, and his "Poinsettias" and "Poppies." A remarkable original painting of an Italian peasant girl by F. Andreotti, entitled "Pleasant Recollections," hangs in Dr. Schloesser's private study. In the art gallery of the castle and in the halls may be seen Field's "Coming On of the Storm," "Dutch Interior" by Van der Hyse, a copy of Correggio's "Jupiter and Antioch" by Alexandre, a copy of Titian's "Model" by Alexandre, "Shoeing the Mare" by Lancelotti, "Satyr Conversing With Peasant" by Jordens, Madame Le Brun's "Marie Antoinette With Rose," "Dignity and Impudence" by Lancelotti, "Siege of Chinatown" by Rodgers, "Charles I" by Van Dyke, the most famous picture ever painted by him of Charles I; Messonier's "Poet" by Alexandre, an original picture of a German army officer entitled "In a Quandary," by Jean Berne Belle Cour, a pupil of Messonier; a picture of Maximilian I before the siege of Mersebourg, painted by Molkenboer after Albert Duerer, a famous tapestry by Ben Volkmer after Boucher, a portrait by Mme. Le Brun of her daughter, a copy of Peter Paul Rubens' "Consequences of War," a portrait of Peter Paul Rubens' second wife and son by Professor Huehne of Munich, a famous wood carving adorned with cherubs expressing every mood, a vase made of clay adorned with cherubs representing night and morning, and exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair; a Carrara marble bust of Victoria Collona, poetess of Italy. These are only a few of the art treasures in this wonder castle, and Dr. Schloesser adds to his collection every year.

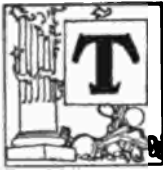
The grounds of Castle Sans Souci were laid out by Nils Emlislof, a famous European landscape artist, and when completely developed will be unsurpassed in landscape artistry in this country.

Dr. Schloesser possesses a Gothic coat of mail of the Fifteenth Century handed down to him from his ancestors. His coat of arms—a key, rosettes, helmet, shield and wings—are frescoed on the ceiling of the baronial hall, as are also the coat of arms of Mrs. Schloesser.

Two lions made of Carrara marble, and which are 144 years old, adorn the entrance to the castle, and also bear the Schloesser coat of arms. These lions formerly adorned the entrance to the palace of the last Doge of Venice.

The inside of the castle contains marble statues imported from Italy to conform with the style of architecture.

Dr. Schloesser is a member of the Masons, Commandery No. 9, is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He belongs to the Jonathan Club, the Gamut Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Hollywood Club, and the Hollywood Board of Trade.



TREFETHEN, EUGENE EDGAR, junior partner of the firm of Chapman & Trefethen, Attorneys at Law, Oakland, was born in Oakland, California, January 11, 1875, the son of Eugene A. and Ada S. (Van Sickle) Trefethen. In the first half of the seventeenth century his father's family, which was of Welsh origin, came from England and settled in the State of Maine, while his mother's ancestors were among the early Dutch residents of New York. His father reached California about the year 1869, where he became interested in rail-roading and in timber lands. Eugene E. Trefethen was practically raised on the east side of the Bay, and on August 31, 1905, was married in San Francisco to Miss Georgia Van Voorhies Carroll. The children of this marriage are Carol A. Trefethen, Dorothy J. Trefethen and Eugene E. Trefethen Jr.

From 1883 to 1889 Mr. Trefethen attended the old Lafayette Grammar School and the Cole School of Oakland. He was a student at the Oakland High School from January, 1890, to December, 1892, and after graduation in the latter year took a post-graduate course in the same institution. In 1893 he entered the University of California, but shortly before the close of his course in the College of Social Science an injury to his eye compelled him to leave without his degree. Two years later, however, he returned to the University, and was graduated Ph. B., with the class of '99. While there he was especially prominent in debating and also as a varsity contestant for intercollegiate honors in the half-mile run.

The two years that Mr. Trefethen remained away from the University, '97-'98, he spent in Alaska, mining, chopping wood, which he sold to the steamers on the Yukon, and packing provisions on his back, at so much a pound. Among his companions in this strenuous existence were the now well-known author, Rex Beach, and other celebri-

ties. From more than one viewpoint the experience was a valuable preparation for Mr. Trefethen's subsequent career.

After his graduation from the University he took a course in shorthand and typewriting, and in September, 1899, entered the law office of Chapman & Clift, as stenographer and clerk. In his spare moments he studied law, and on September 11, 1901, was

admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. The firm of Chapman & Clift dissolving in 1902. Mr. Trefethen remained in Mr. Chapman's employ, as an assistant attorney, in which capacity he proved his worth sufficiently to be chosen, in June, 1910, as a partner, under the firm name of Chapman & Trefethen.

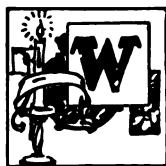
The firm's practice in recent years, especially since Mr. Chapman's appointment as trial counsel for the Oakland Traction Company, has been chiefly in corporation law. Formerly, however, their work was largely on the other side of the fence, in the prosecution of damage cases. In some of these, in which Mr. Trefethen was associate counsel for the plaintiff,



EUGENE E. TREFETHEN

important questions of law were settled. This was especially so in the case of James vs. the Oakland Traction Company, in which suit was brought for \$15,000 damages for personal injury. It was determined that a person riding on a car was entitled to have exercised in his behalf and as one of the elements of the contract of carriage, the degree of care in its propulsion required by statute. Before the trial the law had been repealed. It was contended by counsel for plaintiff that the latter was still entitled to the benefit of the law, which was in force at the time of the accident.

Although Mr. Trefethen had intended at one time to be a mining engineer, since he has "found himself" in the law he has concentrated his energies on his steadily growing practice. His club life is confined to the Nile Club of Oakland and to the Royal Arcanum, a fraternal order.



WAITE, MARION PISHON, Oil Operator, Electrical Engineer, Los Angeles, California, was born at Riverside, California, February 17, 1876, the son of Lyman Cobb Waite and Lillian M. (Sugart) Waite. He married Anna Margaret Olmsted Chapman at Riverside, California, April 4, 1901. There are two children, Eric Lyman and Margaret Anna Waite. Mr. Waite was the second white child born at Riverside, and his father and mother were the first white couple married there.

Mr. Waite attended the Riverside grammar schools, and later graduated from the Riverside High School.

When his primary education was complete he was sent to Throop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena, and later to Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto. He graduated with the class of 1900, carrying away two degrees, those of Bachelor of Arts and of Electrical Engineer.

He went to work for the Edison Electric Company as soon as he left college. He was in the power house for eight months, doing general work, and was next transferred to the Los Angeles power house. He had a chance to use some of his technical knowledge there, and was advanced to a good post in the office.

His ability by this time was becoming recognized and he was offered a position in the motive power department of the Los Angeles Railway. Later he accepted the position of consulting and construction engineer for the Western Electric Works. He had not been long in his new position before the proprietor of the concern died and Mr. Waite was given the chance of buying the business and did so.

He operated the Western Electric Company for two years successfully and then sold out.

He had meanwhile gained a wide reputation as electrical engineer, so opened an

office as consulting electric engineer, and supervised the installation of many of the electric plants in the cities of California and the West, and in the more important office buildings.

The designing of electrical machinery had always been a favorite occupation, so he branched out in this direction. He not only designed but manufactured, and incorporated the business under the firm name of Waite, Bailie & Company. The name of the firm was later changed to Bailie, Brandt & Company, when, after four years of thriving business, he sold out.

The fortunes that were being created by oil in Southern California attracted him, and he embarked with all his capital and energy into oil lands, leases and development.

He operated alone until 1909, increasing his operations constantly, when, with his associates, he helped organize the "Four Investment Company."

He is treasurer of this company, which is one of the heavily rated oil concerns of California.

Mr. Waite has managed to become interested in other affairs. Land especially has looked to him a good form of investment.

He belongs to the professional societies that are in line with his trade, the Architects and Engineers' Association, the Electrical Engineers' Society and the College Men's Association.

While Mr. Waite was in college he was a fraternity man and became a member of the Phi Delta Theta, the Gamma Etti Kappa and the Gamma Kappa. He is still interested in the social affairs of these fraternities.

He has joined the Union League Club of San Francisco, the Athletic Club of Los Angeles, the Sierra Madre Club, the University Club and the Gamut Club.

Mr. Waite is also a member of the Stanford Club of Southern California.



M. P. WAITE



WELBOURN, OCLASCO CARLOS, Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born in Dark County, Ohio, January 28, 1871, the son of Edward Lawrence Welbourn and Martha (Jones) Welbourn. He is of English descent and can trace back his ancestry to John of Welbourn, who was born in 1389, near Lincoln, England.

He married Annie Lloyd, June 23, 1909, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Welbourn is the daughter of John Uri Lloyd, author of several popular and scientific literary productions, notably "Stringtown on the Pike," and "Etidorpha."

Dr. Welbourn went to the public schools of Union City, Indiana, and afterwards attended Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia, receiving the Bachelor of Science degree. He next studied at the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and there got his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1891.

He has been a student in the arts and in his profession the greater part of his life, however, and did not stop with the completion of his regular school and college courses. He was awarded the degree of Master of Arts by his alma mater, Bethany, in the year 1907, for advanced scholarship worthy of the honor. His medical studies were not complete until he had made a trip to Europe and had worked with the great surgeons of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

Dr. Welbourn began practice in Union City, Indiana, but the opportunities there did not satisfy him, so he moved to Long Beach, California, in the year 1894, when that city was little more than a promise. He was on the spot to get the full benefit of the ensuing boom, and was compelled to work night and day for five years. In 1899 he thought that he deserved a rest, and so he went abroad, to travel and study. He was absent during a period of two years, and before he

was through he had encircled the world. He re-located in the city of Los Angeles in 1901, and made a specialty of surgical gynecology, and he has practiced this specialty since.

Since taking up the practice of his profession in Los Angeles, he has been chosen Professor of Gynecology at the California Eclectic Medical College, and is an active lecturer. He founded, in the year 1904, the Los Angeles Journal of Eclectic Medicine, and did its editorial writing and contributed learned articles. In the year 1907 the journal was combined with the California Medical Journal, of San Francisco, and the name of the publication was changed to the California Eclectic Medical Journal. He still holds the position of editor and chief contributor to the larger journal.

Dr. Welbourn founded the Westlake Hospital, in the year 1907, and he is the president and executive head of the institution at present. The hospital has grown so rapidly that its present quarters are inadequate and plans have now been drawn for a big concrete fireproof building. Dr. Welbourn's chief occupations at the present time, aside from his medical practice, which is extensive, are: President of the Westlake Hospital, President of the California Eclectic Medical College, and Editor of the California Eclectic Medical Journal.

His activity has brought him into intimate and frequent contact with his fellows, and he is a member of many professional societies.

He is ex-President of the Los Angeles County Eclectic Society, ex-President of the Southern California Eclectic Medical Association, ex-President of the California Eclectic Medical Society, and a member of the National Eclectic Medical Society.

He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Jonathan Club, of Los Angeles.



DR. O. C. WELBOURN



R. J. HUNTINGTON



HUNTINGTON, RICHARD JOSEPH, Pacific Coast Manager Otis Elevator Company, San Francisco, was born at Springfield, Mass., March 15, 1870, the son of Loring and Lucy Hannah (Dransfield) Huntington. He married Abbie Jane Wallace at Springfield, Mass., and there is one child, Virginia Huntington.

Mr. Huntington was educated in the Springfield public schools until 1888, when he went into the employ of the Smith & Wesson Manufacturing Company.

He worked five years for this concern becoming an expert in sighting target rifles and revolvers. In 1893 he entered the employ of the Elektron Manufacturing Company, builders of electric elevators and other electric machinery. He was promoted rapidly while in their employ, until, in 1902, he was appointed New York manager for the concern. After four years in this responsible office he caught the eye of the Otis Elevator Company, and, in 1906, became associated with them.

In 1907 he was sent to Los Angeles, in charge of the Southern California department. He took care of the immense business incident to the growth of that section in a manner so satisfactory to the home company that he was advanced to the post of Pacific Coast Manager, in charge of all sales and installation in Washington, Oregon, California, adjacent states and Hawaiian Islands.

He is a man of affairs aside from his Otis connections. He is a director of the Prudential Financing Company of Los Angeles, and vice president of the Prudential Improvement Company.

He is a member of the Jonathan and the Rotary clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, the San Francisco Commercial Club, the Humane Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Y. M. C. A., and the National Geographic Society.



O. E. FARISH



FARISH, OSCAR EUGENE, real estate, Los Angeles, California, was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, July 20, 1868. His father was John W. Farish and his mother Mary Ann Harris. He went to Los Angeles in June, 1895, and was married to Alice Aspinall Grindrod at Pasadena, December 4, 1895. To them were born Muriel Estelle and Gwendolen. He received his education in the public schools of Arkansas.

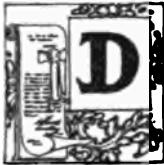
Mr. Farish first entered the service of the Southern Express Company, holding positions of responsibility at Little Rock, Arkansas; at Memphis, Knoxville and Bristol, Tennessee; at Lynchburg, Roanoke and Norfolk, Virginia, and at Ocala, Florida. Upon arriving in Los Angeles, he entered the employ of the Los Angeles Electric Company, resigning after two years to engage in business for himself as real estate and oil operator. In 1902 Mr. Farish formed a partnership with William W. Mines, under the firm name of Mines and Farish, for the purpose of conducting a general real estate and rental business, the firm today being recognized as one of the leaders in the local field.

He was a member of the City Council in 1903-04. President of the Los Angeles Realty Board, and was a member of the consolidation committee of fifteen under whose guidance Los Angeles, Wilmington and San Pedro became the seaport city of Los Angeles. He was vice president for one term of the State Realty Federation.

Mr. Farish is a member of the California Club, the Federation Club, the City Club, the Municipal League, the Realty Board, the Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Mines, Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters, Fraternal Brotherhood, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.



EDWARD DAVIS



DAVIS, EDWARD, proprietor Hotel Lankershim, Los Angeles, California, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 25, 1851. His father was U. B. Davis and his mother Maria (Graham) Davis. He married Mary Smith on Dec. 25, 1877, at Wamego, Kansas.

Mr. Davis was educated in the common and grammar schools of Pennsylvania, where he spent the early part of his life.

As a young man he began his career as a railroad employe in his native State, which occupation he followed for eleven years. He was thrifty and accumulated a little capital. At the end of this period he moved to St. Paul, Minn., where he owned and operated a restaurant for over six years.

Denver then began its period of rapid growth. Its great tourist business appeared to offer unusual opportunities in the hotel and restaurant line. He sold out his St. Paul establishment and moved to the Colorado city. He bought and operated hotels, and there, for fourteen years, he was the owner of various hotels, ten years of which period he was the proprietor of the noted Metropole Hotel. He profited greatly by his stay in that city.

In 1904 he left Colorado and located in Los Angeles. Early in 1905 he secured a half interest in the lease of the Hotel Lankershim, which has since become one of the most popular hostelrys of the city.

At the time of the opening of the Lankershim Hotel it was far removed from the business center, but that Mr. Davis was wise in his move is proved by the fact that today the hotel is surrounded on all sides by a number of the leading stores and business houses of Los Angeles, with the trend of growth pushing far beyond.

Mr. Davis is widely known in California as a hotel man and has built up for himself an enviable reputation as a host.



FRANKLIN P. BURCH



BURCH, FRANKLIN PRESTON, Retired Capitalist, Los Angeles, California, was born at Bloomington, Illinois, December 5, 1861, the son of James Madison Burch and Jennie L. (McClunn) Burch. He married Mary Ella Gilkey, August 26, 1893, at Pueblo, Colorado.

Mr. Burch received his education in the schools of his native town, graduating from high school in 1878. He went to New Mexico when nineteen years old, but remained there only a short time, when he crossed into Texas and located at San Angelo.

In partnership with E. L. House he was one of the first to introduce flocks into Western Texas. He raised sheep successfully for three years and then went to Arizona in search of gold. He prospected in the Santa Rita Mountain region and then took as a partner Joe Music. Together they did placer mining with more or less success for about four years.

A marvelous boom sprang up in Los Angeles, and in 1884 Mr. Burch quit the pick and went to that city. He first took up real estate speculation, but gradually developed a real estate and investment brokerage business. In 1890 he gave that up to go to the silver beds of Colorado. In partnership with Thomas Duncan he became a silver miner at Leadville, working with gratifying success until the price of silver dropped in 1894.

Mr. Burch returned to Los Angeles and entered the U. S. Customs Office. He was stationed at Santa Monica, Cal., and remained in the Government service until he resumed the brokerage business in Los Angeles in 1897. He retired from business, giving up his seat on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, in 1909.

He is a member of the Elks, Union League, Sierra Madre and Automobile Clubs of Los Angeles, and the Chamber of Commerce.



EARNs, THOMAS, Capitalist and Publisher, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born April 11, 1862, near Woodstock, in Oxford County, Ontario, Canada, the son of Thomas Kearns and Margaret (Maher) Kearns. He married Jennie Judge, September 19, 1890, at Park City, Utah, and to them there have been born three children — Edmund J., Thomas F. and Helen Marie Kearns.

Senator Kearns, whose name is inseparably linked with the history of the State of Utah, started forth in life with only a public school education and early began the battle for success. In the seventies his family moved from Canada to Holt County, Nebraska, where they settled upon a farm, and there the boy went to work. He tired of farm life after a time, however, his belief being that greater opportunities lay in the mining districts and that there his ambitions stood a better chance. He left the farm and his first work in connection with mining was as a freighter moving supplies into the Black Hills. He gave this up soon and went to work as a miner for the Homestake Mining Company at Lead, South Dakota. When he arrived at the age of 21 he left the Black Hills and went to Utah. He first halted at Salt Lake City, but soon moved to Park City, and there got a place in the Ontario Mine, then the greatest silver mine in the world.

It was here that his determination to succeed showed itself most forcibly. After working his shift in the mine he spent his time in prospecting and the study of geology, and in this way became a miner of exceptional ability and knowledge. This incessant business of work and study he kept up for seven years, and at the end of that time he struck a vein of silver and his fortune was made.

His first shipment brought him \$20,000, and most of this he devoted to a home and life competence for his parents. From this

time forward he went up the ladder of success. His first mine continued to pay, then he became interested in the Silver King properties, the most famous silver property in the United States. He still owns part of this under the name of the Silver King Coalition. He became a millionaire through this mine and has reinvested his wealth in Utah, a large portion of it in choice Salt Lake real estate.



HON. THOMAS KEARNS

Senator Kearns has been a conspicuous figure in the political growth of Utah and has served the people in various public offices. He was a member of the City Council of Park City during his stay in that place; was a member of the Constitutional Convention that drafted the Constitution of the State of Utah; member of the State Legislature; delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1896 and 1900, and in 1901 was elected to the United States Senate. He served there until 1905, and during that time aided in the passage of much legislation for the good of Utah and the rest of the Western country.

The Senator has not confined his time to mining, however, but is interested in many other lines, including railroads, banking and publishing. He is one of the heaviest stockholders in the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad and is a director in that corporation. He is the principal owner and publisher of the Salt Lake Tribune, a powerful newspaper; is a director in three banks and a stockholder in many other corporations besides those mentioned.

He is a firm believer in the future of Salt Lake and Utah and has done everything in his power to aid in their upbuilding. With Mrs. Kearns, he has engaged in many charitable works, their good offices being conducted without any ostentation. Hundreds of children in Utah and other places have benefited by the benefactions of Senator and Mrs. Kearns through the Kearns-St. Ann's Orphanage. He has instituted numerous reforms to add to the comfort of his employees.



ALKER, PERCIVAL JOHN, President of the P. J. Walker Company, Incorporated, San Francisco, was born in Oakland, Cal., April 21, 1875, the son of John C. and Mary (Miller) Walker. His parents, who were English Canadians by birth, went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, in the early fifties, and first settled in San Francisco, where Mr. John C. Walker engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, but subsequently, his health failing, became a farmer and dairyman on the east side of the Bay. There P. J. Walker passed his early youth, and on June 24, 1903, was married in Sacramento to Miss Edith Jennings Lynn. The children of this marriage are Marjorie Edith and Percival J. Walker, Jr.

From 1880 to 1887 Mr. Walker attended the Franklin Grammar School in Oakland and was graduated therefrom in the latter year, after which he entered the Oakland High School, but left before graduation.

For the first few years after leaving the High School he was a little doubtful as to the career he should choose. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the bricklaying trade, partly as a preparation for the contracting business, and for two years studied law at night, with the half-formed intention of becoming a lawyer. But after some investigation of these two fields, and a closer study of himself, he concluded that the building and contracting industry possessed superior advantages, for him, at least. In this the remarkable success he has attained is ample evidence of the soundness of his youthful judgment.

In 1895 Mr. Walker entered the contracting field in San Francisco, against a large number of competitors, and with just twelve dollars capital that he could call his own. That despite these odds he has not only more than held his own but has also actually distanced most of his rivals in the race for building contracts the present condition of his business is conclusive testimony. It is no exaggeration to say that during the sixteen years of his activity in the field of his choice he has developed the largest building business in central California. Since the fire alone he has been associated in the construction of one hundred and ten buildings, most of them important both from the contractor's viewpoint and from that of the public. They are

mostly steel-frame, fireproof structures. In Oakland Mr. Walker's company has constructed practically every important building erected there in recent years, and has acquired a reputation for speed and efficiency in completing its contracts.

This success has been due not only to the excellent equipment and the systematic methods for which his company is known, but largely to the aggressive, though genial, personality of which those methods are expressions. System and P. J. Walker are almost synonymous. In this he regards organization and the proper delegation of authority as the main factors, for he has learned by experience and observation that failure, or at least lack of progress, attends the inability to sense the value of those factors.

It is worthy of note that a Walker building, that of the California Electric Works, although completely embraced by the flames was the only structure so threatened that was practically unscathed by the conflagration of 1906. This phenomenon was due largely to the fact that this building was provided with metal window frames and wire-glass, the first in San Francisco to be so equipped.

Beyond his constructive activity Mr. Walker is especially prominent in auto-



P. J. WALKER

mobile circles, and was one of the pioneer motorists of the State. As President of the California State Automobile Association, as well as of the California State Highway League, he is more than an enthusiast. He is known far and wide as an expert referee of motor contests, and recently refereed the Glidden tour, in which he added much to his already enviable reputation in this direction. He is also one of the executive committee of the American Automobile Association. He has contributed many articles, chiefly on activity in motoring circles and in road building in California, especially to *The Motorist*, and to *The American Motorist*.

As a participant in club entertainments he was formerly in great demand, notably as a raconteur and monologist, but has left that field to his brother. For other interests than these he has allowed himself little time. His clubs are: The Bohemian, Union League and Commonwealth of San Francisco, and the Athenian, Claremont Country and Nile of Oakland. He was somewhat active in Masonic circles during the years right after reaching his majority, and became a Knight Templar, 32nd degree Mason and Shriner before his 25th year,

**GEO. D. ROWAN****F. S. ROWAN****R. A. ROWAN****P. D. ROWAN**



OWAN, GEORGE DODDRIDGE, Merchant and Realty (deceased), Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Corfu, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1843, son of James Rowan. He married Fannie F. Arnold at Lansing, Mich., in 1873. Mr. Rowan left eight children, Robert A., Fred S., Earl Bruce, Paul, Ben G., Philip D., and two daughters, Fannie F. and Florence Rowan. Mr. Rowan achieved his large success in the East, but his successes have been repeated by his sons in Los Angeles and Southern California, where to the world of business they are known as the R. A. Rowan Company.

George Doddridge Rowan was educated in the public schools of New York State in his early boyhood, later attending the schools of Lansing, Mich. He finished his education at Hamilton College, Hamilton, Ohio, when he was twenty-two years old.

Before his graduation he associated himself with his brother-in-law, E. B. Miller, at Lansing, Mich., in the wholesale grocery business. A few years later the firm moved to Chicago, and soon became one of the largest concerns in the city. The house, under different control, is still in existence.

He came to California in 1876, and opened a grocery house on North Main street, Los Angeles. This business he enlarged, until 1884, when he went to San Francisco. There, for a short time, he was engaged as a commission merchant, organizing in 1884 the firm known as Jennings & Rowan. The following year he decided to retire from his former business and returned to Los Angeles, where he invested in real estate in association with Col. J. B. Lankershim and O. H. Churchill, both men of large affairs. Mr. Rowan retired from active business in 1889, and became a resident of Pasadena. In 1893 he dissolved the partnership with Col. Lankershim. He actively supervised his large holdings until his death, September 2, 1902.

He was a gentleman of the old school, esteemed for his exceptional integrity, who placed honor above all else, and an inspiration to his sons.

In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of most of the social clubs of Los Angeles and of Southern California.

ROBERT ARNOLD ROWAN, Real Estate and Investment Broker, Los Angeles, Cal., was born August 27, 1876, at Chicago, Ill., the oldest son of George Doddridge Rowan and Fannie F. (Arnold) Rowan. He married Laura Schwarz, February 28, 1903, at Los Angeles. They have four children, Lorraine, Robert A., George D. and Louis S. Rowan.

Mr. Rowan was educated in the public schools of Pasadena, whither his parents took him in 1876. He left school in 1893, and took up business, going to New York, where for a year he was employed by Ward & Huntington, exporters of hardware to South America. He remained with this firm until 1894, when he became a merchandise broker. In 1897 he returned to Los Angeles

to engage in the real estate business. During the year 1898 he was associated with William May Garland, but in 1901 he went into business for himself. He organized the R. A. Rowan Company, with his brothers as his associates, in 1905, and as head of that firm has continued in the real estate and investment business, making one of the most striking successes ever recorded in the Southwest.

Mr. Rowan is heavily interested in the Security Building and in the Title Insurance Building, two of the stateliest office buildings in Los Angeles, and he is joint owner with A. C. Billicke, of the Hotel Alexandria, one of the finest hotels in the West.

He is president of R. A. Rowan & Co., secretary and treasurer of the Alexandria Hotel Co., director of the Title Insurance Building Co., and identified with many other important business institutions and valuable property holdings.

He is president of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, member of the Los Angeles Realty Board, the California Club, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Country Club, San Gabriel Valley Country Club, Pasadena Country Club, and of several commercial and civic clubs.

FREDERICK SHAFER ROWAN, Real Estate and Investments, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Los Angeles, Jan. 31, 1879, the second son of George D. and Fannie F. Rowan. He is unmarried.

He was taught in the local schools of Los Angeles and Pasadena until he was twenty years old.

He went to work with the Tufts-Lyon Arms Co. in 1898, and continued with them until 1902. He then went with his brother, R. A. Rowan, in the general real estate and brokerage business. On the incorporation of the firm of Robert A. Rowan & Co. he became its secretary, an office he recently relinquished to go into business for himself.

He is a member of the California Club, of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

PHILIP DODDRIDGE ROWAN, Real Estate and Investments, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Los Angeles, September 11, 1884, the son of George D. and Fannie F. Rowan. He is unmarried.

He attended the public schools of Los Angeles until the age of fifteen. Then, in 1900, he was given a position as messenger in the Farmers & Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles. He remained with that institution for eighteen months, when he associated himself with his brothers. When the firm of R. A. Rowan & Co. was incorporated, in 1905, he was made treasurer, and now holds that office. He is one of the stockholders of the firm.

He is interested in the Title Insurance Building, the Security Building, and a director of the Billicke-Rowan Company, owners of the Hotel Alexandria.

The firm of R. A. Rowan & Co. has been one of the greatest forces for the development of the business section of Los Angeles. It has been instrumental in the construction of many of the largest and costliest business blocks.

He is a member of the California Club, the Jonathan Club, and of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.



JACOBSON, TONY, Mining, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in that city Sept. 2, 1869, the son of Anton Jacobson and Matilda (Norene) Jacobson. He married Annie Sherwood Motsch, September 7, 1892, at Pioche, Nevada. They are the parents of seven children, Adelina, Alex J., Katherine M., Frankie, Mamie, Antoinette and Alta Jacobson.

Mr. Jacobson numbers among the successful men of the Great West who may be termed self-made. He was denied the advantages of an education in his youth and has taught himself as he went through life. When he was a boy ten years of age he went to work on a farm in Utah and for the next four years was engaged in that line of work. Then began mining and learned the business in its every phase, going from the smallest position in the mine to the post of Superintendent. He was employed for the most part in Utah, but also worked in other states.

All the time he was working in the mines Mr. Jacobson was studying to perfect himself in business methods and when he reached the age of thirty years was able to take his place among the leaders of his community.

Leaving his mine labors as an employee, in 1899, he went into business for himself and for three years, or until 1902, operated properties at Alta and Stockton, Utah, under leases and bonds. He prospered in this field, due as much to his executive ability and managerial methods as to his practical knowledge of mining, and in 1902 had earned a financial standing which enabled him to organize a company of his own. In that year he incorporated the Columbus Consolidated Mining Company, and has been director and manager of it ever since. This company acquired valuable mining property in the state of Utah and was the basis of one of the most extensive mining syndicate in that part of the country. He is at present pres-

ident and director of the company also. Four years after the formation of the original company, Mr. Jacobson organized the South Columbus Consolidated Mining Company, and the success of his first venture made him the unanimous choice for manager of the new concern. He was manager and director of it until 1910, when he surrendered the reins to others.



TONY JACOBSON

The same year of that company's start, Mr. Jacobson brought into existence what is known as the Columbus Extension Mining Company, and, as in the case of the others, he became manager and director and is today president of it.

The fourth company of which Mr. Jacobson was the originator was the Alta Consolidated Mining Company, started in 1911, and of this he is also president and manager.

The combined holdings and capital of these several companies run into large figures and Mr. Jacobson is the principal factor in their operations. He personally looks after the business of each and it is due to his expert knowledge and careful di-

rection that they are successes. All of the companies are on a paying basis and Mr. Jacobson recognized as the impelling force, in their conduct, is ranked among the most capable mine operators in Utah.

Despite his activity in the management of his various interests, Mr. Jacobson has found time to aid in the development of his native state and has done many things for the civic betterment of Salt Lake City. He is a member of the Commercial Club of that city, an institution which has taken the lead in many measures for the improvement of the municipality, and has served on many of its progressive committees.

With his time practically all taken up with his business interests, Mr. Jacobson has had little opportunity for play and as a result he does not belong to many clubs. His only social affiliation is the Alta Club of Salt Lake City.



MOTT, FRANK KANNING, President of the Frank K. Mott Company and Mayor of Oakland, California, was born in San Francisco, January 21, 1866, the son of Peter D. and Fannie (Kanning) Mott.

When he was two years old the family moved to Oakland and established their home there. He was married in San Francisco, January 10, 1911, to Mrs. Gertrude Bennett. From 1872 to 1877 he attended the Prescott Grammar School in Oakland, and on the death of his father, in 1877, he was induced by his mother and George F. Degan to enter the latter's Classical School, an institution which prepared students for the University. After a year's attempt to digest Latin and Greek roots, for which he had little liking, his desire to contribute to the support of his mother prompted him to seek permanent employment.

During his year at Mr. Degan's Academy he had made a little money by "carrying a route" in Oakland for the San Francisco Bulletin, but in 1879, when he was thirteen years old, he found the opening, for which he was looking, in the Western Union Telegraph Company. Here he acted as messenger boy, and before the end of the year, when the telephone system was installed, he became clerk, and the first telephone operator in Oakland.

He was subsequently promoted to the post of assistant lineman and collector, but as his income was still insufficient for his needs he abandoned this business, and in 1882 entered the hardware store of George S. Brown as clerk. Brown sold out to W. C. Fife in 1884, but Mr. Mott continued to act as clerk until 1889, when the business passing to E. A. Howard & Co., he became a partner in the firm. He remained as such until 1899, and then purchased the Howard interest in the Oakland store, which he conducted alone until January 1, 1907. He then sold out to enter the real estate business, in which, as successor to Breed & Bancroft, he is still active.

Through these years of success in his own private affairs he was equally busy and effective in other commercial activities. By inducing a number of the Oakland merchants to join a sort of tentative Chamber of Commerce he practically pioneered the movement for the establishment of the Merchants' Exchange, of which he was made a director. He

was also a director of the Board of Trade and presided at the meetings which were held for the purpose of forming the present Chamber of Commerce.

The same qualities that have distinguished his business record have been conspicuous in his political life. At the age of twenty-one he was a delegate to the County Convention of 1887, and through successive years he was also a delegate to the City Conventions. His first political office was that of member of the City Council, to which he was appointed, January 1, 1895, by Mayor Pardee. Subsequently elected for the full term, for one year he served as President of the Council. He was renominated for another term, but declined for business reasons. In 1899 he was again nominated by the Republican Convention, indorsed by the Municipal League and elected by a handsome majority. He retired in 1901, but, yielding to the importunities of friends, he was nominated in 1905 by the Republicans for Mayor, indorsed by the Municipal League and Democrats, and elected by a large majority. With the same indorsements, plus that of the Union Labor party, he was re-elected in 1907, 1909 and 1911, and is strenuously and characteristically today carrying out his pledges, to the immense advantage of the city of Oakland. Mayor Mott has



FRANK K. MOTT

always been aligned with the elements that stand for public spirit and civic improvement. He is ambitious to unite the various factions into a unified movement for the city's real progress, and the many enterprises successfully undertaken through his administrations for the civic betterment of Oakland argue eloquently for his sincerity and ability.

Besides his presidency of the Frank K. Mott Company, he is President and Director of the Piedmont Hills Improvement Company, the Pleasant Valley Improvement Company, the Suburban Development Company, Humboldt County Land and Development Company; Vice President of the Masonic Temple Association; Director, Security Bank and Trust Company and the Mascot Copper Company.

His clubs are: Nile, Athenian, of Oakland, and the Union League of San Francisco. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E., Knights of Pythias, Masons, Scottish Rite, Knights Templar, Moose Lodge, and the Native Sons of the Golden West.



FREDERICKS, JOHN D., District Attorney of Los Angeles County, California, was born September 10, 1869, at Burgettstown, Pennsylvania, the son of Rev. James T. Fredericks and Mary (Patterson) Fredericks. He married, in 1896, Agnes M. Blakeley, and they have four children, Doris, John D., Jr., Deborah, and James B. Fredericks. Mr. Fredericks comes from a professional family, every man on the paternal side in the direct line of descent for more than two hundred years having been either a physician, minister or lawyer.

He attended the public schools of his native town and Trinity Hall Military Academy, Washington, Pa., until qualified to enter Washington and Jefferson College. He graduated from that institution in 1890 and then moved to Los Angeles.

He taught at the Whittier State School for three years and meanwhile read law. He passed the State Bar examination and opened an office for practice at Los Angeles in 1893. He enjoyed a lucrative practice and was, in 1899, appointed Deputy District Attorney for Los Angeles.

As deputy he conducted a number of criminal cases with notable success, enough to attract the attention of his party and the voters, and, as a consequence, he was nominated and elected District Attorney of Los Angeles County in 1902, and served with such satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1906 and again in 1910.

In 1906 he handled the famous oiled roads patent litigation, in which the counties and the cities of California tried to break the patent on oiled roads. He maintained for his county and the rest of the counties of California that the process was not patentable, and although the claimants of the patent fought hard, and were of great strength, he was successful and the process became public property.

But the most notable of all his criminal prosecutions was that against the McNamara brothers, which he headed in behalf of Los Angeles County in the year 1911. John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association, and James B. McNamara, his brother, were accused of blowing up the Los Angeles Times building with dynamite,

with the loss of much property and many lives; also of a score of other dynamiting crimes all over the United States. The case attracted world-wide attention because the charge seemed to implicate union labor in general, and because union men most generally believed them not guilty of the crime and prepared at great length to defend them. It was in this case that W. J. Burns, the detective, figured. Fredericks and Burns and the prosecution generally, were accused by Gompers, head of the

American Federation of Labor, and by Eugene Debs, of a conspiracy against union labor and of a diabolical plot to take the lives of labor leaders. The case aroused class feeling to a higher pitch than it had ever been before in the history of the United States.

District Attorney Fredericks made of himself a national figure by the manner in which he brought the trial to a close. He handled the general evidence, and evidence which under his personal direction had been secured, in such a manner that it became plain to the defendants and their attorneys that escape was simply impossible.

He discovered alleged attempts to bribe jurors and one case where money had been paid over. He undoubtedly could have convicted the McNamara brothers in open

trial, but he fully knew that a very large proportion of the labor union people of the United States and their sympathizers would not have had faith in the action of the court; would think it only the logical sequel of a conspiracy, already suspected and charged; so, with the evidence at hand, he forced the McNamaras to a confession which left not a shred of doubt of the fact of their guilt.

The outcome of this celebrated case is considered the most important single event in the history of the conflict between capital and labor in the United States, and will no doubt be of incalculable benefit to both bodies.

He served as adjutant in the Seventh Regiment, California Volunteers, during the Spanish-American war. He is a member of the University Club, the Union League Club and the City Club, the Automobile Club of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Long Beach Commandery of the Knights Templar, the Fraternal Brotherhood, the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and the Gamut Club.



JOHN D. FREDERICKS



SHOUP, PAUL, railroads, Los Angeles, California, was born in San Bernardino, California, in the year 1874, the son of T. V. and Sarah S. Shoup. He married Miss Rose Wilson, of San Francisco, in 1900, and has three children, Carl, Jack and Louise Shoup.

Mr. Shoup began the education which has helped him climb to a top place in the management of railroads, at Knoxville and later Oskaloosa, Iowa, his parents having moved to that State when he was three years old. He continued his education in the high schools of San Bernardino, Cal., having returned to the place of his birth in 1887.

As soon as Mr. Shoup had finished his schooling he went, in 1891, to work in a minor position in the mechanical department of the Santa Fe Railroad, at San Bernardino. He later mastered telegraphy believing it to be essential to railroad advancement and soon became one of the operators for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Then began a period of unusually hard work and of advancements, the rapidity of which later has had few parallels in the railroad world of America.

In quick succession he was ticket clerk, freight clerk, assistant agent, assistant commercial agent, advertising clerk, train service clerk, clerk of rates and divisions and theatrical clerk, in the passenger department of the Southern Pacific Company. In the year 1896 he went to San Francisco. His industry, so intelligently applied, and his familiarity with the administration of railroad affairs, commended him to the attention of the executive offices at San Francisco, and to the special attention of the Assistant General Passenger Agent, and he was chosen as chief clerk to that official.

Not long after this he received his first executive position, that of District Freight and Passenger Agent at San Jose. His record in that office caused him to be chosen Assistant General Freight Agent of the Oregon Short Line, a part of the Harriman System, and when he was thoroughly familiar with the administration of that office he was transferred to the important office of Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific Company, again locating at San Francisco.



PAUL SHOUP

His counsel now became so valuable that he was taken into the inner circle of the financial heads, and made assistant general manager of the Southern Pacific Company, in charge of the electric lines of that company.

Meanwhile the two great systems of electric interurbans, which center about Los Angeles, were being built by Sherman & Clark and H. E. Huntington, until in mileage, capitalization and business the two exceeded all but two of the transcontinental railways in California. By successive purchase the Southern Pacific Company acquired all the various units, until in 1910, it was in possession of them all.

Paul Shoup was chosen Vice President and Managing Director of the combined interurbans of Southern California, now known under the single title of Pacific Electric Railway, the largest and finest system in the world, operating over one thousand miles of highly improved track, and employing thousands of men. All of this is under the direction of Paul Shoup, who gives his personal attention at all times to every man and detail of this gigantic system.

The Southern Pacific Company also owns electric lines at Fresno, Stockton, Sacramento, San Jose, Alameda, Oakland, and other

cities of California, all of which are under his personal charge.

He is the active Vice President and Managing Director of the Pacific Electric Railway, Visalia Electric Railway, Stockton Electric Railway, Fresno Traction Company, San Jose Railroads and Peninsular Railway.

Since Mr. Shoup's accession to his present office he and his associates have determined upon the extension of the Los Angeles system of interurbans until the whole country south of Tehachapi to San Diego, and from Redlands to the coast, is as intimately connected by electric service as are the various parts of a city. The sum of \$100,000,000 has been voted for the construction of these extensions and to care for underlying bonds. A number of improvements are already under way.

The transformation of Southern California, by merging into one both city and country, will be the result.

Under the direction of Paul Shoup will come the construction and operation of these vast extensions.



MONETTE, MELVIN JEREMIAH, Banker, Los Angeles, California, was born in Marion County, Ohio, August 24, 1847, the son of Abraham Monette and Catherine (Braucher) Monette. His family is one of the oldest in the world, extending back prior to the twelfth century, when it was one of the noble houses of France. His American ancestors were Huguenot refugees and soldiers in the Revolution. He married Olive Adelaide Hull, Jan. 5,

1869. They have two boys, Orra Eugene, now a prominent attorney of Los Angeles, and Clark Fremont Monette, deceased.

Mr. Monette, raised on a farm, obtained his education in the public schools of Ohio. Remained a farmer until 21, then engaged in the cattle business in Chicago. In 1881 he was President and Director, Second National Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio; 1897-98, stock broker at Cripple Creek, Colo., and interested in mining; 1898 to 1905, ranch owner and cattleman in Nebraska; later part owner in famous Mohawk mine in Goldfield, Nev.; went to Los Angeles, 1907. Pres. and Direc. Am. Nat. Bank, L. A.; Los Angeles-Nevada Mining Stock Exchange and the Monette Mining & Milling Co. Clubs: Elks, Calif., Country, Union League, L. A.; Absarben, Omaha; Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the Revolution.



McVAY, WILLIAM EDWARD, banker, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Dixon, Ill., October 25, 1864, the son of William J. McVay and Sarah Moore (Strain) McVay. He married Kate Bryant, March 12, 1889, at Princeton, Ill., and to them there have been born five children, Laura E., Helene S., Silence K., Frances H., and William Bryant McVay.

Mr. McVay graduated from High School at Dixon, Ill.; later attended Bryant and

Stratton's Business College, Chicago. Went into the City National Bank of Dixon in 1885, and remained until 1887, when he moved to Los Angeles. He assisted in the organization of the Security Loan and Trust Company there, becoming its first secretary. From this institution grew the Union Bank of Savings, organized by Mr. McVay and others. He was the first cashier, serving in that capacity until the Union was consolidated with the German-American Savings Bank, in 1906. Mr. McVay became vice president of the new organization and has continued as such. He is a forceful factor in the financial affairs of the city.

He is a member of the California Club and the University Club of Los Angeles. He is a trustee of Occidental College and of the Whittier State School.

HUTCHINSON, GEORGE LEWIS, Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born in Linn County, Iowa, May 8, 1859, the son of Walter Hutchinson and Ann E. (Gates) Hutchinson. He is descended from an old line of New England settlers, one of his ancestors being Governor Hutchinson, the last Colonial Governor of Massachusetts. His father, a Union soldier, died during the Civil War in the Red River Expedition. Dr. Hutchinson married Lillie M. Davis at Colton, California, June 14, 1888, and to them were born two children, Ruth and Edith Hutchinson. He graduated from the State Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y., in 1879; taught school for a year, then took up medicine graduating from Long Island College Hospital in 1884; served as interne for a year, then moved to Colton, California. Practiced for fourteen years, then moved to Los Angeles. For the next nine years he was railway surgeon and in 1908 he became manager and surgeon of the Crocker Street Hospital, but resigned in 1911, to resume railway practice.

He is a member of the leading medical and scientific associations; Knights Templar, Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias and Mystic Shriners. Clubs: Jonathan, Union League, of Los Angeles.



SHENK, JOHN W., Attorney, Los Angeles, California, was born February 7, 1875, at Shelbourne, Vermont, the son of Rev. J. W. Shenk, and of Susanna C. Shenk. He married Lenah R. Custer, June 29, 1907, at South Pasadena, California.

Mr. Shenk attended the common schools of Central City and Omaha, Nebraska, whither his parents moved in his childhood. He graduated from the Omaha High School in 1895. He attended Ohio Wesleyan University and graduated from that institution in 1900. He took his law course at the University of Michigan.

He learned the printer's trade and was foreman of a print shop in Omaha. He went to Los Angeles in September, 1900, and was admitted to the California bar in October, 1903. He was chosen Deputy City Attorney in 1906, and elected City Attorney, August 10, 1910. He was re-elected City Attorney December 5, 1911.

He enlisted in the Spanish-American War, being a member of Company K, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with General Nelson A. Miles in the invasion of Porto Rico. He belongs to the Union League Club of Los Angeles, San Gabriel Country Club, is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.





ROWLAND, WILILAM RICHARD, Capitalist, Los Angeles, Cal., was born on La Puente Rancho, Los Angeles County, November 10, 1846, the son of John Rowland and Dona Incarnacion Martinez Rowland. On July 12, 1871, he married Dona Manuela, daughter of Col. Isaac Williams, of El Rancho del Chino, and Dona Jesus Villanueva de Williams. To this union two children were born, Miss Nina Rowland and Mrs. Clarence Moore.

He received his education in the public schools and the private school of William Wolfskill, Los Angeles, and at Santa Clara College, where he studied during 1858, 1859 and 1860.

In 1871 he was elected Sheriff of Los Angeles County, which office he filled for about five years, under the trying conditions existing in those early days. He was for many years prominent in politics.

In 1884 Mr. Rowland and Burdette Chandler started to bore for oil in the hills of Puente Rancho. After several attempts to discover petroleum they met with success and the Puente Oil Company is today one of the most successful and oldest companies of California. Mr. Rowland is still active in this company, holding the office of president and giving practically all of his time to its welfare.

He is a member of the California Club.

ROGERS, GEORGE ALFRED, Merchant and Contractor, Los Angeles, California, was born March 26, 1876, at Plattsburg, New York, the son of Robert H. Rogers and Hattie M. (Schutt) Rogers. On March 26, 1907, he married Ethel S. Benson at Long Beach. There are two children, Helen Faye and George Alfred Rogers, Jr.

He was educated in the schools of Plattsburg and then went to Cornell University, where he received his LL.B. in June, 1897.

After graduation he went into general contracting. He built the roads and water systems for the United States government barracks at Plattsburg and at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, dredged and removed rock for the government in New York harbor, Boston harbor, and Newport. Later he built water systems in North and South Carolina.

He went to Los Angeles, November, 1905, and took up the sale of road making machinery and contractors' supplies. Is building roads for Los Angeles County.

He is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa College Fraternity, the Masonic Order, the Cornell Club of Southern California, the University Club of Los Angeles, the City Club of Los Angeles and the Chamber of Commerce.



HUBBARD, ALBERT ALLEN, President of the Board of Public Works of Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Charleston, N. H., November 17, 1846. He is the son of Horace Hubbard and Marcia W. (Putman) Hubbard. He married Olivia Ferrier, October 8, 1878, at Atlantic, Iowa. To them there have been born two sons, Horace Clarence and Albert F. Hubbard.

Mr. Hubbard was educated at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. His first venture was made at Atlantic, Iowa, whither he went when he was about 22 years of age and engaged in the retail lumber business. He remained there for about fifteen years, when he sold out and went to Los Angeles. There he, in December, 1883, with Thomas Goss and Edward Simons, organized the City Brick Company, and was elected secretary-treasurer of that concern. Upon the purchase of the holdings of the company, in 1899, by the Los Angeles Brick Company, he retired from business. In 1906 he was selected by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce to be a member of the Board of Public Works, and was re-elected in 1910, and is now serving his second term.

He is a Knight Templar, a Mystic Shriner and a member of the California Club.

DWYER, JOHN JOSEPH, Attorney at Law and President of the Harbor Commission, San Francisco, was born in San Francisco, November 2, 1861, the son of Jeremiah and Sarah (McMahon) Dwyer. He is essentially a product of San Francisco and vicinity, where his life has been passed. On February 4, 1905, he was married in that city to Miss Bertha Lincoln, with whom he resides at 442 Ashbury street, San Francisco.

After a course through the public schools of San Francisco, including the Boys' High School, he entered the University of California, from which he was graduated A. B. with the class of '82. Three years later he took the degree of LL. B. from the Hastings Law College.

Outside of his legal career Mr. Dwyer has won a wide reputation as a champion of political and civic purity. In these causes he has worked hard and conscientiously, always true to his ideals, which have placed men and measures above political expediency. In the early part of August, 1911, he was appointed by Governor Johnson to the Presidency of the Harbor Commission.

Mr. Dwyer is also an ex-Lieutenant Colonel of the National Guard, and has contributed to the press, on political and economic subjects.





H. A. UNRUH



UNRUH, HIRAM AUGUSTUS, manager and executor estate of E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin, Arcadia, California, was born November 1, 1845, at Valparaiso, Indiana, the son of Joseph Unruh and Abigail (Bowman) Unruh. On the paternal side he is of German descent, while his mother is of the original Quaker stock that first settled in Pennsylvania. He married Jane Anne Dunn, October 10, 1868, at Gold Run, Cal. He has two sons, Joseph Andrew and David Spencer Unruh.

Mr. Unruh is a soldier, railroad man, constructing engineer, banker, electrician and all-around business man of the highest caliber, and has had the varied education to fit him for a successful career in all these occupations. He lived and fought through the Civil War, and his was no humdrum part, but among the most romantic and severe. He is a part of the early development of the West, one of the Pathfinders, one of the men the work of whose hands is seen in many thriving industries and great institutions, and whose names should be written wherever a history of the West is compiled.

His parents entered him at Carley's Institute, now the Indiana State Normal School, at Valparaiso, Ind. But before he had finished his course the great War of the Rebellion broke out, and patriotism made an irresistible appeal. The boy of sixteen answered the first call for volunteers.

He enlisted with the Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company C, May 1, 1861, and, boy though he was, was made a non-commissioned officer. The regiment was sent to the front, and stationed on Chicamacomico Island, North Carolina. Mr. Unruh, along with hundreds of others, after a desperate battle, was captured by the overwhelming Confederate force. He was among the earliest confined in Libby Prison. Five months he suffered there, then was taken to Columbia, South Carolina, as one of the hostages for the rebel privateers captured by the North. He was released and honorably discharged from the service, by reason of being a "prisoner of war on parole." He began his parole in June, 1862.

The North began capturing prisoners in numbers, to balance those that were caught by the Confederate Army, so he was formally exchanged a few months later. He did not feel that he had yet done his duty in fighting for the Union, so he re-enlisted at the close of 1862 in Company K, First United States Marine Artillery Volunteers, known better as the Burnside Coast Guards and famed as the only U. S. volunteer corps of its kind in existence during the war. The position of these guards was one of the anomalies of the Civil War. They were kept in active service for two years, only to be honorably discharged on the ground that there was "no Congressional authority for organization." By that time the war was over.

Mr. Unruh at once studied telegraphy, and became an operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company. He then accepted a better position with Wells, Fargo & Co., at Southern San Juan and Watsonville, Cal., as agent, and held it from July, 1866, to January, 1867.

Then began the period of his pioneering. The Central Pacific was under construction, an event

of as much contemporary importance and interest as the digging of the Panama Canal is today. He joined the telegraph construction crews building the first railroad telegraph line over the Sierra Nevada, and was well ahead of the first whistle of the locomotive as the line was pushed eastward into the desert. When the line was completed he was promoted to advance agent and operator. This place he held until 1869, when he was given the office of assistant freight agent of the Central Pacific at San Francisco.

He saw the beginning of the freight traffic over the new transcontinental railroad, and, although San Francisco and California were not then in an advanced state of development, the growth of the traffic was almost dramatic. He began with one clerk, and the opening weeks the two had hardly enough to do, aside from the necessary work of organization. Then came the flood. In less than five years under Mr. Unruh were eighty-four clerks, and they were hardly able to handle the business. He resigned in 1874 and the office was at once reorganized. The duties he had performed were divided among five men.

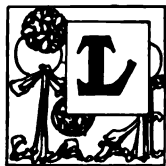
He joined the L. E. Wertheimer wholesale tobacco firm, and was with them until 1877. He moved to Highland Springs, Lake County, in that year and joined the Eureka and Palisade Railroad, remaining with them in various official capacities until 1879. Meanwhile, he had become acquainted with the late E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin, and the latter persuaded him to take charge of his vast estates and business interests. In 1879, he took over this responsibility, which required him to move to Arcadia (in Southern California) in 1884. He has been so occupied since.

In the management of the Baldwin property, and, since Mr. Baldwin's death, of the estate, Mr. Unruh has handled a wide variety of business enterprises. The Baldwin ranch is an immense property, containing many square miles in the San Gabriel Valley. Mr. Unruh has laid out several towns, all of which are growing rapidly, owing to the unusual beauty of the sites. He made the property yield all the money that Mr. Baldwin needed during life in his various costly occupations. This alone gave him a reputation as a clever financier. He is a merchant, running a number of big stores. He operates hotels; he personally keeps an eye on mines; he has laid out water systems, and manages them; he operates gas, light and power plants of no mean magnitude. On the farm proper he is a fruit grower, stock grower, and general all-around agriculturist.

Among his historic achievements was the first test of the Bell telephone for distance in 1877. He found the limit then to be eighteen miles. About 1883, he laid the first underground electric light cable in San Francisco.

Mr. Unruh has, meanwhile, been active in other ways. He is president of the Ramera Oil Company. He is a director of the Los Angeles Racing Association. As a banker he is a director of the Monrovia First National Bank. He is also director of the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Company, and president of the Southern California Floral Company.

He belongs to the Masonic order and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.



LINDSAY, LYCURGUS, Mining Operator, Los Angeles, California, was born in Princeton, Missouri, October 18, 1859, the son of William Lindsay and Nancy (Boatman) Lindsay. He married Eva R. Robson at Newport, Kentucky, in 1881, and to them there have been born two children, Roberta and Gladys Lindsay.

When he was two years old he was taken by his parents to California, the family locating in Sonoma County in the year 1861. He spent his boyhood days in California, Texas and the Middle West and received his education principally through private teachers. He was graduated from the High School of Humboldt, Kansas, in 1877, also took a business course in a college at Jacksonville, Illinois, and was tutored by Professor Bickler, of Austin, Texas.

When he was eighteen years of age, Mr. Lindsay went into the grain business in Southeastern Texas, then went to Kansas and engaged in the cattle feeding and flour milling business. He continued in that line until 1889, when fire destroyed his property and he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he opened grain brokerage offices. After three years in that capacity he closed his offices and moved to Los Angeles.

After a year he transferred to Nogales, Arizona, and took up mining. His first mining venture was the Mexicana mine, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, and later he took charge of the Santa Rosa Lea mine as superintendent. His success in the handling of these properties placed Mr. Lindsay among the leaders of the mining fraternity in the Southwest.

In 1895 he located and opened a vein of copper that has since proved one of the richest in the world, the Cananea properties in Sonora, Mexico. These properties, which have been divided into various sections and worked industriously in recent years, have brought fame and fortune to all who were connected with them. Mr. Lindsay continued as the principal factor in the operations of the Cananeas until

1907, when he sold the last of them, the Cananea Central mine, to the Cole-Ryan financial syndicate of New York. This property is now known as the Greene-Cananea mine and is one of the most productive copper deposits in existence.

Other mines in which Mr. Lindsay was a developing force were the Denocrita, Indiana and Sonora, all of which, in their time, were paying propositions.



LYCURGUS LINDSAY

As a young boy Mr. Lindsay's father was interested in mining and milling at Virginia City, Nevada, and was one of the early pioneers in that camp. He still retains interests in several mining companies in that state, and during the Goldfield boom was one of the pioneer mining men in that region. Mr. Lindsay also has extensive mining and land interests in Mexico and in the State of Sonora, and owns one of the largest cattle and stock ranches in that section of the country. At the present time he is trying to dispose of his mining properties and retire from business in that field.

Mr. Lindsay settled in Los Angeles in the year 1905. There he has become interested in a number of enterprises. He is a director in the Los Angeles Trust Company, one of the chief financial institutions of the Southwest.

He is a director of the Palmer Annex Oil Company, one of the largest producing and marketing oil companies of California. He is a director of the First National Bank of Nogales.

He has bought Los Angeles property and has become one of the most public spirited men of that city. He has considered his investments there as much a matter of public trust as of business policy. His public spirit, as well as that of his associates, is shown by the exceptionally artistic building in which the Los Angeles Trust Company is housed, a building which is a splendid example of how beauty and utility can be combined.

He is a member of the Jonathan and California clubs of Los Angeles.



TANNER, RICHARD ROBERT, lawyer, Los Angeles, California, was born March 30, 1858, at San Juan, San Benito County, California, the son of Albert Miles Tanner and Lovina (Bickmore) Tanner. On the paternal side he is descended from Captain Miles Standish, the Puritan, renowned in history and tradition. He has been married twice, the second time to Sebalina M. Bontty, February 1, 1894, at Los Angeles, California. There is one daughter, Nora Ormsby (nee) Tanner, by his former wife, who was Miss Elizabeth J. Robinson, daughter of Judge Henry Robinson, of Ventura, California.

Mr. Tanner attended the schools of Monterey, Santa Cruz County, California, until he was fourteen years old, then, in 1871, the family moved to Ventura County, and there he finished his schooling.

He began his business career as assistant postmaster of San Buena Ventura. Meanwhile, he read law, and by the time he moved to Santa Monica, in the year 1884, was in a position to be admitted to the bar, which he was in that year.

Mr. Tanner practiced alone in Santa Monica for awhile, but soon formed a partnership there with Andrew T. Lewis. This continued until Mr. Lewis' removal to Portland, Oregon, in 1888.

Then began a long, steady and prosperous career. In the year 1888, he was appointed to the post of city attorney of Santa Monica, and did the work of the office until 1901, a continuous stretch of thirteen years. By that time he was too busy with his private work and stepped out, contenting himself with serving occasionally as deputy city attorney, to be called only when his city needs him in a case of more than ordinary importance. He was deputy district attorney of Los Angeles County under F. P. Kelly for two years.



RICHARD R. TANNER

He formed a partnership with Fred H. Taft in the year 1894, and this association has continued ever since. In 1907 S. W. Odell was added to the firm, and three years later R. A. Odell and H. W. Taft became members. The legal business has been large and of a general character. Offices are conducted at Santa Monica, Los Angeles and Pasadena, the most important cities of Los

Angeles County. Attorney Tanner is an authority on land titles, and is said to know the history of every section of land in his region.

The firm represents many great corporations, but owing to his remarkable knowledge of land ownership, he has been retained as attorney for one of the biggest abstract companies of Southern California, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Los Angeles.

The law has not been Attorney Tanner's sole interest. He has invested in various enterprises, and generally with success.

Mr. Tanner can truly be said to be a native son of California. His father was here before the Forty-Niners, and was quite a noted man of his day.

He was a member of the famous Mormon Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Philip St. George Cook. He was in a number of exploits that made his name known to every Californian. He was a man of exceptional daring and full of resource in the face of danger. He had all the typical manly virtues of the Western pioneer.

Mr. Tanner belongs to the National Geographic Society and to the Los Angeles Bar Association.

He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 307; Santa Monica Bay Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 97; Thirty-second degree member of the Los Angeles Consistory Scottish Rite Masons, Al Malai-kah Temple, Mystic Shrine; Santa Monica Lodge, No. 438, Independent Order of Foresters; Seaside Lodge, No. 369, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of various other fraternal orders.



DOZIER, THOMAS BONE, of the firm of Reid & Dozier, attorneys, San Francisco, Cal., was born at Charleston, South Carolina, March 12, 1866, the son of Leonard Franklin Dozier and Agnes (Bone) Dozier. Descending from a line of distinguished lawyers and physicians of South Carolina, among them his grandfather and the latter's brother, Richard Dozier, Dr. J. Marion Sims, one of whose ancestors was General Marion of the Revolution, to say nothing of others almost equally well known, Thomas Dozier is an expression of many of the characteristics that made his forbears famous. His father's family was originally French and partly English, while his mother came of a race of Huguenots that settled in Louisiana. His parents took him to California on March 12, 1868, the second anniversary of his birth, as an excellent way, perhaps, of celebrating the event. On April 22, 1889, Mr. Dozier was married in San Francisco to Miss Maud Watson, and is the father of four sons, Franklin Watson, Thomas Bone, Irwin Yount and Paul Cuttino Dozier.

Mr. Dozier is one of the best known lawyers in the State, and his name has not been infrequently connected with affairs that have attracted the attention of the entire United States. He is known as both a criminal and corporation lawyer. In his younger days he achieved distinction as a criminal lawyer and was successful because of his eloquence and the care with which he mapped out his cases. He made himself feared by criminals as a state prosecutor.

From the age of five years he attended the public schools of Napa and of San Francisco, until his graduation from the Oak Mound School in 1881. When he was but sixteen years old he entered the University of California, but left there in 1883 to take a private course in the classics, under Professors Mower and Walker. In 1888 he was graduated from the Hastings Law College, an LL. B., and a few months later he began to practice on his own account, at Redding, Shasta County.

His natural leanings toward the forensic side of the law carried him at first chiefly into the criminal courts, and there his ability early attracted attention. His reputation in this branch of his profession was subsequently increased by his appointment as District Attorney of Shasta County in January, 1899. In the same month of 1905 Governor Pardee offered him the judgeship of Shasta,

but this honor he refused, chiefly because he did not wish a judicial career. His tastes were for private practice in the courts, especially before juries. To this he returned, and soon established a brilliant record for acquittals and skill in the conduct of his cases. On his return to San Francisco in May, 1908, he began to drift away from criminal law into corporation practice. In this he has prospered, chiefly as an adviser of smelting interests and electrical power companies.

He has also been a prominent figure in several important criminal cases, among them as counsel for James Treadwell, whom he acquitted of the charge of embezzlement, and also as associate with Henry Ach in the defense of Abe Ruef. Politically Mr. Dozier has been active and equally versatile. For twenty years he was a delegate to every state convention, and until 1896, when he was one of those who aided in the nomination of Bryan, he was a Democrat. He then transferred his allegiance to the Republicans, in whose ranks he has since been conspicuous, notably as one of the three drafters of the platform of the Santa Cruz convention that nominated James N. Gillett for Governor.

But he has played the game chiefly as a pastime, and largely because of his interest in civic betterment. His energies, however, have not been confined even to these varied fields of endeavor. They have sought an outlet in military achievements and brought him into the street car strike of 1886, wherein he was a corporal, and also into the railroad strike of 1894, during which he was in command of the troops operating between Red Bluff and Ashland. In that city he distinguished himself as a disciplinarian and executive and at the end of the trouble was praised for the soldierly manner in which he had acquitted himself.

Mr. Dozier's technical knowledge of anatomy, surgery, etc., though acquired only as an amateur, has been very useful to him in his practice of law, especially in suits for damages. Promoted by his keen interest in the marvel of our creation, in the correction of deformities, and in the improvement of the race, it has won for him a reputation among surgeons that leads them to invite him to witness their most scientific operations. They think it a hobby well worth even a busy lawyer's while to ride.

The family home is at 2401 Jackson street, San Francisco. He is not much of a clubman, limiting that phase of his active life to the Union League, the Army and Navy and the Southern clubs of San Francisco.



PRIDHAM, RICHARD W., Manufacturer, Los Angeles, California, was born March 7, 1856, in London, Canada, son of W. C. and Elizabeth Pridham. He married Althea L. Hait, June 3, 1891, in New York City.

Mr. Pridham attended the public schools of Canada to the age of twelve, and then a business college for two years. When fourteen years old he went to work in a book bindery at Toronto, Canada. He worked with the same firm for ten years, thoroughly mastering the trade. In 1880, when twenty-four years old, he left Canada for Chicago, where he found occupation at his trade and worked for six months.

He went to San Francisco in 1880, and has resided in California ever since. He worked in San Francisco two years and then decided that he had been in the employ of others long enough. He looked about for a promising city in which to locate and chose Los Angeles.

At the age of twenty-six he opened a little manufactory of his own. That manufactory is still in existence, but of a size and importance hardly even suggested by the little enterprise of thirty years ago. At first bookbinding was the sole line of effort, but he soon added to it the first paper box factory in Southern California, and later printing. At the present time he employs one hundred and twenty-five men and women, and goods are shipped all over the western half of the United States and to the Pacific Islands.

Of late years he has engaged in public affairs. He was elected Supervisor of Los Angeles County, November, 1908, and has served in that capacity to the present day. When the Good Roads Committee was organized he refused to take the office of chairman, desiring some one else to have the honor, but once in the harness, he has been one of the central figures in the construction of good roads in Los Angeles County. He insisted in the purchase by the county of the rock quarries, which

meant the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Since his accession to office more than 240 miles of paved highways have been completed and many miles more are under construction. These roads are being built under a \$3,500,000 bond issue. He was one of the prime movers in the arrangements which led to the construction of the mammoth concrete bridge connecting Pasadena and Garvanza, costing \$160,000, the most ambitious highway bridge yet attempted in Southern California.

He was elected chairman of the Board of supervisors in 1911. One of his first accomplishments in this important office was to establish a county purchasing department. He expects to save the county through this department, which will be headed by experts, between \$50,000 and \$75,000 annually. He was one of the strongest opponents of the payment of \$236,700 for the furniture of the Los Angeles Hall of Records.

With the majority of the Board of Supervisors against him, he managed to have Dr. C. H. Whitman appointed Superintendent of the County Hospital, under whose super-

intendency the hospital is said to have greatly improved. Between 1905 and 1908, he was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the City of South Pasadena.

He is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, and was at one time a director. He is an active supporter of the Chamber of Commerce.

He belongs to the Municipal League, and furthers every movement for the benefit of the city and county. He is trusted and admired as one of the sincerely unselfish men in the public life of Southern California.

Mr. Pridham also holds membership in the Jobbers' Association, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Shriners, the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Woodmen of the World. He belongs to the Annandale Country Club, the Union League Club and the Jonathan Club.



R. W. PRIDHAM



W. S. PORTER



PORTER, WILLIAM STIRLING, First Vice-President and General Manager of the Associated Oil Company, San Francisco, was born at Long Reach, Kings County, N. B., June 27th, 1864, the son of Charles A. and Caroline Amelia (Belyea) Porter. His American ancestors were New York Dutch and Scotch-Irish, all except one paternal grandfather having resided in New York, to which the first of them came as early as the seventeenth century. Most of them espoused the British, or Loyalist, cause at the time of the American Revolution and served in the British Army. At the close of the war they received from the British Government grants of land in New Brunswick. Mr. Porter left that country while still a young man and reached California in 1887. On January 5th, 1889, he was married at San Diego to Miss Jessie Grey Young, from which union one child, Hugh Beverly Porter, was born.

Mr. Porter received a common school education in his native town and then moved to Chicago.

Shortly after reaching that city he entered the employ of Crane & Co., manufacturers and merchants, but in 1887 came to California to act as Assistant to the Manager of their Los Angeles house. He left their employ to become a partner in the firm of John D. Hooker & Co., then manufacturers at Los Angeles, which concern shortly thereafter reorganized under the name of the John D. Hooker Company and added to its other lines that of oil well supplies, Mr. Porter becoming Vice-President and Manager.

While engaged in the oil well supply business Mr. Porter became thoroughly familiar with the operations of the various oil companies throughout California, as well as with the individuals then prominent in the industry, and with the conditions affecting it. It was during this period that the Kern River oil field was discovered and that Mr. Porter conceived the idea of organizing the producers of this district into one company.

Early in the year of 1900 the presidents of five of the largest companies in the Kern River Field entered into an agreement with Mr. Porter to turn over to the new company organized for that purpose the properties of their respective companies and accept in exchange bonds and stock for the appraised value of the personal property and stock for the appraised value of the real property. The presidents of the companies were as follows: W. G. Kerckhoff, for Reed Crude Oil Company; Burton E. Green, for Green-Whittier Oil Company; C. A. Canfield, for Canfield Oil Company; M. H. Whittier, for Kern Oil Company; John A. Bunting, for San Joaquin Oil & Development Company.

These companies, through their presidents, agreed to convey their property to the new company and support Mr. Porter in acquiring the entire field, as far as possible, on the same basis. He

finally secured agreements from the following companies, comprising the cream of the Kern River Field, to accept the appraised value placed on their properties and to take stock and bonds in the new company in payment therefor: Aztec, Kansas City, Bear Flag, Vernon, Senator, Queen Esther, Comet, Chicago Crude, Blinn, Toltec, Moneta, Section Five, Wolverine, Bolena, Cortez, Clarence, Hecla, Alva, Omar, Sycamore, Central Point Consolidated, Red Bank, Richmond, Missouri, Hanford-Fresno-Kern River and Mount Diablo Oil Mining and Development Company, John A. Bunting and Warren Gillelen properties, Shamrock Oil Company Consolidated, Tulare Oil and Mining Company, California Standard and Giant Oil Companies, Standard Asphalt Lease, D. B. Parker et al, Del Monte Lease, Union Land and Oil Company of Georgia.

The engineers and geologists employed by him to appraise the properties and to fix the relative values thereof were Arthur F. L. Bell, Bernard Blenfeld and William Mulholland. Their work was so well done that their appraisements, with some comparatively slight changes, were finally accepted by all the companies whose properties were acquired.

October 7th, 1901, the Associated Oil Company was incorporated, and on January 1, 1902, entered actively into the producing and marketing of crude fuel oil in California.

Before the end of the year 1902 the Associated had added to its holdings the remaining thirty-four companies, twenty-seven of them in the Kern River field and seven in the McKittrick District. Since then it has acquired many thousands of acres of productive oil lands in these and other districts, equipped a considerable fleet of vessels and greatly increased its transportation and distributing facilities.

Mr. Porter has acted as Vice President and General Manager of the Associated Oil Company ever since its organization. In addition to this position he has also served as President of the Associated Transportation Company and Associated Pipe Line Company, which companies handle the transportation business of the Associated Oil Company.

Under Mr. Porter's management the earnings of the company have increased from the first year, 1902, when they amounted to but \$180,490.63, to the grand total, in 1910, of \$3,273,920.79.

Despite his absorbing business activities he has taken a considerable interest in club life. While at Los Angeles he was for several years a director of the California Club, and for a couple of terms was Vice President thereof. He was also one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Country Club. His clubs at present are: Pacific Union, Bohemian, Union League, Press, Olympic, Automobile of California, S. F. Golf and Country, all of San Francisco; Bakersfield, of Bakersfield, California; Jonathan, of Los Angeles; McCloud River Country, and Santa Barbara Country.



GEORGE BURNHAM



BURNHAM, GEORGE, real estate investments, San Diego, Cal., was born in London, Eng., December 28, 1868; son of James Burnham and Ann Drusilla (Steele) Burnham. Married Neva May Ashley, at Jackson, Minn., October, 1890. They have six children living, one, Beth, having died at age of two years. The others are Harold, Percy, Helen, Lawrence, Virginia and Ben Burnham.

Mr. Burnham was denied educational advantages, and is perforce a self-made man. He landed in New York, July 5, 1881, and went to Wykoff, Minn.; located at Jackson, Minn., in 1881, in clothing business with M. B. Hutchinson. In 1895, Hutchinson retired and firm became Burnham Brothers. In 1901 he sold out, went to Spokane and incorporated the Ashley-Burnham Land Company. In 1903 he sold Spokane interests and moved to National City, Cal., opening real estate offices in San Diego, six miles away, with C. A. Scott. Latter retiring, in 1908, he incorporated as George Burnham & Co. In 1911 he incorporated the San Diego Securities Company, a \$2,000,000 corporation.

In Minnesota, he was a member of Jackson City Council, secretary Board of Education, secretary Library Board and president Jackson County Agricultural Society, of which he is a life member. Was president San Diego Chamber of Commerce, 1910, and delegate with Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast on Oriental tour. Among incorporators Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, and now fourth vice president, director and member executive committee. Was also president Board of Education, National City.

Mr. Burnham is Eminent Commander San Diego Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar; Mystic Shriner, trustee Elks Lodge, director Elks Building Association, and a Mason. Member Aero Club and vice president Cuyamaca Club, San Diego.



J. A. BROWN



BROWN, JOSEPH A., Automobiles, Los Angeles, California, was born in Jefferson County, Texas, February 19, 1874. He is the son of Joseph M. Brown and Annie (Roan) Brown. He married Elizabeth Davies, at Denver, Colorado, December 21, 1898, and to them were born five children: Elmer, Ethel, Louise, Lillian and Walter Brown.

When he was a child his parents removed to Denver, Colorado, and he spent most of his life in that city. He attended the public schools there and later took a course in bookkeeping at Professor Coon's Business College, Kansas City, Missouri, leaving there in the year 1893.

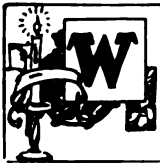
Not being overburdened with wealth, Mr. Brown has worked hard for his success. After leaving the business college he spent several years in commercial lines as a sign writer and advertising man, and later was a traveling salesman for a Denver house. He left that business to learn engineering, going to work in a boiler room in order to get practical experience. He worked there for several months and then became associated with the Rocky Mountain Paper Mills in a responsible position for more than two years, when he resigned and went to California, where he engaged in interior decoration. He first located in Oakland, California, then crossed the bay to San Francisco and was engaged in business there from March, 1904, until April, 1906, when he moved to Los Angeles.

Immediately after locating in Los Angeles Mr. Brown established a high-class painting and decorating business, and still maintains it. A few years ago, however, he branched out into the automobile business, and today his is one of the most flourishing concerns of the kind in the city.

He devotes his leisure time to automobiling with his family.



DR. C. B. WALSWORTH



WALSORTH, CHESTER BYRON, Physician, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Richmond, Mo., Aug. 3, 1869, the son of Henry Theodore and Jennie B. (Clark) Walsworth. His father is a direct descendant of Lord Chancellor Walsworth, whose name occurs in English history. He married Mae Zulu Bailey at Ouray, Colo., July 30, 1901. There are two children, Henry Theodore and Clark Bailey Walsworth.

Dr. Walsworth attended the primary schools of California and later of the State of Washington, whither his family moved. He attended the University of the State of Washington until 1888.

While yet fresh from college he opened an abstract and title office at Olympia, Washington. Later, he had the distinction, rare in one so young, of being one of the founders of a city which today is already of considerable population. He helped found Everett, Washington. A large part of Everett is held under his title.

During the gold excitement of 1896, in Idaho and Colorado, mining and milling attracted his attention. He became an expert metallurgist and mining engineer. He accumulated a considerable fortune, and then decided to study medicine, an ambition he had long cherished. He received his degree in 1903.

He located in Los Angeles, California, where he has since built up a large and very profitable practice.

He finds time to give some attention to oil and mining, and is the president of the Consolidated Midway Chief Oil Company, with several wells; president of the Grizzly Ridge Mining Company, and director in several other enterprises. He is a fraternal man, belonging to the Free Masons, Knights of Pythias, Yeoman, Modern Woodmen, American Nobles, Royal Neighbors and other fraternal organizations.



BEN WHITE



HITE, BEN, real estate broker, Los Angeles, California, was born at Campo Seco, California, January 18, 1870, the son of John White and Catherine (McGrath) White. He married Anna D. Ross, May, 1903, at San Jose, California. There are five children, Ben, Carroll, Melba, Dorothy and Clarence White.

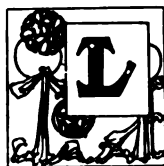
Mr. White's father emigrated from Scotland when nineteen years old, settling at Boston. There he married, four years later, Catherine McGrath, who had but lately come from Ireland. He was a captain of infantry during the Civil War, and served with honor. After the war he engaged in the hotel business at San Francisco.

Ben White was taught in the country schools of Contra Costa County, Cal., until the age of fifteen. Then he moved to San Francisco, where he began a business education.

He entered a real estate office and was put to work, at one time or another, on all the details of the land business. In the year 1892, when he was twenty-two years old, he had learned enough to enter business for himself.

He went to Los Angeles, as the place in California of greatest promise, and opened an office. Had been frugal and had saved some capital, so invested judiciously for himself, and became so well acquainted with values that he was always able to point out good purchases to his customers. His business grew with great rapidity, and in the year 1911, in his office and on his properties, in Los Angeles, he had more than twenty-five employees. He has become very heavily interested in country property in all parts of California.

He is a member of the Elks, the Jonathan Club, Chamber of Commerce, Municipal League, Knights of Columbus, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Knights of Maccabees and Los Angeles Realty Board.



EE, DONALD MUSGRAVE, Automobiles, Los Angeles. California, was born in Lansing, Michigan, August 12, 1880, the son of Herbert A. Lee and Sadie (Musgrave) Lee. He married Etta Stewart at Portland, Oregon. August 18, 1904, and to them there has been born one child, Thomas Stewart Lee.

Mr. Lee attended the public schools of Chicago, whither he had moved in his youth, and was graduated from the Northwestern Military Academy in 1897.

Immediately upon the conclusion of his studies Mr. Lee moved to Detroit, Michigan, and there went to work as a clerk in a wholesale dry goods establishment. He remained with that firm just ten months, however, and at the termination of that period decided to go into business for himself. He sought the West as his field of operations and located in Seattle, Washington, in the year 1898.

He went into the lumber, timber and shingle business at Summit, Washington, his operations including the management of a shingle mill, of which he was sole owner, and a logging camp, in which he was the directing head.

In due time Mr. Lee became an extensive shipper of shingles, a large proportion of the product of his mill being sold in the Western States. He remained in the mill business until 1902, when he sold out his interests and entered the automobile field, one in which he has since been conspicuously successful.

His first automobile connection was in the states of Oregon and Washington, for which territory he was appointed general agent of the Cadillac Manufacturing Company. His headquarters were in Seattle, and from this point he directed the operations of branch agencies in Tacoma and Portland. Within two years Mr. Lee had made such a fine record that he was chosen by his

company to open up the field in and about Los Angeles, which at that time, 1904, was not largely populated with motor cars. With the taking up of the California business he surrendered his Northwestern territory.

By progressive methods and a careful use of the experience he had acquired in the north, and by his personal popularity, Mr. Lee and his work grew in importance, and it was not very long before he was a leader in the automobile field.

In 1908 he opened a branch office in Pasadena, California, and three years later (July, 1911), when his success had won him the position of manager for the entire State of California, he established branches in San Francisco and Oakland. At the present time Mr. Lee has under his supervision, for the Cadillac Company, thirty-seven sub-dealers and upward of a hundred employees. In the year 1911 his company sold more than six hundred cars in the State of California, a remarkable record.

Mr. Lee's position among automobile men in the United States is a firm one and due entirely to his own efforts. He began life with little financial strength, but by enterprising methods and native ability has won for himself a place among the successful business men of the Pacific Coast. He has also placed his company in the forefront in the territory over which he has control, and at one time his cars held all road records in the State of California, especially between the two principal cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mr. Lee is held in high esteem in business circles in Los Angeles, and is one of the most popular men in the State.

He holds memberships in the Annandale Country Club, the Automobile Club of Southern California and the California State Automobile Association. In the work of these two latter organizations he is a prominent factor.



DONALD M. LEE



NEWHOUSE, SAMUEL, Mining Operator, Capitalist, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in New York City, in 1854, the son of a family with the best American traditions for a number of generations. He married Miss Ida H. Stingley, descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, of Virginia, in the year 1883.

He is known in Salt Lake City as the man who has done more for the upbuilding of the city than any other, the one who converted a small country town into a modern American city of the first class. He is one of those men whose pride in the city he has chosen for his home is such that he throws his fortune into its advancement and beautification, and Samuel Newhouse is the possessor of an immense fortune.

He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and for a time read law, but in the year 1879 he went west to Colorado, on the crest of the Leadville rush. He thought his future was in the newspaper field, and he started a newspaper in the mountain city.

There was no railroad line to Leadville, and all the essentials of life had to be freighted in from Denver, up mountain canons and over mountain passes. There developed the greatest freighting service that America has ever known, in which thousands of mules were used and fortunes made in months. Newhouse thought this was a good chance, and it proved to be. Before the railroad had reached Leadville he managed to put by his first good stake.

He put this capital into good mining prospects, and his rise to wealth and position was so rapid that it was marked by days and weeks, and not by years.

He became a power in Colorado. He did not confine himself to the Leadville district, but entered the Clear Creek country west of Denver, and opened up some of the great silver properties. There he left behind him

such monuments as the Newhouse tunnel, one of the most ambitious bores in the history of mining development, and mining towns like Idaho Springs and Georgetown. He helped upbuild Denver and is responsible for the Denver & Intermountain Railway, an electric interurban which connects Denver and Golden. He moved to Utah in 1896, when his holdings in the latter State became

more important than his Denver holdings. He gained control of the Highland Boy mine, at Bingham, Utah, now incorporated as the Utah Consolidated. The Standard Oil later bought control of this property for \$6,000,000. He went into the Boston Consolidated, which owns whole mountains of copper ore, and has big interests in the Newhouse and Cactus. He laid out and built the model town of Newhouse, Utah. His interests have become so wide that he has to maintain offices in London and New York, as well as at Salt Lake City. He has bought considerable areas of New York City property and is becoming a big figure in that city.

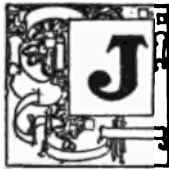


SAMUEL NEWHOUSE

What he has done for Salt Lake City is likely to become his most striking monument. He was the first man to build a modern steel skyscraper, and he did not stop at that, but built three, and they are among the finest in the western half of the United States. He has also had erected other fine buildings, among them one of the most beautiful of private residences. He owns much residence property, and this he has had improved and beautified in the best style.

He has brought immense sums of foreign capital, chiefly English, to Utah, to be used in the development of her varied resources, and his credit is high in the world's financial centers.

In Salt Lake City he is a prominent member of the Commercial Club and Mining Exchange, and belongs to the best social clubs. He also is a member of most of the best clubs of New York and London.



JAMISON, WILLIAM H., Attorney, and ex-Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California, was born at Plainwell, Michigan, March 12, 1869. His father was Eleazer W. Jamison and his mother Catherine (Shearer) Jamison. On September 13, 1892, he married Abbie Norton at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. Jamison was educated in the public schools of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and was graduated from the high school of that city. He then attended the University of Michigan and in 1889 received the degree of LL. B.

Shortly after graduating from college he opened a general law practice in Grand Rapids where he continued until 1892. His firm there was known as that of Marsh and Jamison. Legal opportunities in California seemed to have influenced him at this period, and after his marriage on September 13, 1892, he moved to Los Angeles, arriving at that place on September 20 of that year.

Immediately after arriving in Los Angeles he became examining attorney for the Guaranty Abstract Company, serving in this capacity from 1892 to 1897. In this latter year he was made vice president and attorney for the Fidelity Abstract Company, which position he retained until 1899. From 1899 until 1904 he was the examining attorney, Title Insurance and Trust Company.

As a young man his rise was rapid and his name became known to the leaders of every walk of life in Los Angeles. For the next four years he was made associate counsel for the Title Insurance and Trust Company, and his ability became invaluable to that corporation. He continued in that responsible position until 1908, when his numerous achievements attracted the attention of Governor Gillett, who appointed him Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, to fill the un-

expired term of Judge B. N. Smith, deceased. His appointment to this responsible office was met with marked approval from both the bar and the people at large. During his services on the bench Judge Jamison became an important factor in the progress of his home city. He worked faithfully with the interests of the community at heart.

On the expiration of his official term, in 1909, he became general counsel for the Los Angeles Abstract and Trust Company, filling that position until September 1, 1910, since when he has been following his general law practice.

By reason of his long and varied experience in the title and trust business, Judge Jamison is regarded as an expert in trust and probate matters. He has also specialized in corporation and constitutional law.

He has written numerous articles for the press and has been a great help to law students and attorneys on probate and technical matters relating to the title and trust business.

As a student of corporation and constitutional law he has reached a

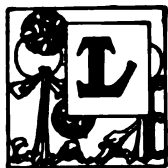
point in his career where probably no other member of the California bar is more thoroughly posted on such matters. His splendid grasp of these branches has been shown in many instances.

Judge Jamison has at the present time an extensive and profitable law practice. Years of hard and constant study, coupled with invaluable experience both in the practice of law and in relation to real estate transactions, have placed him among the foremost attorneys of the Los Angeles Bar.

Aside from his legal practice, he is Secretary of the Southwestern Hardwood Timber Co. and Vice President of the J. P. Creque Building Co., and Treasurer of the University Club Holding Company. He is an active member of the Jonathan, University and Union League clubs of Los Angeles and is widely known and respected throughout Southern California.



WILLIAM H. JAMISON



LEONARDT, CARL, Capitalist, Contracting, Los Angeles, California, was born in Luedenscherdt, Westphalia, Germany, in 1855. He had three children, Clara, Adolph and Emily Leonardt (now Mrs. F. H. Powell).

Mr. Leonardt, who is now one of the most famous contractors in the United States and one of the greatest constructors in the West, received his schooling in Germany, and was graduated in cement chemistry at Aachen, that country. After working for some time in cement manufacture, in the Fatherland, Mr. Leonardt was called to the United States, in 1885, to take charge of a cement plant project in the State of Texas, of which he eventually became head chemist.

He remained in the Texas fields for two years, and then he went to Los Angeles, California, where he has been located since.

Mr. Leonardt's career in the Southern California metropolis has been one of success and distinction since the day he started, and in addition to this he has become recognized as one of the most scientific and reliable cement and concrete constructors in the business.

His work is reflected in almost every kind of work into which these wonderful substances are used and numerous private mansions, public buildings and factories stand as monuments to him.

As his entire time has been passed in this line of endeavor, it is necessary to indicate the accomplishments of this man during his business career, to publish herewith a list of some of the buildings to which his name is affixed as the builder. Among them are the Los Angeles Hall of Records, the Orpheum Theater, Los Angeles, a perfect example of artistic concrete construction; the Los Angeles County Hospital, the Pacific Electric Building, the H. W. Hellman Building, the Turnverein Building, and ware-

houses, large reservoirs and sewer outfall from factory to ocean, for the Chino Beet Sugar Company; also factory buildings for the American Beet Sugar Company at Oxnard, Ventura County, California, and for the Oxnard Company at Rocky Ford, Colorado; Holly Sugar factory, at Huntington Beach, California; Hotel Green, Pasadena; Laughlin Building, Pasadena; concrete vats,

basement, floors, sidewalks, etc., for the Cudahy Packing Company, Los Angeles; the Suits Block, Santa Monica, Cal.; swimming pools at Redondo Beach and Santa Monica, California; jail at Bakersfield, Cal.; Hamburger Building, Los Angeles, and the Grant Hotel, San Diego, Cal., and sixteen flat buildings, in Los Angeles, for Madame Severance, a wealthy Californian.

The Grant Hotel, San Diego, and the big buildings mentioned in Los Angeles, are all modern, fireproof structures, of the skyscraper class, and, taken altogether, they form the main portion of the big buildings in the city of Los Angeles. Mr. Leonardt is picked for

the greater part of the big cement undertakings in the Southwest, particularly those requiring expert knowledge of the subject.

Besides the work mentioned, Mr. Leonardt built the Portland Cement Co. factory at El Paso, Texas, and he is one of the directors and heaviest stockholders of that corporation. During his twenty-five years in Los Angeles, he has also become interested in many other enterprises, and today ranks among the most engrossed business men of that city.

In recent years he joined with the pioneers of oil development in California, and has invested liberally in that field, holding office and directorships in many of the more substantial oil companies. He is a tireless worker and spends practically every one of the waking hours in business. He is one of the real upbuilders and civic boomers of Los Angeles.



CARL LEONARDT



THOMAS H. WILLIAMS



WILLIAMS, THOMAS HANSFORD, capitalist, and president of the New California Jockey Club, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Sacramento, Cal., December 9, 1859, the son of General Thomas Hansford Williams and Mary Rebecca (Bryant) Williams. For generations his paternal ancestors were residents of Virginia, some of them subsequently moving to Kentucky, while his mother's family were prominent Mississippians. His grandfather, Sherrod Williams, was a member of Congress from Kentucky for twelve consecutive terms, and the General Williams who distinguished himself at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and was known thenceforth as "Cerro Gordo" Williams, was a cousin of his father, Thomas H., Sr. The latter came to California in the Spring of '50, where he won fame as an able lawyer and subsequently as one of the largest landowners in the State. He first practiced his profession in Eldorado county and then went to Nevada, where he became prominently identified with the famous Comstock mines. In 1859 he was elected Attorney-General of California, and served with distinction for one term, afterwards devoting himself to his practice and to his large land interests. His son, Thomas H., was raised in the country about the Bay of San Francisco, and on March 23, 1901, was married in Oakland to Miss Beatrice Steele, daughter of the well known merchant, E. L. G. Steele. The children of this marriage are Thomas H. Williams, Jr., and Beatrice Steele Williams.

"Tom" Williams, as he is widely and popularly known, attended the public schools of San Jose, and in 1872 entered the Oakland High School, but left there to become a student in the Golden Gate Academy of Oakland, from which institution he was graduated in 1877 into the University of California. While at the University he was president of his class and a prominent track athlete, but through a misunderstanding between the faculty and himself he left the institution in 1879. He then entered Santa Clara College, from which he was graduated in the Spring of '80, with the degrees of B. S. and B. A.

Shortly after leaving college Mr. Williams devoted his energies to his father's properties, which at that time were situated principally in the counties of Sacramento, San Joaquin and Contra Costa. They comprised about one hundred and ten thousand acres, mostly fertile land, given over to grain and cattle. Some of them, such as Union Island, in the San Joaquin, and Grand Island, in the Sacramento River, were famous for their yield per acre. In the active management of these estates Mr. Williams gained a valuably practical experience as a farmer and rancher, and after eight years, though he continued to exercise general supervision, he resigned the active care of the business to his brother, Percy.

In 1887 he entered the contracting business and continued therein for another eight years, in partnership with Mr. Ferris, under the firm name of

Ferris & Williams. During this period the firm did much important work in the way of excavating, grading, reclaiming waste lands, digging ship canals, etc. Among their notable achievements in these directions were the grading of Sunset Heights, and the reclaiming of Grand Island and 29,000 acres on Robert's Island, which latter property Mr. Williams and Mr. Ferris bought in 1890 from the Glasgow Land Company. They also did considerable contract work for the Government, such as cutting the bends in navigable rivers and building the overflow weir dam in the San Joaquin.

Since 1888 Mr. Williams has also been active in the racing and breeding of blood-horses, and is perhaps best known for his connection with this industry. In 1889 he moved from the vice-presidency to the presidency of the old Blood Horse Association, which in the following year he took over, and formed the California Jockey Club, to the affairs of which he has since been giving much of his attention. He planned the organization primarily to do away with the frequent postponements occasioned by the rainy season, and to continue the racing season throughout the winter. In this he was remarkably successful, the meets improving steadily both in the quality of the horses engaged and in the quantity of attendance, until the crusade against gambling checked the progress in which Mr. Williams was the chief factor.

On these points he holds emphatic views, which in justice to himself and the cause should be expressed. He has always believed that the gambling adjunct should be permitted, under proper control, simply to encourage interest in the sport which he has found by experience could not thrive without that stimulus; and his contention that the game is necessary not only to the breeding of the thoroughbred horse but also to the improvement of the strictly useful variety of the animal is well supported by Major-General Wood, who has publicly stated that on account of the crusade against racing it is now impossible to get a high-class cavalry horse without paying an exorbitant price, and that the infusion of the thoroughbred strain is essential to the production of the best horse for the army.

Among Mr. Williams' other interests are the following concerns, in which he is an officer: Federal Ballot Machine Company (president); Pacific Packing Company, of Guadalajara, Mexico (director), and president of the Mexican Investment Company; director Shasta Water Company and Jerome Garage Company. His clubs are the Pacific-Union, Olympic, Press, San Francisco Golf and Country, of San Francisco; Claremont Country, Athenian and Reliance Athletic, of Oakland; Marin Country, of Marin County; Sutter, of Sacramento; Yosemite, of Stockton; and the Brook, Rocky Mountain, and National Hunt and Steeple Chase Association of New York, and others. He is not only popular in the world of business, society and sport, but is also known, among his immediate associates, for his great generosity and unostentatious charities.



DR. C. E. STONER



STONER, DR. CLARENCE E., Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, is a native of Maryland, born in Frederick County. He is the son of Ephraim Stoner and Margaret (Smith) Stoner. He married Gertrude C. Mead in Los Angeles, March 26, 1896.

Dr. Stoner studied in the schools of his native town and was graduated from the high school in 1887. Three years later he removed to Los Angeles, California, and entered the Medical Department of the University of California. He finished the course in three years and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1893.

Immediately upon leaving college, Dr. Stoner began the practice of his profession in Los Angeles, becoming associated with Dr. Henry Worthington, a pioneer practitioner of Los Angeles City and County. He remained with Dr. Worthington for four or five years. At the end of that period Dr. Worthington died.

Dr. Stoner has continued in the practice of general medicine and surgery with especial attention to sanitation and preventive medicine.

He expects within the near future to spend a year abroad studying and visiting the clinics of London, Paris and Berlin.

Dr. Stoner is interested in the Mt. Diablo Oil Company of Los Angeles, and for more than ten years has been a director of that company. Another organization in which he is a heavy stockholder is the California National Life Insurance Company of San Diego, California. He is chief medical examiner for the company and other insurance companies.

Dr. Stoner is a member of numerous medical and scientific societies, and in addition belongs to the Elks and Fraternal Order of Eagles, Sierra Madre, and Jonathan Club of Los Angeles.



THOMAS H. FRANKLIN



FRANKLIN, THOMAS HENRY. Lawyer, San Antonio, Tex., was born in Ascension Parish, La., March 4, 1854, the son of George Anson Franklin and Mary J. (Clifton) Franklin. On his father's side he is descended from an old Maryland family and on his mother's comes from the Pickens family of South Carolina. He married Marianna Jackson, of Worcester County, Md., at Baltimore, Jan. 18, 1883, and they had two children, a son, J. Clifton, now deceased, and a daughter Marianna Catherine Franklin.

Mr. Franklin's education was confined to private schools. He read law and in 1874 was admitted to practice in Louisiana. Began practice in Donaldsonville, La., partner of Felix Poche, subsequently Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. In January, 1876, he moved to Texas, becoming partner of Major W. O. Hutchison, in San Marcos. During years 1881 and 1882 was District Attorney for the Judicial District composed of Blanco, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Fayette and Austin Counties. Moved to San Antonio in 1885, going into partnership with Fred Cocke and Leroy G. Denman. Mr. Cocke retired, and Judge Denman became a Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas in 1894. He resigned five years later and re-entered partnership with Mr. Franklin. The firm is now Denman, Franklin & McGown.

Mr. Franklin has served as President of the State Bar Association and is a member of the American Academy of Social and Political Science, American Peace and Arbitration League, Texas State Historical Society, Municipal League, National Child Labor Commission, Metropolitan Museum of Art and others.

Clubs: National Arts and Reform, of N. Y.; San Antonio, Travis, S. A. Country, International S. A. Press, Casino, Turnverein and Beethoven.



W. H. O'BRYAN



O'BRYAN, WILLIAM H., land investments, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Oakfield, Wis., April 25, 1868, the son of William O'Bryan and Elizabeth (Putman) O'Bryan. He married Lilore Keese at Santa Rosa, Cal., in 1895. There are three children, William Cedric, Lyndal and Elise O'Bryan.

He was educated in the common schools of Minnesota up to the age of 17. Afterwards he became a school teacher and taught intermittently in Minnesota and South Dakota until the age of 21. In 1890 he went to Lead, S. D., and was associated with the Homestake Co., one of the most famous of the world's mining companies. During the years 1892 and 1893 he was engaged in newspaper work in Deadwood, S. D. After four years in the gold district of the Black Hills he went to California, arriving at Santa Rosa in 1894, where he was engaged in several industrial enterprises until the year 1900, when he located in Los Angeles. Since arriving there he has been chiefly interested in the development of agricultural communities, having first taken an active part in the colonization of the Imperial Valley in California, and later taking up the development and colonization of large tracts of land in the San Joaquin Valley, notably on the great Kern River Delta, comprising something more than 100,000 acres, nearly every acre of which has passed under his hands, the two most noted colonies placed thereon being the white colony at Alpaugh and the exclusive colored colony at Allensworth.

He is now arranging to extend his operations to Central and South American countries, which afford much greater opportunities for successful development and ultimate colonization. He is the controlling factor in several development companies.

He is a member of the Union League Club of San Francisco.



DR. FRED C. SHURTLEFF



HURTLEFF, FRED C., Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born at Somerset, Massachusetts, October 18, 1867, the son of Frank A. Shurtleff, M. D., and Abbie (Davis) Shurtleff. William A. Shurtleff, the first ancestor of the name in America, came over with the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620, in the Mayflower. He was the first practicing surveyor on American soil. Dr. Shurtleff married Wencesloa Flores, November 17, 1897, at Los Angeles. They have one son, Frederico L. Shurtleff.

Dr. Shurtleff studied in the Fall River, Mass., high school, and at the University of the City of New York. He practiced at the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn, New York, where he received his M. D. in 1891, and then was professor of surgery at the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons.

After three years he removed to Indian Territory and was railway surgeon for the Santa Fe and the Rock Island and Choctaw railroads, and deputy sheriff and emergency surgeon for the man-hunting posses of the territory. He moved to Los Angeles in 1896, and opened an office for the practice of medicine. He also went into the cattle business and was one of the partners of the Rancho Casa Loma of San Jacinto and of the S. & M. Cattle Ranch. He has a long lease of 19,000 acres of fine grazing land in Orange county, with never less than a thousand fine cattle.

Dr. Shurtleff enlisted in the Spanish War and was made major-surgeon of the Spanish-American Cavalry; later major and chief of scouts of the California rangers. He is a deputy sheriff of Los Angeles County.

He is a former vice president of the Los Angeles County Medical Assn. and a former president of the Los Angeles Academy of Medicine. He is also the organizer of the Vaquero Club and a Mason.



MATHEWS, WALTER J., Architect, Oakland, California, was born at Markesan, Wisconsin, May 2, 1850, the son of Julius C. and Pauline H. (McCraken) Mathews. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, who fled from France to England and from thence to America, and settled in Lincoln, Connecticut, while his mother's family were among the early residents of Vermont and New Hampshire. In the old Hollister house of Stamford, Connecticut, his father's mother, who was a cousin of the Hollisters, descendants of Colonel Hollister, of Colonial fame, was born. His father moved to Oakland on May 14, 1866, and established himself as an architect. In that city, on December 24, 1879, Walter J. Mathews was married to Miss Viola Gates Strawbridge, a lineal descendant of General Gates of the Revolution. The children of this marriage are Mary Pauline and Josephine Hope Mathews.

From 1856 to 1866 Mr. Mathews attended the public school of Markesan, during the winters. In the latter year he went to Oakland and until 1868 took the common school course, together with some high school work, at the Sweet School, which he left to get a practical training for the profession of architect.

In 1868 he began as a carpenter, under the direction of his father, and devoted the next seven years to learning the mechanical part of the business, outside of the office. This he entered in 1874, with a view to mastering the details thereof, but in the following year he moved to Los Angeles and formed a partnership under the firm name of Kysor & Mathews. After two busy years in that city, during which he designed the front elevation of the Catholic Cathedral and other important works, he returned to Oakland and became the junior partner in the well-known firm of J. C. Mathews & Son. He retained this connection until 1883, and then took a year's course of travel and study in Europe, chiefly in England, France and Germany. Returning to Oakland, he resumed the practice of his profession on his own account, wherein he has won a wide reputation for thoroughness and skill.

During his many years' experience as an architect, Mr. Mathews has designed and constructed a vast number of buildings of various kinds and uses. Among his notable business blocks in Oakland are the Union Savings Bank, the National Central Bank, the Bacon Block and others, and in San Francisco the

Crellin and the Marye buildings. Chief among the private residences he has designed are the Moses Hopkins, Henry T. Scott, Horace Hill, R. C. Chambers, Dan Earl, John A. Hooper and the Russel Wilson, all in San Francisco; and in Oakland, the F. M. Smith, Thomas Crellin, Senator Perkins, Edwin Goodall, Ray Pennoyer and numerous others. Some of his churches are the St. John Episcopal and the Unitarian of Oakland; Unitarian, Alameda, and the First Christian Church, Berkeley. Public buildings: Irving Station, Angel Island, and Hall of Records, Colusa. Hotels: Ramona, at San Luis Obispo, and the Redondo Beach Hotel at the latter place.

During the '90's Mr. Mathews was City Architect of Oakland and in his official capacity designed several buildings for the city.

Although he does not emphatically favor any special style of architecture, he is inclined toward the Gothic, which, he admits, is not adapted to general American needs; the Byzantine, and, especially for America the free Renaissance.

An architect trained with unusual thoroughness, Mr. Mathews has already numerous monuments of his skill standing in almost every corner of California. These are of every variety, tributes to the versatility of his skill. His work has won the respect and even the admiration of the fellow artists of his profession. He recognizes the full meaning of his business; knows of what importance it is in the creation of American cities. He has always striven not only to give his clients the greatest possible useful returns for their invested money, but to add those touches of beauty which make the difference between a building which is a success and one that is not. In the many instances in which he was given considerable rein, and told that beauty was one of the main objects, he has had exceptional success. The great variety of buildings which he has designed has required a technical knowledge of the broadest kind, and a study of many different lines of business, but he has given general satisfaction in every task which he has undertaken.

Besides his office of City Architect, his only other civic post is his directorship of the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, in Oakland. He is one of the original members, San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; his clubs are, Athenian (one of the original organizers); Nile, Claremont Country Club, Home and the B. P. O. E., all of Oakland.



OREM, WALTER CLAUDE, Mining, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Ray County, Missouri, May 23, 1873, the son of A. J. Orem and Martha A. (Leabo) Orem. His father, who was formerly a school teacher and later a merchant, now head of the firm of A. J. Orem & Co. of Boston, Mass., and Salt Lake City, Utah, and his mother, were both of English ancestry, the former's forbears having come to America in the Mayflower. Mr. Orem married Mabel G. Emery at Wapello, Iowa, Dec. 19, 1894, and to them there have been born five children, William W., Gladys M., Margaret R., Albert E., and Horace J. Orem.

Mr. Orem, who has attained remarkable success in Copper and Coal mining, attended the public schools of Kansas City and vicinity, finishing his education when he was about seventeen years of age.

He went to Salt Lake City in 1890, and took a position as traveling salesman for a dry goods house, in which line he remained for about seven

years. He found this occupation too slow for his ambitions, however, and decided to enter the mining business, which appealed to him because of its seemingly unlimited possibilities for fortune and activity. His first real work in this latter field came when he, with others, obtained an interest in the Red Wing Mine, a copper and lead deposit at Bingham, Utah. Two years after he first became connected with this proposition he was made its manager and also of the York property, both of which had a past history and fair productive record, but with little in sight at that time.

The York was later merged with a number of surrounding properties into what is now well known as the Utah Apex Mining Co. Of this company, Mr. Orem was manager for the first six years after its organization, but then resigned in order to devote his time more fully to his own properties,

for which he had large plans in the way of development.

It was at this stage of his career that Mr. Orem began to expand his operations in a way that has placed him among the leading mining men of the country, with interests in Utah and Nevada that keep him continually active.



W. C. OREM

At the present time he is vice-president and manager of the operating department of A. J. Orem & Co. of Salt Lake City and Boston, who are successful copper and coal mining operators on a large scale throughout the Western States, with prominent capital connections in New York and other parts of the world. This company owns and operates at Yerington, Nev., a number of properties, the chief of which is the Nevada Douglas Copper Co., producer of high-grade copper ore. The developed ore in the mine of this company is valued by experts in the millions. Mr. Orem is general manager of this work and is largely interested in it personally. He is also President of the Nevada Copper Belt Railroad, a line extending

through a rich copper mining and agricultural section of Western Nevada, and is a heavy stockholder, with the office of director in the Castle Valley Coal Co. and treasurer and director of the Castle Valley Railroad Co., in Eastern Utah. The Castle Valley Coal Co. is the holder of one of the largest and richest coal deposits in the West, and in its management Mr. Orem is an active factor. In addition to the corporations mentioned, Mr. Orem is treasurer of the Mohrland Mercantile Co. and director of the Maxfield Vinegar Co., and has recently been elected as a director of the Continental National Bank of Salt Lake City.

He is a member of the American Mining Congress, and is a prominent member of the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City. He is a man of Christian instincts and practices and belongs to the Immanuel Baptist Church of Salt Lake and is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association.



POTTER, E. L., Proprietor Van Nuys Hotel, Los Angeles, California, was born September 11, 1866, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, his father being David Hale Potter and his mother Rebecca J. (Sutton) Potter. He married Jessie Buell, September 29, 1902, at Evanston, Illinois. There is one child, Helen Buell Potter. Mr. Potter was educated in the public schools of Delaware and Columbus, Ohio, the family having removed to the latter city when he was a child.

He first embarked on a railroad career with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Columbus, where he started in an unimportant capacity. He was employed in a number of positions by that corporation, his advancement being rapid.

In 1902 Mr. Potter quit railroading to start in an entirely new field, that of hotel management and ownership.

He built a large hotel at Seabreeze, Florida, one of the garden spots for tourists from all parts of the American continent. In time it became one of the best known all-season hotels in the country. He had the entire management in his hands, superintended and controlled the business end of the establishment, and made of the hotel a center of social life. In seven years he enlarged the hotel from fifty rooms to four hundred.

On February 14, 1909, a fire broke out in the hotel in some unknown manner, and in a few short hours the great Seabreeze Hotel was in ruins.

Such a disaster would have completely upset the ordinary man, but Mr. Potter decided that he would rebuild the hotel and move West to Los Angeles.

With the plans for the new house, known today as the Clarendon, well under way, he settled at Los Angeles in June, 1909. The 27th of the next month he purchased the Van Nuys Hotel from Milo M. Potter, leasing the building from I. N. Van Nuys for twelve and one-half years.

At the same time he looks after the Clarendon, at Seabreeze, Florida, and after his hotel and landed interests at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

He has scattered hotel interests in several parts of the country, but finds his time well occupied in Los Angeles, where the tourist rush, during the regular tourist season, is equal to that of any city in the United States.

The new Clarendon is the only absolutely fireproof hotel in Florida, the only fireproof strictly resort hotel. There are many fireproof hotels in the large cities which are kept open during the entire year, but the Clarendon Hotel is the only one of such construction that keeps open during the Florida season of four months only. It is, at the same time, one of the most beautiful hotels in the United States. The building sets in a park of beautiful palms and faces the Atlantic ocean.

Mr. Potter has business affiliations with the Mt. Washington Hotel, at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, a magnificent structure that cost the sum of five million dollars, and also with the Mt. Pleasant

Hotel at Bretton Woods, another splendid property.

These four fine hotels, located in three of the greatest tourist and pleasure resort centers of America, are operated so that they work together perfectly, and they are considered second to none in the quality of the service they give.

Mr. Potter is President of the Van Nuys, the Clarendon Hotel, Seabreeze, Florida, and of his interests in New Hampshire.

He is prominent in club circles of Los Angeles and other cities where his business interests are located. He holds memberships in several social and business organizations of Los Angeles. They are the Elks, California and Columbus clubs, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers' Assn., So. Cal. Hotel Mens' Assn. He is fond of golfing and motoring, spending many days in pursuit of both these recreative sports in the country.



E. L. POTTER



POLLOCK, JAMES ALBERT, Banker and Broker, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Clarksville, Pike County, Mo., June 10, 1863. His father was Joseph Pollock and his mother Mary Jane (Hicks) Pollock. He married Evelyn Prince Dorr at Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1897. Two children have been born, James Arlin and Evelyn Dorr Pollock.

Mr. Pollock's education was obtained in the public schools and Burns Academy of St. Louis, Mo., and in addition he studied under private tutors. His ability as a financier displayed itself early in his life, but for the first few years after leaving school he had no particular business except looking after some private investments. He confined himself to personal affairs until 1889, and at that time moved to Denver, Col., arriving there in the spring of the year. He was appointed Clearing House Manager for the Denver Stock Exchange, and held this position for several months, displaying an extraordinary grasp of financial affairs and winning a firm position in the regard of bankers and others with whom he had dealings. He resigned his Denver position to go to Salt Lake, where he settled June 17, 1890, and became Secretary of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange. Shortly after his arrival he organized the firm of James A. Pollock & Co., of which he is today the senior partner.

This company is commonly supposed to have the largest brokerage business in the inter-mountain region and has the reputation of having brought more money to Utah and surrounding states for mining investments of a strictly legitimate character than any other banking or brokerage firm in the entire western country. Millions of dollars have been handled by the firm and it has been one of the real, practical factors in the development of the resources of the country.

Mr. Pollock, who is the personification of progress, has been among the leaders of

finance in Salt Lake from the day he arrived there, and an instance of his modern methods was the establishment, soon after he began business, of the first private wire system entering the inter-mountain section. This enables the Pollock house to keep in constant touch with all other cities where stock, grain and cotton exchanges are located. At the time of the establishment of his banking and

brokerage business there were few Utah stocks known outside the State, but with the foresight that has characterized all his acts, Mr. Pollock set about to make these stock issues known all over the country. In this he has been eminently successful, and experienced financiers state authoritatively that he has done more than any other one man in placing before the investing public the many excellent propositions upon which the latter day success of Utah has been built.

His pre-eminence as an authority on all western securities is well recognized, and as President of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange, a position he has held for many years, he is con-

sulted largely by persons seeking safe places of investment for their money.

Mr. Pollock does not take an active part in politics, but he is a patriotic and tireless worker for any movement that has for its object the upbuilding and betterment of his city and State. The only office he has ever held or sought to hold is that of President of the Mining Exchange, and his administration has been so successful the members are loath to permit him to retire.

He is a director of the banking firm of McCornick & Co., another notable institution, and the Michigan-Utah Mining Co., one of the largest and most valuable mining propositions in the State. He is a member of the Alta, Commercial and Country Clubs of Salt Lake; Flat Rock Club, Idaho; California Club, Los Angeles, and the Pasadena Country and the Valley Clubs, of Pasadena, California.



J. A. POLLOCK



HAPMAN, MELVIN C., Attorney (Chapman & Trefethen, Oakland, California), was born at Westfield, Illinois, September 5, 1850, the son of Charles de Grasse and Cynthia (Palmer) Chapman. One of his paternal ancestors, Robert Chapman, came from England in 1637 and was among the first settlers at Saybrook, Conn. The ancient homestead in which he lived still is in the possession of the family. Others of Mr. Chapman's forbears served under Oliver Cromwell and several were conspicuous in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and in the Civil War. The family has been prominent in commercial, professional and political life, winning success as merchants, ministers and lawyers. Mr. Chapman married Lillian Mary Childs in Oakland, California, December 21, 1887, and to them was born only one child, Melvin Chapman, Jr. Mrs. Chapman died several years ago.

Mr. Chapman is an attorney whom his own profession delights to honor. By the members of the bar of the Bay cities he is adjudged one of the most worthy, and they have so voted him by giving him the posts of honor in their associations. He has held political office and yet has not been counted a politician, because his party has freely given him nominations to the most important offices without his seeking. He has refused nominations, which, had he accepted, might have made him a figure of national prominence. He has had a versatile career, and was a successful business man before he was an attorney. His entire life has been an exceptionally busy one and he has thereby fairly won his reputation for wisdom and knowledge of the world's affairs.

Mr. Chapman received the rudiments of his education in the grammar schools of Chicago, attending from 1856 to 1867. Upon leaving the grammar school he entered Onarga Seminary, in Illinois, and there studied for three years more. He was graduated from that institution in 1870 and then went to work in his father's planing mill and sash and door factory as a bookkeeper.

After three years in the employ of his father Mr. Chapman decided to move West and go into business. He first located at San Francisco, California, and there entered the real estate and stock brokerage. For three years more he confined himself to operations in San Francisco entirely, but in 1876 moved his residence and headquarters across the bay to Oakland, where he has been ever since.

He did not relinquish his interests in San Francisco, however, remaining actively in real estate and stock speculation there until 1882.

In 1882, however, he wound up his San Francisco business and devoted his energies to Oakland. Without giving up his commercial pursuits, he had been studying law there, and it was at this stage of his career that he decided the law was his natural field.

Immediately upon his admission to the bar Mr. Chapman went into partnership with Roscoe Havens, under the firm name of Chapman & Havens. This association continued for a period of eight months, but at the end of that time it was dissolved and Mr. Chapman then continued his practice alone. He was thus engaged until June, 1910, and then he formed his present partnership with Mr. Trefethen.

During his many years single-handed, Mr. Chapman's method of conducting cases of court became well known. It was his extraordinary ability in this line of work which caused the Oakland Traction Co. to select him, in February, 1911, as the chief trial attorney for all its damage litigations.

In 1887 Mr. Chapman became interested in politics in Oakland and served one term in the State Legislature, where his record attracted such favorable attention that he was offered a unanimous renomination. This he declined. In 1891 he was offered a nomination for Congress, but he declined this also, this refusal being prompted by a desire to permit the selection of Joseph McKenna, now an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. That same year, however, he did accept the nomination for Mayor of Oakland, and he was elected by a large majority. His retirement from the congressional lists in favor of Justice McKenna was regarded as one of the most generous acts in the history of politics, for Mr. Chapman's record in the Legislature was so strong that he was practically certain of winning a seat in the House at Washington.

His renominations, and the successive efforts of his party to get him to run for office, are evidence of the satisfaction he gave while attending to his public duties. He has the public confidence, that of his party, and of the associate members of his profession, and has it all the more because it is generally known that he is no seeker after public honors.

He is president of the Oakland Bar Association and of the Oakland Tribune Publishing Co. and a member of the Athenian Club of that city.



MATTISON, SAMUEL J., Physician and Surgeon, Pasadena, California, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, February 17, 1875, the son of Samuel J. Mattison and Catherine (Jennings) Mattison. He married Ruth Brooks at Pasadena, California, February 27, 1911.

Dr. Mattison comes from an ancestry honored in the history of the United States. The men of the family, while not often achieving distinction of the kind that attracts the public attention, have always done their patriotic duty. They have fought against the Indians in the days before the Revolution, and with their axes they helped clear the forests of the frontier.

The name of Mattison is found in the list of those who fought for freedom against England, and also among those who enlisted to fight in the Civil War. Every generation has carried on the tradition of good breeding, education and refinement.

Dr. Mattison attended the public schools of Baltimore. After completing his studies in these he went to work as an accountant in the auditing department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway at Baltimore. He held various places in the auditing department for six years. He next was an accountant with the Southern Railway at Washington, D. C., during two years.

While he was at Washington he entered the medical department of Columbian, now known as George Washington University. He studied while he attended to his duties as accountant. After completing his first year, he moved to Chicago, Illinois, and entered the Medical Department of the Northwestern University. From this institution he received his medical degree in June, 1904.

He held the post of interne with the Lakeside Hospital of Chicago while a student at Northwestern University, and for several months he was externe at St. Mary's Hospital, at Chicago.

He went to Pasadena, California, his present home, the month following his graduation, in July, 1904, and at once began the practice of his profession.

He is a surgeon in addition to being a general practitioner. He is a persistent student, and still devotes a great deal of time to investigation and to the learning of what others have done before him. In his seven years in Southern California he has built up a wide clientele, and is family physician to a number of the famous families of Pasadena. He has already been called as consulting physician. He is on the staff of the Pasadena Hospital.

While at Baltimore he was a member of the Ariel Rowing Club, one of the famous athletic organizations of the United States. He was one of the oarsmen and took part in a number of notable contests. He is an all-round athlete, and still spends as much time as he can spare in outdoor sports and recreations. He is an ardent automobilist and belongs not only to the Automobile Club of Southern California, but to the

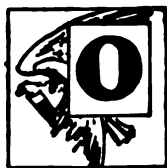
American Automobile Association as well.

He is interested in public affairs, particularly those that concern his city. He is a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade and of the Tournament of Roses Association, an organization of public-spirited citizens which on each New Year's Day gives a flower festival, unique because of its use of real flowers in midwinter.

He is a member of a number of the Pasadena clubs, notably the Valley Hunt Club and the Pasadena Athletic Club, of which latter club he is a director. In his college days he was a member of the A. K. K. He belongs to most of the important medical societies. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the California State Medical Association, Los Angeles County Medical Association, Southern California Medical Association and Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.



DR. SAMUEL J. MATTISON



OREM, FRANK MILON, Mining and Investments, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Ray County, Mo., Sept. 26, 1874, the son of A. J. Orem and Martha Ann (Leabo) Orem. He married Orla Mays, at Dubuque, Iowa, September 8th, 1899. They have two children, Hollis Milon Orem and Media Orem. His ancestry can be traced back to the Mayflower, the original Pilgrim ship of 1620. All of his forefathers came to this country prior to the Revolution, and one of them held a commission in the Revolutionary army. The name is a familiar one in the chronicles of the early days.

He attended the public schools of Excelsior Springs, Mo., and then entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, receiving his degree of LL. D. with the class of 1899.

He began the practice of law in Salt Lake City a few weeks after his graduation. This he continued for a number of years, principally in a consulting capacity for corporations.

He early became interested in mining, in association with his father and other members of his family. Their properties became very productive, the Orem operations becoming more and more extensive, until, finally, he thought it advisable to give up the active practice of law. During the last five years he has not accepted any legal cases, although he holds a general oversight of legal matters connected with the various Orem interests. He is secretary and treasurer of most of the enterprises in which the corporation of A. J. Orem & Co. is interested, and has a general supervision of office work for its different interests. A. J. Orem & Co. is A. J. Orem and family incorporated.

The company has a Boston office, in charge of the head of the firm, assisted by H. C. Joy, a brother-in-law of Frank M. Orem. The Boston office does a general brokerage and promotion business, having in view the

raising of money to finance the Orem company's different enterprises. The Salt Lake City office has charge of the operating end of the business.

Mr. Orem's interests cover a wide range of activity, including especially copper mining, coal mining, railroads, general construction and merchandising. All of the enterprises are operated on a considerable scale.



FRANK M. OREM

The company owns two railroads—the Nevada Copper Belt Railroad Co. and the Castle Valley Railroad Co. The former penetrates the well-known copper belt of Nevada, in which the Orem family are operators, and the latter a busy coal field of Utah. Mr. Orem is treasurer of both railroads, which were built primarily to serve the Orem mines. He is treasurer of the Castle Valley Coal Co., which is one of the largest coal producers in the intermountain district. He is assistant treasurer and acting treasury officer of the Nevada Douglas Copper Co., which is the operating name of the Orem copper interests. The mercantile business of the family is incorporated under the name of the

Mohrland Mercantile Co., and of this firm he is treasurer.

He is president of the Mason & Douglas Construction Co. and also performs the duties of treasurer. The construction company accepts contracts for work on a large scale, and has successfully handled a number of important contracts in Utah and Nevada.

Although well in touch with political affairs in his State and city, Mr. Orem has never held a political office and has no political ambitions. He is content to further the interests of Utah and of the communities where his capital is invested by productive enterprise. With his father and brothers, he gets the credit in Salt Lake City of being one of the most active forces in the growth and progress of that city. The enterprises which he has helped create have given employment to thousands of men, and they have produced millions in wealth.



WILLIAMS, WILLIAM J. Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California, was born May 10, 1864, at Cavanville, Ontario, Canada, the son of William Williams and Mary (Brennan) Williams. He was married to Lena G. Meade at Washington, D. C., and has one child, a daughter, Esther Dorothy Williams.

Mr. Williams studied at the public schools in various towns of the Province of Ontario, Canada, and when he had finished his primary education, entered the University of Toronto. He took a complete course, getting his degree as Bachelor of Arts after four years, and two years later his Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the practice of law, made "Solicitor and Barrister" by the Law Society of Upper Canada, June, 1890.

The firm of Mulock, Miller & Company, of Toronto, made a place for him, and he prepared cases and argued before the courts of that city until 1893. He meanwhile saw an opportunity in Southern California, where there is a large and influential Canadian colony. He made the move in the fall of 1893, and after a little preliminary preparation, in order to adapt his knowledge to the American legal forms, he was admitted to practice in the courts of California. He associated himself with George I. Cochran under the firm name of Cochran & Williams.

The firm did an extensive business from the start, specializing in land matters. In the year 1906, Mr. Cochran resigned in order to accept the presidency of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the country. Mr. Williams, in order to take better care of the extensive affairs of the firm, associated himself with Herbert J. Goudge, Norman Williams and Charles L. Chandler, under the firm name of Williams, Goudge & Chandler, which is one of the large legal firms of the city today. Mr. Williams' practice has been

and now is largely devoted to the organization and care of corporations, principally those organized in connection with land and water development. He has launched some of the most important corporations in the State.

Of late years his legal knowledge has been largely devoted to the management of his own properties and to the corporations in which

he is himself a stockholder. He saw in Southern California, like many of the other now prominent men, unusual opportunities in land and water development, and his surplus capital has gone into these channels.

He organized and is President of the Citizens' Water Company of San Jacinto, a system that supplies water to the City of San Jacinto, as well as to the agricultural territory surrounding. He is Vice President of the San Jacinto Land Company, which is one of the biggest owners of valuable lands in that vicinity. He is a director of the Middle River Navigation and Canal Company, and is a director of the Rindge Land and Navigation



W. J. WILLIAMS

Company, one of the richest corporations on the Pacific Coast, which owns many miles of territory abutting on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and which operates fruit and cattle ranches, steamship lines and other enterprises.

He is one of the directors of the Artesian Water Company, the Maclay Rancho Water Company, the Development Building Company, and also of the Cotenants Company.

Mr. Williams has been active in public affairs, but has had no ambition to hold public office. He supports every movement for the beautification and betterment of the cities of Southern California.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, the Shriners, and of several other secret societies. He also holds membership in the California Club and the Annandale Country Club.



DR. EDWARD SWIFT



WIFT, PERCY EDWARD, Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born at Bayonne, New Jersey, August 18, 1886, the son of Thomas Percy Swift and of Margaret Christine (Hannan) Swift. Dr. Swift received his primary education at Trinity School, New York City. From 1903 to 1905 he attended the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, New York. From 1905 to 1906, inclusive, he attended the Columbia Grammar School, New York City. From 1906 to 1910 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and then did post graduate work at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City. He specialized in surgery while at this hospital. He passed the New York state medical examination in June of 1910, with high credit.

Dr. Swift removed to Los Angeles in August, 1910. Immediately on his arrival he became associated with Dr. Coffey and began active practice.

His record satisfied the regents of the University of California and he was chosen, in spite of his youth, instructor in clinical surgery in the Los Angeles Department of the Medical College of the State Institution. He accepted this place January 1, 1910, six months after getting his degree from Columbia University. He is now lecturing on his second term.

He also finds time for a private practice. This is now on all the ailments of which the medical profession treats, but he is planning to specialize on surgery later.

He is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, of the California State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

In college and professional school he was invited to join the Sigma Chi Fraternity and the Nu Sigma Nu, and he takes part in the counsels and entertainments of these Greek letter societies in Los Angeles.



CHARLES STANSBURY



TANSBURY, CHARLES. Contractor, Los Angeles, California, was born March 4, 1865, at Pescadero, California, just south of San Francisco. He is the son of M. Stansbury and Susan J. (Cotton) Stansbury. He married Anna L. Ledbetter, January, 1901, at Los Angeles, and to them were born two children, Charles and Katherine Stansbury.

When he was a child Mr. Stansbury removed with his parents to Santa Cruz, California, and there he attended the public schools until 1879. At that time he was fourteen years of age and his first work was on a farm. He continued as a farmer until he was eighteen years of age, when his parents removed to Los Angeles.

His father established a coal business there and young Stansbury went with him as a partner of the firm of Stansbury & Company. At the end of seven years his father retired from the business and he and his brother, G. F. Stansbury, continued it under the name of Stansbury Brothers. They dealt mostly in wholesale and grew so rapidly they in a short time were operating three large yards and had branches all over the City of Los Angeles.

In 1898 the brothers sold out to Brett & Backus, and Mr. Stansbury put his capital in contracting, and has since become one of the leading contractors of the city. He has built roads and railroad grades in all parts of the Southwest, but maintains his headquarters in Los Angeles. Sunset boulevard in Los Angeles is a fine example of his work.

In addition to his contracting, Mr. Stansbury has dealt largely in tracts in and about Los Angeles, and is a stockholder and director in the Western Lumber Company and the Pacific Sewer Pipe Company.

He is a Native Son of the Golden West, Mason, member of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, B. P. O. E., and Knights Templar.



WALTER F. HAAS



HAAS, WALTER F., Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, Cal., was born Nov. 12, 1869, in the town of California, Mo. His father was John B. Haas and his mother Lina W. Bruere.

Mr. Haas gained his education in the grammar schools of California, Mo., and the high schools of Los Angeles. He studied law in the office of Houghton, Silent & Campbell, of Los Angeles.

On May 30, 1884, Mr. Haas came to California, settling in Los Angeles. He immediately started the practice of law and was admitted to the Supreme Court of California, April 7, 1891. The following year he was admitted to the United States District Court, United States Circuit, and United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

From 1899 until 1900 he was City Attorney of Los Angeles.

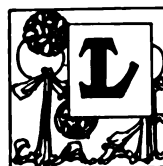
He formed a law partnership with Frank Garrett, July 1, 1901. On April 1, 1906, the firm was increased by the addition of Harry L. Dunnigan. Mr. Garrett died in March, 1911, since which time the firm has been known as Haas & Dunnigan. They have conducted a general civil practice with water laws and corporation laws as specialties.

In addition to his extensive law practice, Mr. Haas is a member of many corporations, among which are the Tampico Land, Lumber & Development Co., of which he is president; the German-American Savings Bank, as director; the C. J. Kubach Co., as vice president; the K. & K. Brick Co., as director, and the Fidelia Investment Co., of which he is president.

Mr. Haas is also a member of many clubs and associations. He belongs to the Union League Club, the Bar Association, the Palestine Lodge No. 351, F. & A. M., Scottish Rite Masons, and a member of the L. A. Chamber of Commerce.



W. D. LONGYEAR



ONGYEAR, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Banking, Los Angeles, California, was born in Grass Lake, Jackson County, Michigan, July 2, 1863. He is the son of Moses Longyear and Maria (Douglas) Longyear. He

married Ida A. Mackay at Los Angeles, February 8, 1893, and to them there have been born two children, Douglas M. and Gwendolyn C.

Mr. Longyear was educated in the public schools of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and at the age of eighteen left his studies for a position in the registry division of the Kalamazoo postoffice. He was in the government service two years. In 1884 he left the registry office and since that time his life has been spent in banking. He first entered the employ of the Kalamazoo National Bank, starting in a minor position. He was with that concern until 1889, and in that period became thoroughly acquainted with the intricacies of banking.

In November, of the same year, he moved to California, locating at Los Angeles. Within a few months after his arrival in Los Angeles Mr. Longyear was made teller of the Security Savings Bank, and after about three years in that position became Assistant Cashier.

It was in this latter office that Mr. Longyear showed his capabilities as a banking expert, and within two years he was appointed Cashier and Secretary of the Bank. Thus, in five years, he won his way by his own merits from a minor position to one of the most important places in the banking fraternity of Los Angeles. Mr. Longyear still retains the post of Cashier and Secretary of the Security Bank, and is regarded as one of the most thorough bankers in the city.

He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Country, Craggs Country Club and the Jonathan Club. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason and a Mystic Shriner.



JOSEPH MAIER



MAIER, JOSEPH (deceased), Los Angeles, California, was born in Bavaria, Germany, 1851. In 1875, while residing in Leavenworth, Kan., he married Mary Schmidt. They had two sons, J. Fred Maier (deceased), and Edward R. Maier. Mr. Maier died at Los Angeles, July 12, 1905.

Mr. Maier was one of the upbuilders of Los Angeles, who went to that city in its early days when it was little more than a village and saw it rise to the proportions of a great city. He was one of the most enterprising of its citizens, and has left an enduring business monument behind him.

He was educated in Germany, and there grew to manhood. There he also learned the brewer's trade. When about twenty years old he came to the United States, like so many young Germans, because of his love of freedom and his distaste for the oppressive aristocratic traditions of the native land.

He began to work his way West immediately on his arrival in the United States, and in a few months was at Leavenworth, Kan., working at his trade. There he remained until 1875, when he went to California. He delayed a few months at San Francisco, but in the same year was offered a position, which he accepted, by the New York Brewery, located on Third street, between Main and Spring streets, Los Angeles.

The town was growing rapidly, and the enterprise of Mr. Maier kept pace with its growth. He was not content to remain in the employ of others. With his limited savings he had a chance to buy out the Malmstedt interests in the Philadelphia Brewery, another brewing company of Los Angeles, and he at once took the management of the plant.

The property was of no great importance when he took it up, but under his experienced management it grew rapidly, more than keeping pace with the growth of the community, until 1893, when he became one of the incorporators of a new company, the Maier & Zobelein Co., which took over the property and began enlargements on an ambitious scale.

Up to 1905, the year of his death, the plant had grown until it covered many acres of ground in the industrial section of Los Angeles. It was then one of the biggest breweries on the Pacific Coast and employed hundreds of men. The company had established branch houses over many of the Western states, including Nevada, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and California, and even in Old Mexico. It had a complete array of buildings,

ranging from two to six stories in height, with clarifying cellars, bottling plant, stables, garage, stock houses, blacksmith shops, paint shops, malt houses, laboratories, malt kilns, mill houses, brew house, malt elevators, refrigerating cellars, carpenter and cooper shops, and all the other essentials of a modern plant. In each department he had the most improved machinery. The plant alone was an asset worth millions of dollars.

The conduct of the brewery did not monopolize all his time or capital. He sought investments of the most substantial order; ones that proved of the greatest benefit to himself, and, as well, to the community where he had made his vast fortune. He was one of the organizers and president of the L. A. County Improvement Co., which laid out Chutes Park, one of the great places of recreation of his city, and successfully conducted this enterprise, much to the pleasure of the Los Angeles public, to the end of his career.

During the last ten years of his life he lived in a beautiful home at the corner of Figueroa and Sixteenth streets, in one of the most attractive residential sections of Los Angeles.

In the year 1903 he took a respite from business, and with his family made a seven months' tour of Europe. He visited with especial interest the country of his ancestry and the site of his birth, in Bavaria.

He was a man much beloved for his generous impulses, and many in less fortunate circumstances have had reason to revere his memory for the innumerable acts of kindness which he had shown them.

He belonged to many societies and clubs. He joined the Order of the Masons in Los Angeles, becoming a member of the Los Angeles Lodge No. 42. He was also a member of the Consistory, and of Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Recreation Gun Club, of the Turnverein, and of the Germania Club. He held a membership in the National Association of Stationary Engineers.

After the death of Mr. Maier, in 1905, his two sons took up the conduct of the great business which he had established and for the management of which they had been especially qualified.

J. Fred Maier, the eldest son, became the president of the institution, but after his death, in 1909, the sole surviving son, Edward R. Maier, became president of the company and all of the allied properties included in the estate.



J. FRED MAIER



MAIER, JOSEPH FREDER-
ICK (deceased), former Pres-
ident Maier Brewing Co., Los
Angeles, Cal., was born in
Los Angeles, June 21, 1876,
the son of Joseph Maier and Mary (Schmidt)
Maier. He died April 11, 1909, at Los
Angeles.

Mr. Maier attended the public schools of
Los Angeles and its High School, where he
graduated.

His professional training began while
he was still attending school and col-
lege. He worked in the various departments
of the brewery, of which his father was presi-
dent, and won considerable practical experi-
ence.

After finishing his course in the Los
Angeles High School, he entered the Wahl &
Henius Brewery Academy of Chicago, where
he received a thorough training in the science
and practice of brewing, as carried on in this
country and Germany. He was prepared in
every way to undertake the management of
the great business of his father.

Although he died at the early age of
thirty-three, Fred Maier had already suc-
ceeded in making himself one of the most
prominent and best liked business men in the
city of Los Angeles. He fell heir to the con-
trol of the business of his father, Joseph
Maier, on the latter's death in 1905. The
business was of great magnitude, but he
pushed it forward on an even larger scale.
He became known for his exceptional gen-
erosity, both in public and in private life,
and he gave a hearing to every worthy cause. He
felt a strong civic pride and interested him-
self in everything that meant the advance of
his city.

When he took hold, as president, in 1905,
the concern was already the most important
brewery in Los Angeles, and one of the larg-
est on the Pacific Coast. His father had prac-
tically created the great business, transform-
ing it from the little Philadelphia brewery
with its single building to an institution em-
ploying hundreds of men and covering acres
of ground. He took control so thoroughly
and with such tact that the transition was
scarcely felt, and then by his liberal business
policy he developed an even greater volume
of business.

In 1909, when his last illness seized him
prematurely, the Maier Brewery consisted of
a dozen buildings, two to six stories high. It
had clarifying cellars, bottling plant, stables,

garage, stock houses, blacksmith shops, paint
shops, malt houses, laboratories, pharmaceu-
tical department, malt kilns, mill house, brew
house, malt elevators, refrigerating cellars
and all the other essentials of a great modern
brewery. The business was conducted in a
manner to win the respect and good will of
all business connections. The estimated
value of the plant was nearly \$2,000,000.

He interested himself in sports, and espe-
cially baseball, and was one of the chief men
in the Vernon Athletic Association, and was
its president. This association organized the
Vernon Baseball Club, one of the baseball
teams of the Pacific Coast League. He fur-
nished the bulk of the capital necessary to
finance the team, and supported it for the
amusement of the city of Los Angeles even
in the days long before it got on a paying
basis.

He was president, also succeeding his
father, of the L. A. County Improvement Co.,
which owned Chutes Park, one of the most
important places of amusement in Los An-
geles. Chutes Park occupies a valuable tract
of land near the heart of the city.

The estate, which with his brother, who
was secretary and treasurer of the Maier
Brewing Co., he administered, owned con-
siderable property in the downtown and sub-
urban districts of Los Angeles, and this also
he administered so that it gained in value.

One of his chief accomplishments while
in control of the brewery was the extension
of its markets. He established branch houses
in nearly every important town in Southern
California, in Nevada, and in Arizona. He
started dozens of thriving agencies in places
not large enough to support branch houses.
The installation of the branch houses in it-
self represented a heavy outlay in capital.

He was a popular club man, and was
asked to join nearly every club of social im-
portance in Los Angeles. He belonged to
Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., and
in 1902 he was elected Master of the Lodge,
an unusual honor for one so young. He be-
longed to the Consistory, Knights Templar.
Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and
other secret societies. He was a member of
the Benevolent and Protective Order of
Elks. He was an active member also of the
Jonathan Club, the Recreation Gun Club,
and the Chico Gun Club, exclusive social
organizations of Los Angeles.

His interest in public affairs was always
lively. He was a member of a number of the
public improvement clubs, and his support
could always be depended upon.



EDWARD R. MAIER



MAIER, EDWARD R., President and General Manager of the Maier Brewing Company, Inc., Los Angeles, California, was born in Los Angeles, January 5, 1883, the son of Joseph and Mary (Schmidt) Maier.

He attended the public schools of Los Angeles and a preparatory school at Berkeley before taking a course at the University of California. He entered the last named institution in the year 1901 and studied one year, going abroad in 1902.

On his return he decided to enter business with his father, who had built up one of the largest breweries in California—the Maier Brewing Co.

On July 12, 1905, his father died, and the responsibility of managing the great business and the estate were left to his elder brother, J. Fred Maier, and to himself.

His brother became president and manager of the brewery. "Fred" Maier, as he was familiarly known, was one of the most popular public figures in Los Angeles. The brewery expanded rapidly under his management. He was particularly noted for his willingness to sacrifice personal interest to the good of the city. He died, in the prime of life, April 11, 1909. On his death the presidency of the company went to Edward R. Maier, and he was left sole manager of the Maier estate.

Under the management of E. R. Maier the brewing company, already a firm of big proportions, employing hundreds of men, has been pushed ahead until the business is today one of the biggest in the western half of the United States. Its branch houses are found in Nevada, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Old Mexico, and all over California. There is even an export trade to the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands. The brewery is equipped with the most modern and scientific plant, all of the machinery and methods being the result of the very best experience in beer making.

The brewery, which is located on Aliso street, comprises twelve different buildings, ranging from two to six stories in height. There are clarifying cellars, bottling plant, stables, garage, stock houses, blacksmith shops, paint shops, malt house, laboratories, pharmaceutical department, malt kiln, mill house, brew house, malt elevators, refrigerating cellars, carpenter and cooper shops, and all the other essential departments of a modern plant. Everywhere the most im-

proved machinery is being used. The construction and equipment cost over two million dollars.

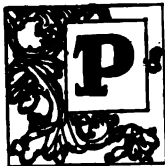
The conduct of this vast enterprise is not the sole occupation of Mr. Maier. He is a rancher as well. He owns the well known Maier Rancho Selecto, in Ventura county, comprising thousands of acres stocked with fine cattle and horses. He spends a good deal of time on the ranch.

The estate which he has inherited and manages owns much valuable real estate in Los Angeles. Around the brewery have grown up many allied enterprises, to all of which he must give attention.

While at high school and college he was an enthusiast in athletics, for which he is physically well fitted. He always played on his nine, and was accounted good enough for professional baseball. He is perhaps as well known to the world at large as president of the Vernon Athletic Club of Los Angeles, owner of the Vernon Baseball Club, as he is for his prominence in business. He became interested in the club at first because of his love of baseball, but with the growth of the Pacific Coast cities his interest became more than mere play. The attendance at the games runs into the hundreds of thousands annually, and the final games are seen by crowds that rival those of the National and American Leagues. The baseball club and plant now represent a big business in themselves.

He is immensely interested in the growth of Los Angeles, and is one of the most popular of its citizens. He is an ardent sportsman, and is a member of the Los Angeles Driving Club, Recreation Gun Club, Chico Gun Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Western Bowling Congress, and is president of the Vernon Baseball Club, and president of the Los Angeles Bowling Association. He belongs to a number of the business clubs, among them the Los Angeles Jobbers' Association, Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Other clubs, social and special, to which he belongs are: Bohemian Club of San Francisco, California Club, Jonathan Club, San Gabriel Country Club, Sierra Madre Club, Gamut Club, Los Angeles Convention League, Los Angeles Rotary Club of Southern California, Automobile Club of Southern California, the Press Club of Los Angeles, and to the Berkeley D. K. E. college fraternity. He is also a prominent Mason and Elk.



PRYOR, ISAAC THOMAS, Banking, Lands and Live Stock, San Antonio, Texas, was born at Tampa, Florida, June 22, 1852, the son of David Christopher Pryor and Emma Almira (McKissack) Pryor.

He has been twice married, his first wife, whom he married October 1, 1878, in Austin, Texas, having been Sallie Rapp. To them three children were born, David M., Emma A., and Isaac T. Pryor, Jr. Mr. Pryor was married a second time at Columbus, Texas, to Mrs. Myra Stafford Early, June 7, 1893.

He is one of America's cattle kings, one of the class who, with the passing of the pioneer West, are now more often found in romance than reality. He came to the great grass plains shortly after the Civil War, and rode the range when it was open from Texas to Montana. He was himself one of the men who made the character of the cowboy one of the loved American traditions because his own nature was a summary of all his picturesque and sturdy virtues. Even before the days when he had achieved wealth, the name of Ike Pryor was known from the Canadian line to the Gulf among the cow men, and it was generally spoken with affection. He had the shrewdness, so often lacking in the frontiersman, to grow with the country. He was not one of those who mourned when the fences of civilization cut down the freedom of the range. He bought his own land and fenced his herds. He adapted himself intelligently to the changing conditions, even welcomed them because he knew they were for the best. From the cattle man of the open range he changed to the cattle grower of the cultivated farm, and when the cities began to grow where his herds used to roam he became a business man of the modern type, a president of banks and insurance companies. He is today one of those Western business men, not so numerous, who is an interesting compound of pioneer simplicity and modern industrial culture.

Both of Mr. Pryor's parents died before the boy was six years old, and as a result his life has been of his own moulding.

Mr. Pryor's education was confined to three years attendance in the country schools of Tennessee and North Alabama, and at the age of ten years he was earning a living, his first work being as news vender during the Civil War. From 1862 to 1864 he followed the Union Army, selling newspapers, and was at the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga.

In 1870 Mr. Pryor moved to Texas from the northern part of Alabama, whither he went at the conclusion of the war, and located on a farm near Austin, where he worked for fifteen dollars a month. After a year of this he embarked in the occupation of driving cattle from Texas to the Northwestern States and Territories and thus entered the business in which he was destined later

to stand out as one of the greatest leaders. From cowboy he became a rancher and later, by progressive methods, acquired the ownership of thousands of acres with herds of cattle numbering five figures.

"Ike" Pryor, as he is affectionately called by his friends and the name by which he is known in all parts of the country, stands at the very top of the cattle industry in the United States, and has been a forceful factor in the organization, regulation and improvement of the business. He served two years as president of the Texas Live Stock Association, three years as President of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, one year as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, one year as its president, one year as chairman of its Congressional Committee, and he was chairman of the Live Stock Transportation Association, which secured the amendment twenty-eight-hour law to thirty-six hours in which stock could remain aboard cars. During the Roosevelt administration he was one of the men at the head of the American Live Stock Association when that body engaged in the notable struggle with the railroad for efficient service and finally compelled them to furnish cattle cars when wanted.

In these various offices he has been an untiring worker for the good of the business, and it is due largely to his experience and ability that the trade has been put on its present high plane.

In addition to his cattle interests, Mr. Pryor is a heavy land owner and is actively engaged in that business. He also has holdings in other concerns, including banks, insurance and development projects. He is president of the Mascot Land and Cattle Company; president of the Texas Surety and Insurance Company of San Antonio; president of the Zavala Land and Water Company, San Antonio; vice president of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Company, live stock commissioners, with offices in Kansas City, St. Louis, San Antonio, Fort Worth and other great cattle centers. He is vice president of R. E. Stafford & Company, bankers, Columbus, Texas; is ex-president of the Texas and Colorado Land and Cattle Co.; ex-president of the Stafford Land and Cattle Co.; ex-president of the City National Bank of San Antonio. He was formerly manager of the King County Land and Cattle Co. and of Pryor Brothers & Co., but relinquished these on account of his numerous other duties.

During his many years of active business life, Mr. Pryor has been in a multitude of ventures, but a large proportion of them he has been compelled to give up because he could not find time to attend to them all. Mr. Pryor is a millionaire several times over and enjoys a remarkable popularity in his home State and in business circles at large. He has been urged time and again by the newspapers and hordes of friends to run for Governor of Texas, but he has steadfastly declined because he does not care for politics.



MOSSHOLDER, WILLIAM JOHN, Attorney-at-Law, San Diego, Cal., was born August 27, 1857, at Martinsburg, in Knox County, Ohio, the son of Squire Humphrey Mossholder and Mary Eliza (Robinson) Mossholder. He married Jennie Prentice, at Viroqua, Wis., Sept. 26, 1881, and two children were born of that union, Marks Prentice Mossholder and Rusk P. Mossholder.

Mr. Mossholder was graduated from the Nebraska Wesleyan University with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and from the Law Department of the University of the State of Iowa with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Since then he has had an interesting and a busy legal career. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of Iowa and to the United States courts. He practiced his profession at Osceola, Polk County, Nebraska, and it was not long before he was elected County Judge, not a usual honor for one so young. He occupied the office for a term, and then, in December of 1885, he moved to San Diego, California. San Diego was then only a promise of the city that was to be, little better than a Mexican pueblo, much as the Mission padres had left it. Only a few thousands of white settlers had as yet discovered its remarkable climate and beautiful bay, and it was in the days of the beginnings of Coronado and its world famous resort. Coming as he did nearly thirty years ago, he is considered one of the pioneer lawyers, and much of the interesting history of the growing city has passed under his eye. He has taken part in much of the important litigation that has passed through its courts.

He formed a partnership with Hon. Watson Parrish, who formerly was a member of the Legislature of Nebraska, and also a Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He subsequently retired from the firm on account of ill health, and Mr. Mossholder continued in the practice. Few men

are more familiar with the political traditions of San Diego.

His practice has always kept him too busy for him to seek office or any form of political preferment, but his voice has been heard in every issue of importance. He has displayed more than his share of public spirit in everything that concerned the real progress of San Diego. He has belonged to the commercial as-

sociations and public improvement societies and has always been willing to work when the labor promised any substantial benefit to his city.

He is well known socially and knows about every man of consequence in San Diego and his part of the country. He is quite familiar with his State of California, over which he has traveled much for purposes of business and recreation.

In addition to his legal work Mr. Mossholder has been quite active in lodge matters, being one of the most energetic workers for the growth of the Order of Masonry in his section of California.

He is a Past Master, Past High Priest, Past Commander, Past Thrice Illustrious Master, Past Royal Patron, Past Patron, and Past Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of California.

He is at present the Venerable Master of Constans Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite Masonry, of San Diego; member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, First Vice President and a Director of the Scottish Rite Cathedral of San Diego, and President of San Diego Chapter No. 2 of the Sons of the American Revolution of San Diego, and he is also a member of the California State Society.

Only recently Mr. Mossholder was honored by being elected a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite Masons in Washington, D. C., which is the preliminary step to the thirty-third degree.

The honors that he holds make him one of the biggest figures in Masonry in America.



W. J. MOSSHOLDER



HENRY HAUSER



HAUSER, HENRY, President H. Hauser Contracting Company, railroad contractors, Los Angeles, California, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, March 29, 1855, the son of Frederick Hauser and Philipena (Diehl) Hauser. On October 3, 1904, he married Margaret S. Hartes at Los Angeles.

His boyhood was spent in Illinois, where he received his early education in the public schools. He was graduated a civil engineer in 1878 by the University of Illinois, and immediately was appointed assistant engineer of construction of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Early in 1879 he was assistant engineer of the United States Coast Survey, but shortly resigned to become engineer of construction for the Santa Fe railroad, supervising construction of the main line through New Mexico and Arizona, branches in Arizona, Kansas and New Mexico, and also the line from Chicago to Kansas City. In 1889 he became engineer and manager for B. Lanty Sons, contractors for the building of the Pike's Peak road and the S. F., P. & P. Ry. in Arizona. The Pike's Peak road is one of the world's engineering wonders. He was with this company until 1904, during which time they built the Belen cut-off in New Mexico for the Santa Fe west of Albuquerque. He removed from Arizona to Los Angeles in 1900.

From 1904 to '06 he was manager and engineer of the Lanty-Sharp Contracting Company. In 1906 the Sharp-Hauser Contracting Company was formed, with Mr. Hauser vice president. In 1909 he drew out and organized his present company.

Mr. Hauser has been connected with the Santa Fe Railroad directly or indirectly, for thirty-two years.

He is a member of the University Club of Los Angeles, and is a thirty-second degree member of the Masons.



DR. R. WERNICK



ERNICK, REINHARDT, Physician, Los Angeles, California, was born at Monee, Illinois, January 19, 1861, the son of Theodore Wernick and Louisa (Pletch) Wernick. He married Helen Hill, June 17, 1902, at Montgomery, New York.

Dr. Wernick's ancestors have lived in Southern Bavaria, and it is on record that there has been a direct line of physicians since the year 1520. His great grandfather on his mother's side, was a surgeon in Napoleon's army.

He attended the Monee, Illinois, high schools. After graduation he went to the school of his father at Speyer, Bavaria, Germany, and received his Master of Arts degree in the year 1880. He returned to the United States to attend Rush Medical College and earned his right to practice with the class of 1882.

He located first at Marshall, Texas, and did well, remaining until May, 1887. He then removed to Los Angeles, and has built up a lucrative practice in that city.

It has been the tradition of the family that each succeeding generation should add some little thing to the knowledge of medicine and of the curative arts. Every one of them has engaged in original research. Dr. Wernick is following the tradition of the house, and has already written papers on several original topics. He keeps pace with the advance of the medical sciences by extensive reading and study, by following closely the work of the great investigators, and by travel.

He belongs to the various medical associations, the most important of them being the American Medical Association.

He is a lover of out-door sports, like hunting and fishing, and takes his vacations in that way. He belongs to the Jonathan Club, and several shooting and fishing clubs.



FREDERICK H. SEARS



SEARS, FREDERICK HENRY, Lawyer, Los Angeles, California, was born at Xenia, Ohio, February 5, 1873, the son of Samuel Sears and Lenora A. (Martin) Sears. He married Annabel Cochrane, November 9, 1899, at Chicago, Illinois. They have one daughter, Marjorie Leonore Sears.

Mr. Sears attended the public schools of Xenia from 1878 to 1881, when the family moved to Dayton, Ohio, and he continued there until he graduated from the high school in 1889. He entered De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and holds the degrees of B. A. and LL. B.

He began the practice of law in 1894 at Dayton, Ohio, a partner in the firm of Peebles & Sears. The firm was dissolved the following year when he was appointed attorney for the Board of Education.

The development of Southern lands interested him. He published an immigration paper at Chattanooga and at Memphis. This kept him busy, and added to his possessions, until the year 1899, when he went to Chicago.

He was chosen attorney for the West Chicago Street Railroad Company, and continued in this position through various consolidations of the Chicago Traction Company, Chicago Railways Company, and various underlying companies, until he resigned to go to Los Angeles, in 1910. Prior to his departure he organized the Aiken Cement House Company of Chicago. In Los Angeles he is director of the Aiken Re-enforced Concrete Company of California.

He is a Phi Gamma Delta and a Delta Chi and was president of the National Convention of the former in 1894. He is a member of the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society, Craftsman's Guild, Dayton Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and Pickwick Country Club, Chicago.



WILL A. SAGE



AGE, WILL A., Farmer. Los Angeles, California, was born August 20, 1877, in Humboldt County, California, the son of Jacob Jacon Sage and Martha (Vaught) Sage. He married Neoma M. Mackey, June 20, 1907, at Petrolia, California. They have three children—Neoma, Lyndall and John.

Mr. Sage was educated in the common schools of California and in the great school of experience, and that the education was of the right kind is evidenced by his success in the business world.

He began his independent life when eighteen years old at Ferndale, California. He farmed well enough to save considerable capital. He wanted more land, so in 1901 he went to Hanford, California, where it was cheap and undeveloped.

He bought all he could get with the money he had, then began developing water for its irrigation. He succeeded in reclaiming the entire tract, and sold it at a large advance. He bought another and larger tract of undeveloped territory, and put that through the same process. He did this with one area after another, until, in 1911, he had at one time owned and had developed more than 50,000 acres, raising its value from \$4 per acre to as much as \$250 per acre.

He has built more than one hundred miles of ditches and has converted a desert into a beautiful farming section, densely peopled.

Mr. Sage is Vice President of the Pacific Farming Company, Vice President of the La Hacienda Ranch Company, President of the Braden Manufacturing Company, and President of the Sage-Novak Traction Company. He owns a considerable area of farming land in various parts of California and some property in the City of Los Angeles.

He is member of the Union League Club of San Francisco, and of the Elks.



DUNNE, PETER FRANCIS, Attorney-at-Law, San Francisco, California, was born in San Francisco, California, December 29, 1860, the son of Peter Dunne and Margaret (Bergin) Dunne. Both his father and grandfather were among the California pioneers of 1849, merchants, in San Francisco, and subsequently owners of large tracts of land in Santa Clara County. He married Annie Cecilia Haehnlen in Oakland, California, June 28, 1898, and of their union there have been born three children, Arthur Bergin, Marian Wallace and Marjorie Evelyn Dunne.

After a general course in the classics Mr. Dunne was graduated from St. Ignatius College, in 1878, with the degree of Master of Arts, and then took up the study of law in the Hastings College of Law, San Francisco. He was graduated from that institution in 1881 a Bachelor of Laws.

A great power of sustained application and of logical analysis, a ready wit, calm self-possession when occasion most demands it and a natural aptitude form a combination that should win success in any profession, especially the law, and it is undoubtedly the happy blending of these qualities that has gained for Mr. Dunne the distinction he now enjoys as one of the most successful attorneys on the Pacific Coast and one of the best known professional men in the United States.

Shortly after his admittance to the Bar his skill in the conduct of his cases began to attract attention, and it was not long before his success in damage suits led one of the largest local corporations to retain him as its attorney at a large salary.

Thenceforth his reputation and his income grew apace, and during his rise to the post of general attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company some of the most important causes ever tried at the California Bar were entrusted to him. In these his close manner of conducting them, combined with the eloquence of his arguments to the juries, marked him as a brilliant advocate.

In a celebrated case before the Supreme Court of California the justices spoke of Mr. Dunne's argument as one of the best ever made in the State. This resulted in a reversal of the judgment favorable to his client.

Among his other noted cases, that in which, as special prosecutor, he secured, after two mistrials, the conviction of Dimmick for embezzlement while cashier of the U. S. Mint, is especially worthy of mention. An-

other, and one of the most bitterly contested in the annals of the California Bar, was that of Ames vs. Treadwell. In this Mr. Dunne was counsel for the defendant against four of the leading lawyers of California, and the thunders of applause that greeted the close of his argument forced the judge to clear the overcrowded courtroom.

The post of general attorney for the Southern Pacific Railway Company is one of the most important legal offices in the United States. Even the routine work of a corporation of the magnitude of the Southern Pacific is of great volume, and often, involving as it does millions of dollars, of prime importance. But the Southern Pacific has of late years had to appear in the courts of the state of California and of the United States in some of the greatest litigations on record. And it is in these that Mr. Dunne has distinguished himself. He was attorney for the Southern Pacific in the days when E. H. Harriman was the head of the railroad, and was intimately familiar with the great work of expansion carried on by that greatest of railroad captains. He won the confidence of Harriman, so much so that the latter put him at the head of his great legal array. This was no slight honor, because Harriman, to represent the interests of his tens of thousands of miles of railroads, had gathered together probably the greatest group of corporation lawyers in the United States.

In the now celebrated merger case before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in special session at Denver, Mr. Dunne, as attorney for the Harriman roads, won a national fame. Despite all this, however, the allurements of private practice were so strong that in 1910 he retired from the general attorneyship for the Southern Pacific Company to a membership in his present firm.

A sample of Mr. Dunne's ready wit was furnished in the Spreckels will contest, wherein he was counsel for the successful litigants, John D. and Adolph Spreckels, who sought to have the will of their father declared invalid. In a hypothetical question which he put to the court he said:

"Assume, for instance, that I am the owner of the Spreckels building." Probate Judge Coffey interrupted to suggest: "You will be, Mr. Dunne, before this litigation is ended." Mr. Dunne replied: "I thank your Honor for so clearly foreshadowing the result." Mr. Dunne is a member of the Pacific Union, Olympic, Commonwealth and San Francisco Golf and Country clubs.



ISNER, CLARENCE B., Oil Operator, Los Angeles, California, was born at Friendship, New York, August 15, 1867, the son of James E. and Laura Newman (Bell) Wisner. He married Gertrude Dixon at Fargo, North Dakota, November 10, 1886.

Mr. Wisner was educated at the Friendship Academy and at Hamline University and under private tutors. He removed to Lisbon, Dakota Territory, in 1881, with his parents.

He went to work in a bank, and, in 1886, was cashier of the Bank of Lisbon. He retained the place for two years.

In the following year he was called upon to draft the Dakota State Bank Law, in spite of his youth, and he is its author as it stands today in the statutes of North Dakota. He next assisted in organizing the first bank under the law.

Mr. Wisner was the manager of the World's Fair branch of the American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, in 1893. The following year he organized the West Pullman Bank, private, and this was later reorganized as the State Bank of West Pullman. He was its first Cashier and afterwards Vice President and President.

In the year 1900 he went to New York as the general manager of the Sills Eddy Mica Company, one of the big concerns in the mica business. Two years later he organized and financed the Dubois Electric & Traction Company, of Dubois, Pennsylvania, consolidating the street railway and electric companies.

The next work of importance in which he was engaged was in 1907, when he went to London, England, and organized the British Consolidated Oil Corporation, Limited, which took over valuable producing properties in the Coalinga district. In 1909 he was made general manager of the company, and went to California and took active charge in the

field. Immediately on his arrival in the oil fields he began to branch out, taking hold of one opportunity after another. He bought, in 1910, the New Era and the P. M. D. O., freehold properties, for the company, and they proved among the most productive in the Coalinga field. He also bought the Gypsy and Mountain Girl leases, 240 acres, in the Midway field, which he afterwards

sold to the Petroleum Properties Syndicate, Limited.

Mr. Wisner was one of the first to realize the importance of electricity in the oil industry, and gave the first big order for pumping motors, which are now coming into general use owing to economy and utility. Later in the year he bought the Guiberson ranch, at Fillmore, of 880 acres, 780 acres of which he later sold to the Calumet Oil Company.

He resigned as General Manager of the English group of interests March 1, 1911. Since then he has been devoting his entire time to his private interests, which have grown to be quite extensive.

In September, 1911, he purchased 7500 acres of foothill fruit land at Snelling, Merced County, which he has subdivided into twenty and forty acre farms under the name of the Figmond Tract.

The project met with immediate success and a large number of sales have already been made to high-class American people of means, who will form one of the ideal colonies of California.

Mr. Wisner has continued to keep in touch with the banking business, in which he first gained distinction. Since going to Los Angeles he has been quietly and judiciously investing in real estate.

Although not long in Los Angeles he has joined into its social life, and is a member of the Sierra Madre Club and others. He also belongs to the Union League Club of San Francisco, a city to which his business often takes him.



CLARENCE B. WISNER



MOSS, SAMUEL ARTHUR, President of the Calaveras Dredging Company, was born in New Berlin, N. Y., July 2, 1867, the son of Horace O. and Isabel (White) Moss. His first ancestors to reach America came from England in the Mayflower and settled in Massachusetts. Some of his maternal forbears fought in the War for American Independence, and most of his people, on both sides of the house, since their arrival in this country have been patriotic Americans. His father, Horace O. Moss, who was born in Central, N. Y., subsequently became a well-known banker of Sandusky, Ohio, and in Detroit, although always maintaining his residence in New Berlin, N. Y.

Born the son of a man of means, and raised among all the comforts and luxuries which the culture of the United States and of Europe could give him, he has yet followed some hereditary bent of his forefathers and gone to new lands to carve out an independent career for himself. As a boy he had a taste of the free life of the West, and although for nine years successful in the East, he turned again in manhood to the Pacific.

From 1876 to 1878 Samuel A. Moss attended the Grammar School of New Berlin. The next few years he spent in Europe, one year as a student at Cannstadt, near Stuttgart, and two years at Vevey, in Switzerland, on Lake Geneva. On his return to America he entered St. John's School at Syracuse, N. Y., where for three years he took a course in the sciences and the languages, specializing in the former study. He then went to Boston, and from 1886 to 1889 was a student of mechanical engineering at the Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in the latter year.

Shortly after his final graduation, and with the intention of learning the business of locomotive construction, Mr. Moss entered the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia. Here his tastes for railroading, especially for the mechanical end of it, prompted him to work as an apprentice in the various departments for about a year. At the end of that period, however, the lure of the mining industry in California drew him to this State, where he has become closely identified with the gold dredging business, as well as with other important interests.

He first entered the mining field in Eldorado County, and until 1893 was getting practical experience therein. But in that year, a promising opportunity presenting itself, he went to

Vermont, and for the next nine years was connected with the actural department of the National Life Insurance Company of that State. Returning to California in 1902 he became interested with Wendell P. Hammon in gold dredging and in other similar enterprises as an investor. He himself was especially attracted by the possibilities for this form of mining in Calaveras County, which, though one of the most famous in the State for surface placers, had not been generally considered as a dredging field. The marvelous success, however, of Mr. Hammon's operations in Butte County, which at that time were among the sensations of the California mining world, and the favorable conditions discovered in Calaveras, stimulated Mr. Moss to venture in the latter field. The Calaveras Gold Dredging Company was formed, and in 1902 he was elected president thereof. Their holdings comprised an area of about 350 acres along the Calaveras river, near Jenny Lind, averaging in depth about 33 feet. In December, 1903, a dredge was constructed, equipped with Bucyrus machinery, and in the following year operations were begun.

These have since been continued with most encouraging success. A great deal of gold has been extracted, the original equipment has been repeatedly increased, and a larger area worked.

He has become a heavy investor in California properties. Although gold mining and dredging are his chief interest, he pays considerable attention to real estate. The development of virgin territories appeals to him especially, whether in mining or farming. He has made himself particularly useful to every community to which he has come because he proceeds immediately to improve his holdings, and does not wait for the general rise in values to bring him profit.

Since that time Mr. Moss' commercial activities have been confined chiefly to his mining and real estate interests in California and Mexico, especially as they relate to the most economical form of mining yet discovered and to the development of country properties. The success of his dredging operations has led him to explore Mexico in particular in search of other deposits of gold gravel extensive and deep enough for dredge exploitation. They necessitate frequent trips out of town, thereby providing him with one of the few forms of relaxation his busy life permits.

Mr. Moss is identified with the Bohemian Club, University and Union League Clubs of San Francisco and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York.



VATCHER, HERBERT J., Jr. Investment Broker, Banking, was born at Surrey, England, September 15, 1884, the son of Herbert J. and Mary Vatcher. He married Lillian C. Craig, at Los Angeles, February 28, 1911.

The family moved in his early childhood to Brandon, Manitoba, Canada, but when he was nine years old they made another move to Los Angeles. He was taught in the Canadian and Pasadena, California, public schools and then attended the high school of the latter city.

During his vacations, and after his school hours, Mr. Vatcher worked at the Cawston Ostrich Farm of South Pasadena, and continued in various capacities until he was twenty years old, when he went into the Bank of South Pasadena, which Mr. Cawston and others organized. After a year he was advanced to the position of assistant cashier, and he held that post until 1909.

When only twenty-five years old, Mr. Vatcher had a good all-around business training and was familiar with the handling of finances. He had accumulated some capital and was well acquainted with the men of affairs in Southern California, so decided to resign his position to take up an independent enterprise; to that end he opened offices in Los Angeles as an investment broker in 1909.

The Cawston Ostrich Farm was organized into a corporation in the year 1896, and in recognition of his long years of intelligent service, he was made a director and secretary. Since his election to that post, the affairs of the company have grown until it is reckoned the largest in the United States. It is an institution of great magnitude, the first to prove that the South African ostrich could be successfully acclimated in California, and the owner of several thousand head of ostriches, each of which would command a very high figure if offered for sale. The enterprise first was started to entertain the

traveling public as a curiosity, but later it was found that the ostrich appears here in its best plumage, and today the show end is merely incidental. The farm produces an enormous value in fine plumes, which are marketed all over the world by the company, which employs scores of girls in its plume establishment, in the coloring of the fine feathers and in the making of "Willow" plumes.

He recently promoted the re-capitalization, for \$1,200,000, of the Cawston Ostrich Farm, and its sale to a company of bankers. He was elected secretary and managing director of the new concern, and acquired a considerable amount of its stock.

His investment brokerage business has been uniformly successful. He continued as fiduciary agent to Mr. Cawston, who had returned to England, and effected several large deals in this capacity. He prospered so that from one room his business came to occupy a suite of seven rooms in the Los Angeles Trust and Savings building. He has been actively instrumental in organizing and financing several compa-

nies. He organized, in 1908, the Investors' Land and Water Company of Ontario, California, for the handling of water rights and orange lands in the vicinity of Ontario, and served as one of its officers. He was a moving spirit in the incorporation of the Cement Products and Construction Company, the product of which plant is so conspicuously represented in the art stone of Central Park and the Auditorium Hotel building.

He is one of the youngest successful business men in Southern California, and owes his success almost solely to his industry, ambition and the intelligence with which he mastered the details of business.

He is a York Rite and Scottish Rite Mason.

He belongs to the Union League Club, the Rotary Club, the San Gabriel Valley Country Club and the Elks. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.



HERBERT J. VATCHER, JR.



DOW, GEORGE ALVAH, Manufacturer, San Francisco, California, was born in that city, April 17, 1874, the son of George E. Dow and Cora Jane (Leach) Dow. He is of Scotch descent on both sides of the house, his paternal forbears settling in Massachusetts and his mother's family choosing Maine as a residence. He married Lillian J. Wilson in San Francisco, February 22, 1905, and to them were born two boys, Lloyd Wilson and Herbert Edwin Dow.

Mr. Dow's career is an example of a man who was fitted for a particular work, and who then proceeded to prove that fitness. When a mere boy his father planned that he should take hold of a great business, and he had him educated accordingly. He was a strict believer in discipline, and sent him to the school where stern routine ruled. Mathematics and the law he thought other essentials of a business man's education, and in these he had the boy carefully trained.

Mr. Dow received his early education in the public schools of San Francisco, wherein he was a pupil from 1881 to 1890, attending the first six years at the Potrero School and the last three at the Durant Grammar. He then studied at the Belmont Military School until 1892, leaving there at that time to take a special course in mathematics at the Tamalpais Military Academy. From this institution he entered the Hastings College of Law in 1893, and he remained there for one year in order to better equip himself for the business career he had planned. His objective point was clearly defined and he was making for it as intelligently as he could.

In 1895 Mr. Dow entered the Dow Steam Pump Works as an apprentice. The first six months he spent in the office to learn the details thereof, and then until 1899 worked in the shops to master the mechanical part of the business. When the company incorporated as the George E. Dow Pumping Engine Company he became the first vice president and began to feel that he was a necessary part of the concern, in which that business and family pride could have full swing. With this stimulus, plus his natural ambition, it is not surprising that he got results.

All the sales were under his direction, and shortly before the fire the whole business passed into his management. Since then the trade has so expanded that he controls the largest works of the kind west of Chicago, dealing in pumping and hydraulic machinery for mines, oil companies, irrigation plants,

etc. His market extends from San Diego to Vancouver, and includes Honolulu, Manila, Australia and the Orient. He has also reached out for the Eastern markets, and during the last three years has sent eleven carloads of pumps to that part of the continent.

He is one of those manufacturers who is not only talking about the expansion of American business on the Pacific, but is actually bringing it to pass. In spite of all the handicaps under which American manufacturers labor when competing against Europe in the export trade, he is making goods for Asia and the other great lands that border on the Pacific waters.

Besides this he has equipped the oil tankers of the Associated Oil Company and similarly fitted the Beaver and the Bear, which were brought to this Coast by the Pacific Mail Company. In 1907 he closed a deal for the largest pumping contract that was ever let in the world and which called for a pipe line for the Southern Pacific Company extending from Bakersfield to Port Costa, at a cost of more than a million and a half dollars.

Located as he is on the Pacific Coast, where irrigation and oil development are carried on on a mammoth scale, his firm has had remarkable opportunities, of which he has taken full advantage. The annual output rivals that of America's greatest firms.

Mr. Dow is one of those men who seem to fit into his business as naturally as a rivet in the hole made for it. It looks as if all he had to do was to step into his father's shoes and then let that family business pride work its will. But fitness for the job has been well backed by not only the ability to hold it, but also by the ambition to improve, if possible, on the pattern. His whole life is a story of a fixed purpose and of a grim determination to prepare himself for its fulfillment.

It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Dow has concentrated on his inherited business and has kept himself in close touch with the development of similar industries throughout the country. But beyond this he manages to give a considerable part of his time to the George E. Dow Estate Company, of which he is the president. All the property owned by the family has been consolidated and the expansion of its holdings is one of the exacting duties of the management.

Mr. Dow is also a director of the Olympic Salt Water Company, a member of the San Francisco Commercial Club, of the Crystal Gun Club of Newark, California, and a Mason. He is fond of outdoor sports.



MURTRIE, LEIGHTON, Real Estate and Insurance, San Diego, California, was born in Greenock, Scotland, in the year 1884. His father was William McMurtrie and his mother Agnes (Sloan) McMurtrie. He is descended from a long line of Scotch ancestors, his mother's family having been traced back to the eleventh century. His father was one of the most extensive sheep farmers in his native country and had a farm of twenty-five hundred acres, located at Gillenbie, Lockerbie, Scotland.

Mr. McMurtrie received his education in Huyton College, a famous old school located near Liverpool, England, but he left his studies without taking a degree, to go into business.

His first work was in association with his uncle, Mr. George Sloan, one of the wealthiest and most noted sheep farmers in the southern part of Scotland. He was later engaged in sheep raising in Georgefield, Langholm, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, home of the Georgefield sheep, a stock famous all over Great Britain. He remained in that business until 1905, and then decided to take a trip abroad extending over two years. He visited Southern California and determined to stay there.

He purchased land in Hemet Valley, Riverside county, afterwards went to San Diego and located. He became interested in the real estate business, always a fruitful field in that part of the Southwest, and soon added to it mortgages, loans and fire insurance. He has built the business up until now it is one of the largest businesses of its kind in San Diego.

In time, Mr. McMurtrie devoted himself to deals in town property and he has become one of the largest operators in this class of business in the city. He has gone into construction and has built, within the last year, three of San Diego's business blocks, the McMurtrie Block, at the northwest corner of

Third and B streets, the Barney, McMurtrie and Decker Building, at the northwest corner of Fifth and A streets, and the Burnham-McMurtrie Building at the southeast corner of Sixth and C streets. All of these are modern structures, located in the heart of the business district, and add materially to its architectural beauty.

On January 1, 1909, Mr. McMurtrie obtained a ten-year lease on the ground floor offices of the U. S. Grant Hotel, the handsomest building in San Diego, and there established his own office headquarters, from which he directs his numerous and varied enterprises.

He is a popular clubman and is prominent in lodge circles of Southern California. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Scottish Rite, Knights Commandery. He holds memberships in the Cuyamaca Club, University Club, Coronado Country Club, San Diego Country Club, Amphion Club and the San Diego Rowing Club.

Mr. McMurtrie is one of the most patriotic and public spirited citizens of San Diego. He is one of the best examples of the



LEIGHTON McMURTRIE

more recent type of home builders from foreign lands, men who have energy and who can live anywhere, but who come to Southern California because they find there an ideal climate, a beautiful land, a congenial social atmosphere, every opportunity for enjoyment, and yet a place of activity marching in the front ranks of civilization. This colony of foreign born who bring with them their wealth and refinement has already grown to considerable proportions, creating a life that is almost cosmopolitan. Mr. McMurtrie coming from an English speaking country, has become an American in spirit most quickly, and has fallen in love with his adopted home so deeply that no one exceeds him in public work.

He has enrolled himself as a member of every club which has for its primal object the betterment of his adopted city, and he has also become an American citizen.



WIESENDANGER, T., Real Estate and Building, Los Angeles, California, was born June 8, 1851, in Switzerland, the son of John and Katherine Wiesendanger. Mr. Wiesendanger comes of a good Swiss family, one in which education has been a tradition. He was taught in private schools, and finally in the University of Geneva, one of the most famous institutions of learning in Europe; received his degree in 1873.

He began teaching as a career in his native land. The United States appealed to his imagination, however, and he became restless enough to cross the water in the year 1884, going direct to Los Angeles.

His ability and his knowledge were recognized by the then new University of Southern California, and he was given a professorship in that institution, and continued as a teacher until 1886, when he quit his profession to enter active business.

The subdivision business appealed to him the most, on account of the rapid growth of the city, and he improved one tract after another. Among the tracts which he converted from farm to city are the Wiesendanger Tract, the Wiesendanger City Tract, Waverly Tract, Park Villa Tract and others now in the heart of the city. While engaged in this line of the realty business, he built 620 houses and sold over 6000 lots. In 1902 he built the first apartment house in Los Angeles, known as the Roosevelt Apartments, so named because it was the purpose of the builder to adapt it specially to tenants with children. This has been a hobby of Mr. Wiesendanger's, to encourage children rather than the opposite, and he has managed to have most of his apartments so built that they will not be in the way of other tenants in the place. The first Roosevelt was an immediate success, so he has from time to time built other apartment houses, until by 1911 he had built forty. He

has over 1000 families as his personal tenants, and is getting more.

Mr. Wiesendanger is an inventor, and has turned his mind especially to the elimination of the drudgery of housekeeping. He has made and patented innumerable devices for apartment houses, so that housework has been reduced to the minimum, and the servant question has ceased to be troublesome.

In a group of apartments that he owns in a single block he has created a private playground for the children, and he has parked and equipped it with all of the best features to be found in the city playgrounds.

He takes a great interest in public affairs, but as a student of social affairs chiefly. He has belonged to many civic clubs whose purpose has been the beautification of the city and the betterment of public improvements.

Mr. Wiesendanger is a member of the Good Government League of Los Angeles, but he has never been a candidate for public office.

Among the apartments owned and operated by Mr. Wiesendanger

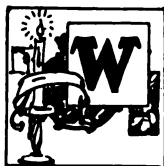
are the following: The Park Apartments, the Seattle Apartments, the Golden Apartments, the Gaviota Apartments, the St. Louis Apartments, Boston Apartments, Denver Apartments, Michigan Apartments, Geneva Apartments, New York Apartments, Chicago Apartments, the Florence Apartments, the Roosevelt Apartments, the Taft Apartments, Marengo Apartments, Helvetia Apartments, Alhambra Apartments, Portland Apartments, Pittsburg Apartments, Oakland Apartments, Lucerne Apartments, Goleta Apartments, Ramona Apartments, and many of lesser size.

These include altogether over one thousand apartments. He is still the owner of considerable suburban property.

He is a member of the University Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Chamber of Commerce and a number of other organizations, trade and social.



T. WIESENDANGER



ILDE, LOUIS J., Banker, San Diego, Cal., was born in Iowa City, Ia., July 16, 1865, the son of John and Lucina Wilde. He married Frances E. O'Brien, daughter of James O'Brien, former county auditor of St. Paul, Minn., in that city, and to them there have been born four children, Donald E., Richard E., Jack D., and Lucille B. Wilde.

Mr. Wilde was educated at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia., and at Hyatts Academy, Iowa City, Ia.

He left his native city in 1884 and went to Los Angeles, Cal., and for the succeeding years was a resident of that city, where he worked at various occupations from elevator boy up. He was in the real estate and insurance business about the time of the boom, 1893, after which he moved to St. Paul, where he was in the brokerage business for nine years more. At the end of that time, or in 1903, he moved to San Diego, Cal., there to make his permanent home and, as events have proved, to become one of the principal factors in the growth of that splendid city. A man of large, progressive ideas, possessed of an unusual faculty for organization and enterprise, his career in San Diego has been a succession of big projects, all of which he has carried to successful issue, with the city the gainer in each instance.

Among some of his worthy endeavors was his instrumentality in bringing into San Diego the first three hundred and fifty thousand dollars of outside money for the establishment of the San Diego Home Telephone Co. He also built the beautiful Pickwick Theater; purchased and reorganized the Citizens' Savings Bank and organized the American National Bank. He is president of the latter institution and is now assisting in the building of a magnificent home for it. In addition, he rebuilt the old Richelieu Building for banking rooms; organized the First National Bank, and led in other works of a

practical nature. Mr. Wilde's latest and perhaps greatest accomplishment was the re-financing and completion of the U. S. Grant Hotel in San Diego. This is one of the most beautiful modern hotel structures in the Southwest, and Mr. Wilde is credited with being the factor most actively engaged in its building. He not only financed the proposition, but drafted a set of plans by which the hotel was built. The plans of the original architect were practically ignored, and in the interior arrangements Mr. Wilde showed a practical as well as artistic ability that astonished his friends.

In addition to building the hotel, Mr. Wilde designed and caused to be built, on the Plaza, in front of the U. S. Grant Hotel, a magnificent marble fountain, which cost \$14,000 and which he gave to the city.

The people of San Diego are indebted to Mr. Wilde for much of the city's present prosperity and many of the great enterprises that have been established there. Although conservative in a measure, he has always been foremost

in aiding and fostering every worthy project of importance to the city, lending thereto his influence and extensive financial support. In this connection, it may be mentioned that he is one of the leading spirits in the San Diego California-Panama Exposition, which will celebrate the final opening of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Wilde has never sought nor held public office, although he takes a strong interest in political affairs on the side of progress and popular government.

Socially he is one of the most prominent men in the city, and belongs to a number of the leading clubs.

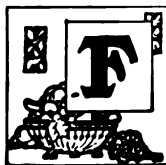
He is a life member of the San Diego Yacht Club and the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Masons (Scottish and York Rites), the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Cuyamaca and the San Diego Country Clubs.



LOUIS J. WILDE



J. E. FARNSWORTH



FARNSWORTH, JOSEPH EASTMAN, Vice President and General Manager Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, was born in Manchester, N. H., January 31, 1862.

Mr. Farnsworth received his education in the common schools of his native city, but early in youth left his studies and became interested in the telephone business, which he learned in all its details. He worked in various capacities and in 1882 went to Texas, where he entered the employ of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, which is affiliated with the great Bell Telephone system. He has been with that corporation for the last quarter of a century, and today, as Vice President and General Manager of the company at Dallas, is regarded as one of the ablest men in the telephone business.

In this position Mr. Farnsworth has taken an active part in the development of the country around Dallas and is one of the most respected business men in that most progressive of Texas cities. He has not confined his activities to Dallas, however, but is known all over the Lone Star State, having been a conspicuous factor in business affairs throughout the State for the last fifteen years or more.

Under his direction the lines of his company have been greatly extended and the service vastly improved. He has given to that section of Texas a modern system of communication which has aided materially in the development and colonization of vast stretches of hitherto prairie lands.

Mr. Farnsworth is a prominent Mason and one of the most enthusiastic members of the Dallas Lodge of Elks, who, by their enterprise, won the 1908 national reunion of the Order for the Texas metropolis in competition with other cities at Philadelphia.



F. Q. STORY



STORY, FRANCIS QUARLES, President California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Waukesha, Wis., son of John P. and Elizabeth (Quarles) Story. He was married to Charlotte Forrester Devereux in 1876.

Mr. Story spent his boyhood in Waukesha and graduated from high school before his sixteenth birthday. He taught school for a time, but gave this up to take a business course in a Poughkeepsie, N. Y., college. On graduating he became a bookkeeper, but quit after two years to study the wool business in all its branches. In a year he became a wool broker, following this with the manufacture of wool fabric. He had built up a substantial business in Boston when the fire of 1872 wiped it out and left him \$10,000 in debt. With the aid of friends and by his own hard work, Mr. Story was able to rehabilitate his fortunes, but in 1875 ill health sent him to California. He entered the wool business in San Francisco, but in 1879-81 was in Salem, Mass. He returned to San Francisco and in 1883 moved to Southern California, locating at Alhambra and setting out an orange grove.

Joining the L. A. Chamber of Commerce in 1891, he was made a director five years later, and in 1902 was elected president. He has continued as such, directing many important works, and is a strong influence for the betterment of Southern California. As chairman of the Citrus Tariff Executive Committee, which, in 1897, secured a duty of one cent per pound on citrus fruits, he helped save the State's industry. Ten years later he secured a rate reduction which saves the growers \$700,000 annually.

He was chairman of the Relief Committee which raised \$250,000 for the San Francisco disaster victims, and in addition to the presidency of the Exchange, is president of the Alhambra Orange Growers' Assn. and the Semi-Tropic Fruit Exchange.



M. P. SNYDER



SNYDER, MEREDITH PINKTON, Banker, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Winston-Salem, N. C., Oct. 22, 1859, the son of K. D. Snyder and Elizabeth (Hire) Snyder. He married May Ross, Feb. 14, 1899, at the Coronado Hotel, San Diego, Cal.

Mr. Snyder was educated in the public schools of North Carolina, at the Bethany and Schylo Academy, and at Yadkin College, N. C. Immediately upon leaving Yadkin, in 1880, he went to Los Angeles. In 1891 he was elected Police Commissioner of the city and served until 1894, when he was elected City Councilman.

He served as Mayor of Los Angeles three times. He held the office during 1897 and 1898, and was again elected in 1900, serving two consecutive terms, and making altogether six years in the office of chief executive of the city. At the end of his third term private affairs prevented his acceptance of another nomination.

Los Angeles progressed immeasurably while he was Mayor, and many reforms which made a modern city of the Southern California metropolis originated with him. To enumerate these would be almost impossible. One, however, in which he took a great personal interest was the merging of San Pedro and Wilmington, Cal., with Los Angeles, thus giving the latter an outlet to the sea. He was on the committee which brought about the merger.

Mr. Snyder was a member of the first military organization in Southern California, the Eagle Core Company, and is today one of the leading financiers. He is president of the California Savings Bank, Lomita Land & Water Co., vice president Western Building Investment Co., director Gardena Bank & Trust Co. and the Los Angeles Abstract & Trust Co. He is a Mason, Shriner, Knight Templar, Elk, and member of the Jonathan Club and Los Angeles Country Club.



L. V. ROOT



ROOT, LEROY VINCENT, Mining, Needles, California, was born at Lyons, Mich., Feb. 26, 1869, the son of John Amos Root and Emily Rosetta (March) Root. He married Elizabeth Henderson Hartegan at Gallup, N. M. There are four children, Raymond H., Eccle Grace, Chester Alonzo and Hawthorne Root.

He graduated from the high school at Lyons, Mich., in 1886, and received his higher education at West Michigan College, getting his degree in 1890.

While yet a student at college he was Deputy County Surveyor of Ionia County, Mich., and Deputy City Engineer of the town of Ionia. In 1889 he became interested in pine lands in Northern Michigan.

After his graduation he went to New Mexico, and between the years 1891 and 1893 was with the Mitchell Bros. Lumber Co., at Mitchell. From 1893 to 1894 he was with the J. Dennis Lumber Co. of Coolidge, N. M. During 1894 he accepted a place with the Crescent Coal Co. of Gallup, N. M., and held it until 1897. He was a co-editor of the Gallup Gleaner in 1897. In 1897 he moved to Needles, Cal., and became editor and proprietor of the Needles' Eye, which paper he still owns.

He was Justice of the Peace from 1897 until 1908. During these ten years he earned the sobriquet of "Ninety-day Root," because he never failed to impose a sentence of less than ninety days. He is a Republican politically.

His principal interests are mining. He is Sec. and Treas. Out West Development Co., Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Orange Blossom Mining and Milling Co., Director Mesquite Placer Consolidated Co., and Director of the Imperial Gold Recovery Co.

He is a member of the Masons, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.



N. C. GOODWIN



GOODWIN, NATHANIEL CARL, JR., Actor, Santa Monica, California, New York and Boston, was born at Boston, Mass., July 25, 1857, the son of Nathaniel Carl and Caroline R. Goodwin.

Mr. Goodwin married four times, to women acknowledged to be the most beautiful of their day. He first married Eliza Weathersbee, a lovely English actress, in 1877. She died in 1887. In 1888 he married Mrs. Nella Baker Pease, society beauty of Buffalo, N. Y., but they were divorced in 1891. His third marriage was in 1898 with Maxine Elliott, the actress, voted the one most beautiful woman of her generation, and the union endured for nearly ten years, but was also ended by divorce. Edna Goodrich, another well known actress and beauty, became his bride in 1908, at Boston, but she also was separated from him in the year 1911.

Mr. Goodwin was educated in the public schools of Boston and Little Blue Academy, in Maine, graduating from the latter in 1873. For a short time after leaving school he was engaged in commercial pursuits, but a talent for mimicry which he displayed in early youth asserted itself and he first obtained a chance as general utility man at Niblo's Gardens, New York City. His first distinct success was with Stuart Robson in a minor part in "Law in New York." From that time down to date his stage career has been a record of success, and for a generation he was conceded to be the leading actor of high-class comedies on the American stage. Some of his successes were Captain Dietrich in "Evangeline," in the Gilbert & Sullivan operas, in the part of Bottom in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," "An American Citizen," as Sir Lucius O'Trigger in "The Rivals," as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," and many others.

In 1908 he retired from the stage to take charge of mining interests at Rawhide, Nevada. At one time these properties were estimated to be worth \$4,000,000. They were in the famous Balloon Hill. For months ore worth \$2,000 to the ton was extracted from his claims. The money he earned on the stage and drew out of his mines he invested in a hotel at San Francisco, in realty in New York City, in California ranches, and in a beautiful home at Santa Monica.

He returned to the stage in 1910, and repeated his early successes as a comedian.

Although comedy parts have been his favorites, his several efforts in tragedy have received high praise, and it is thought he could have been one of the greatest of tragedians had he chosen. Critics accord him a permanent and big place in the history of the American dramatic art.

He has belonged to innumerable clubs, in various parts of the country. At the present time he maintains membership in the Green Room Club of London, Lambs, Players and Larchmont Yacht Clubs of New York City.



AVIS, JOSEPH JEFFERSON, Los Angeles, California, President of the Santa Monica Land and Water Company, is a native of Ottawa, Canada, born August 8, 1869. His father was Jefferson

Davis, a prominent capitalist and land owner of his home region and a native of Lancaster, England. His mother was also of English origin, the place of her birth being Sussex, England. Mr. Davis married Miss Emma Volkman, at Santa Monica, Cal., Sept. 11, 1894. There are three sons, Herbert Leslie, Robert Carlyle and Joseph Jefferson.

Mr. Davis was educated in the schools of Canada and later spent a brief period with his father in business. At the age of twenty-one he left Canada for Southern California where he foresaw great opportunities.

In 1890 he located in the Santa Monica region and engaged in the organization of the United Electric and Gas Company for the purpose of furnishing light, power and fuel to the residents of that vicinity. He was made Vice President and General Manager of the company and for ten years was its business head. In 1900 the stock and plant of the company was purchased by the Edison Electric Company, Mr. Davis resigning all interest in that line.

Mr. Davis soon became interested in land, in 1903 purchasing an interest in the Santa Monica Land and Water Company. He also bought large tracts of lands from the San Vicente and the Santa Monica grants and immediately began their improvement. He spent large sums in opening streets, boulevards and tracts and today the great system of highways which stretch for miles around Santa Monica can be traced to the work of Mr. Davis. In 1905 he became associated with R. C. Gillis in the purchasing of new lands in the above region and a few months later, the beautiful tracts of Westgate, Brentwood Park and Carlos Heights were opened. These residential districts border along the foothills and command a grand view of the ocean on the west.

Mr. Davis has seen Santa Monica, and the back country which stretches toward Hollywood, grow from a small seaside village to a city that promises to become the Newport of the Pacific Coast. And he has been one of the men, in the twenty-two years of his stay, to insist upon the high standard of public and private improvement that has made it the beautiful district that it is.

During the last few years Mr. Davis has been known as President of the Santa Monica Land and Water Company and as one of the highly successful men of the Santa Monica district. He has been identified with many other land enterprises and is a director in the Broadway Central Bank of Los Angeles. He holds memberships in several of the largest business, professional and social organizations of both Santa Monica and Los Angeles.

Mr. Davis is the owner of one of the most beautiful residences in Southern California, situated on the broad boulevard at Westgate.



TEARNS, E. ROGER, automobiles, Los Angeles, California, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, June 25, 1884, the son of Walter Hunnewell Stearns and Jessie Louise (Bowker) Stearns. He married Madeline Elizabeth Gerhardt, March 22, 1903, at New York City. There are two children, Jessie Madeline and E. Roger Stearns, Junior.

Mr. Stearns was educated in the grammar and high schools of Newton, Massachusetts, and meanwhile, during the summer vacations, was getting his technical and business training.

It was in 1897 that Stanley was building his first automobile, at a time when a really successful machine had not yet appeared on the streets of any city. The boy, then only thirteen years old, but precocious in mechanics, during his vacation was given a job, and helped on the first steam Stanley car. The following summer vacation he went to Tarrytown, New York, where John Brisben Walker, former owner of the Cosmopolitan, had incorporated the Mobile Co. of America, and was also engaged in trying to make steam automobiles that would run. He worked for several months in Brisben Walker's factory.

In 1899, when only fifteen years old, the youth had the business enterprise to open the second public garage in New York City, at 114 Fifth avenue, and he was given the agencies for several lines of cars. He ran this garage for a number of years, and dozens of the first vehicles that limped over the streets of New York carried the name plate of his sales agency.

In 1903, he accepted a position with the Ford Motor Company, and, owing to his intimate knowledge of the New York field, Henry Ford appointed him assistant manager of the New York branch of the Ford Motor Company, and in that capacity he continued until 1907. He was then sent to Buffalo, N. Y., and there took charge of the Western New York branch of the Ford company. He remained there for a

year and a half, when he was advanced to the post of general representative of the factory at Detroit. He discharged the duties of this office until he came to California, in 1909.

Although only twenty-seven years old, Mr. Stearns has seen the automobile grow to perfection, mechanically, from a thing so uncertain that even three years after the first one appeared on the streets it was still a thing of

laughter. In Los Angeles, where he went in 1909, he is in business for himself. He was vice president and general manager of the Standard Motor Car Company, which covers the entire Pacific Coast. The firm was the Pacific Coast agent for the Kelly and Federal trucks, and its field extends over all of California, Nevada and the Hawaiian Islands. Over all this territory it had the exclusive sale of the Ford and Velie automobiles. The firm did an enormous business.

On October 1, 1911, he severed his connections with the Ford company, and became general western agent of the Stoddard Dayton Motor Car Company, manufacturer of the Stoddard Dayton automobiles. This agency covers

everything west of Denver, Colo. He has an immense field, containing almost one-half of the area of the United States. He also represents the Baker electrics. His Los Angeles salesrooms and warehouse are among the most complete in the country. He is establishing numerous branch agencies.

Mr. Stearns has done almost everything in connection with an automobile, from its construction to racing. He is known as a fearless driver and has often piloted a machine at better than a mile a minute. He has been in a number of accidents, but has escaped injury. He drives for the love of the sport, and to promote the cars he represents.

He has made himself respected and liked in both business and social circles. He is a member of the Jonathan club, Los Angeles, the Masonic Order, and of the Park Club of Buffalo, N. Y. He also belongs to all of the automobile associations of importance.



E. ROGER STEARNS



RUSH, JUDSON RANDOLPH, Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Green County, Pa., March 9, 1865, the son of John L. S. Rush and Dorcas (Parcell) Rush. He married Elizabeth V. Atwood, April 6, 1898, at Los Angeles. Attorney Rush's family on the father's side is one of the oldest in Pennsylvania, dating back five generations. The first of the Rushes came from Europe, and immediately settled in the Indian country. He himself was a noted Indian fighter, and the names of his descendants of the next two or three generations frequently appear in the annals of Indian warfare. The family was very faithful to the old Rush homestead, and Attorney Rush himself was born in the same house as his grandfather.

Mr. Rush received his common school education in Iowa. In 1881 he went to Santa Ana, Cal. The cowboy's life appealed to him, and he punched cows for the next three years, particularly on the great Chino ranch and over the Mojave desert. He lived the life of the typical young westerner. He spent much time in the mountains hunting. In 1886 he removed to Pasadena and went into the dairy business with his father.

He was a pioneer in the oil industry and worked on the first well in the Fullerton district. He took an active part in the development of the field and made himself thoroughly familiar with the industry which has now become such an important one in California.

His next venture was in meat markets in Monrovia and El Monte, which he ran successfully for three years and then sold out. While in it he became interested in the life and politics of the community and was elected justice of the peace at El Monte. He served from 1890 until 1892.

It was while he was justice of the peace that his mind first turned to the law, and he determined to become a member of the legal profession. He studied and read the law, un-

der his own guidance, and successfully passed the bar examination in 1893. He then removed to Los Angeles, and a few months later was appointed one of the deputy district attorneys. He served in this capacity until Jan. 7, 1895. Le Compte Davis was a deputy district attorney during the same term and on the expiration of the term the two entered upon a partnership. They began practice the afternoon of the day they stepped out of office, and within two hours were trying their first case. They had their quarters in the old Rogers building, which is now the site of the new Hall of Records. Frank R. Willis was a member of the firm for six years, the combination then being known as Davis, Rush & Willis. When Attorney Willis was elected to the Superior Court judgeship, he withdrew from the partnership.

The firm of which Attorney Rush is a member has been retained in many of the noted cases that have come before the courts of Southern California. Its practice has been steady and the work along all lines of the law.

The firm has handled many Oregon and Washington cases, as well as those originating in California. In 1908, the year William H. Taft, with his magnificent political organization, was elected United States President, Mr. Rush accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Seventh California district. His opponent was James D. MacLachlan, a Republican who had been in Washington for many years. Despite the fact that it was a Republican year, and Mr. Rush had only thirty days to make his campaign, he ran far ahead of his own ticket. He was defeated, but by a greatly reduced majority.

Attorney Rush is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Gamut Club.



JUDSON R. RUSH



DONNELL, THOMAS ARTHUR, Oil Producer, Los Angeles, California, was born at McCain, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1870. He is the son of Thomas O'Donnell and Myra (Parsons) O'Donnell.

He married Miss Lilly Woods, at Los Angeles, August 28, 1896, and they have two children, Ruth and Doris.

Mr. O'Donnell was educated in the common schools of his native town, but left at an early age and went out into the life that was to fit him for his present position, vice-president and field manager of two of the largest oil companies operating in the United States.

At the age of 12 years, Mr. O'Donnell, who had been working for some time as a newsboy in Pennsylvania, left his native State and went to Colorado, locating at Florence, in the region of gold mines and oil. His first position when he arrived in Colorado was with a grocery store and for the two years following he remained there, working in an all-round capacity.

His ambition extended beyond the limits of a grocery store, however, and it was only natural that he should seek a place in the more lucrative, more exciting and more strenuous mining business. Quitting his place in the store he sought and obtained work in a gold mine and for the next five years was actively engaged with the pick and shovel. At the age of 19 years he was a thoroughly experienced miner.

This was not the level he sought, for in 1889 he gave up mining and moved to California, where he went into the oil business in the employ of the Union Oil Company in Ventura County. He remained with that company for four years and during that time mastered the oil business as few men had.

Now came the turning point in his career. Leaving the Union Oil Company's service in 1893, Mr. O'Donnell moved from Ventura to Los Angeles, and there met E. L. Doheny, a wealthy man and one of the pioneers in the development of oil in California. At that time the possibilities of the California oil territory were intruding themselves upon investors and Mr. Doheny was one of the first to recognize them and Mr. O'Donnell became one of his best lieutenants.

But Mr. O'Donnell, too, saw the promise that the oil fields held, and he decided very soon to go into business for himself. After he had worked for Mr. Doheny about a year, he formed partnership with M. H. Whittier, another whose name is in the list of pioneer oil seekers, and they went into the business of drilling wells. This was the beginning of a career that was to land Mr. O'Donnell among the leaders of the oil industry. The partnership with Mr. Whittier continued for five years and at

the conclusion of that period, Mr. O'Donnell decided to continue alone. Accordingly, the partnership was dissolved and he became an independent driller, operator and oil land speculator.

At the end of three years the one-time newsboy was recognized as an independent oil factor, having properties scattered in all parts of California. In 1902, he entered the Coalinga, California, field, and his success there has been one of the most remarkable on record. He organized several companies and financed many of them himself.

In 1909, he, in association with E. L. Doheny and others organized the American Oil Fields Company, and this company's success has put his name in that group which includes Canfield, Doheny, Bridge, and others, regarded as the real developers of the

California fields. Mr. O'Donnell is vice-president and field manager of that corporation; also he holds the same position in the American Petroleum Company. These two oil companies are among the largest independent concerns in the United States. They control wide areas of the best oil lands in the most productive districts of California. In actual production of crude petroleum at the present time they have no rivals but one in the United States. Their combined storage capacity is in the millions of barrels. The rapidity of the rise of these two great oil corporations has been without a rival in the Pacific Coast oil fields, and they can increase the volume of production at any time to far greater proportions. In addition to these, he is a member of the executive board of the Independent Oil Producers' Association and holds directorships in several smaller companies.

Mr. O'Donnell is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner and an Elk. He holds membership in the Jonathan and Sierra Madre Clubs, of Los Angeles, and the Growler's Club, of Coalinga.



THOMAS A. O'DONNELL



WOOD, JOHN PERRY, Judge Superior Court, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1879, the son of Rev. John A. Wood and Ida L. (Perry) Wood. His father is a Methodist minister noted for his eloquence and good works. Judge Wood married Claudine B. Hazen of New York City, June 17, 1911, at Pasadena, Cal.

When two weeks old he was taken to Pennsylvania and there received his earliest schooling. Graduating from the Everett, Penn., High School, he entered Dickinson College, and in 1900 had received from his alma mater both his B. A. and A. M. degrees. He entered the Yale Law School, graduating in 1902.

After leaving the law school Mr. Wood located in Los Angeles, and after a year with one of the leading law firms of that city, he opened his own office in Pasadena. In May, 1905, upon the election of a city administration pledged to certain reforms, he was asked to accept the appointive office of Judge of the Police Court of Pasadena. After a year he was appointed to the office of City Attorney.

He threw himself into the work of solving the city's problems and was soon recognized as the brains of the administration. He held the office for four years, under two different administrations, looking after the city's legal affairs and directing its policies toward the entire dissolution of the public's business from all private interests. His work for Pasadena has been of advantage to the cause of cities generally. The city was involved in a dispute with a powerful lighting concern over the lighting service given the city and its residents. Investigation was made and it was decided that the electricity supplied for the city street lighting was only one-third of the amount required by the city's contract. Then Mr. Wood discovered that the lighting contract was unlawful, and advised the City Council that the lighting concern could recover nothing. Under a former administration an attempt had been made to evade a law limiting city lighting contracts to one year by a scheme of leasing the distributing system to the city for a long term of years, and buying energy year by year, the leasing contract calling for two-thirds of the total price. The city offered to pay fifty per cent of the company's demand. The company refused and kept

on furnishing light under the contract, presenting its bills each month and having them refused. After a large amount was piled up suit was commenced in the Federal courts. The City Attorney demurred the company out of both the lower and the Appellate courts, and the company received nothing.

It was in this controversy that Pasadena's municipal lighting project was born, the people voting bonds for that purpose. The company went into the courts to enjoin their sale and bond buyers were

scared off. The city took money from its treasury to start a street lighting plant, and certain citizens sued to enjoin this. The city was harassed with numerous lawsuits in both the State and Federal courts. All of these suits City Attorney Wood won for the city. In the end the bonds were sold and a plant built which furnishes light to the people at five cents per kilowatt, with a profit to the city, as against the twelve and a half cent rate previously charged by the private concern. The latter now sells at four cents per kilowatt, but the city's plant prospers.

In 1908, the Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company were claiming the right to have their poles and wires in the streets of California cities without franchises from the city. Their old franchises were expiring, and they were

claiming rights as interstate lines under old acts of Congress, and under various State statutes gotten in the days before the people woke up. This was probably the City Attorney's hardest fight, but the cause of the cities was finally won.

Mr. Wood became highly respected by the public as a lawyer and a vigorous advocate of the square deal. As a result, at the elections in 1910 the Lincoln-Roosevelt League of Los Angeles County put him up as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court. This was without his solicitation and somewhat against his will, for he desired to continue in the work he was doing, but he was elected by a comfortable majority, and has occupied the office since the 1st of January, 1911.

Judge Wood has always been associated with the better movements for political reform in Southern California. He belongs to the Masonic Order, and is a member of the Overland Club and the Annandale Country Club of Pasadena and the Union League Club of Los Angeles.



HON. J. P. WOOD



AURELIO SANDOVAL



SANDOVAL, AURELIO, Fisheries, Los Angeles, California, one of the greatest of Mexican born business men, was born June 28, 1863, at Ures, Sonora, Mexico, the son of Jose U. Sandoval and Beatriz Ortiz Sandoval. He married Louise Parodi, July 4, 1906, at Los Angeles. There are two children, by a former wife, Adela and Aurelia Sandoval.

Mr. Sandoval was taught in a private school at Guaymas, Sonora. Then he was apprenticed in business to his father, himself one of the biggest merchants of his section. Later he was taken in as a partner in his father's numerous enterprises, which included wholesale merchandising, banking and mining. In 1888, he formed the firm of P. Sandoval & Co., with his brother, and opened a banking house at Nogales, Sonora. He is still in that firm, and it is known throughout Mexico and the United States as well as a financial institution of high credit and great resources.

Then he obtained from the Mexican government one of the most valuable grants ever given to one man, on condition of its full development. This was the exclusive fishing right on the West Coast of Mexico from Guaymas north to the mouth of the Colorado River, and to all the water that surrounds the peninsula of Southern California. This includes several thousand miles of sea coast. The entire coast is extremely rich in sea food, such as oysters, lobsters and crabs, not to mention the vast shoals of edible fish. Valuable pearl fisheries have been found and are being worked. Los Angeles forms the best market for the sea food, and to that city Mr. Sandoval removed in 1904.

He is a member of the California Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.



HON. FRANK R. WILLIS



WILLIS, FRANK R., Judge of the Superior Court, Los Angeles, California, was born at North Adams, Massachusetts, August 17, 1854, the son of Albert Willis and Laura P. (White) Willis. He married at Iowa City, Iowa, March 8, 1882. There are two children, William H. and Fred A. Willis.

The family moved to Iowa in his youth, and he was educated there. He attended the State Normal of Iowa, with the class of 1879. His higher education was obtained at the State University of Iowa, and there he received his law degree in 1881.

Judge Willis began to practice law at Cherokee, Iowa, July 1, 1881, and continued there until 1883. In that year he removed to Los Angeles.

He practiced for two years, meanwhile becoming known in politics, and in 1886 was chosen attorney for the public administrator. In 1888 he was chosen City Attorney for Redondo Beach and held the place four years. Then, for eight years, performed the duties of the office of Assistant District Attorney for Los Angeles County.

He was elected judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County in the year 1908. He has given special attention to the expedition of cases, in order that the administration of justice might not cost his county too much money, and has the remarkable record of disposing of more than 400 cases per annum.

Judge Willis is a noted criminologist. He has put into practice the probation system now on the penal code of California. He makes his probationers put money into the savings bank to show their good faith in reform. He had in 1911, 150 probationers earning an average of \$15 per week.

He has been, since 1901, Professor of Criminal Law and Procedure at the University of Southern California. He is a member of the Union League and the Gamut Clubs.



R. B. YOUNG



YOUNG, ROBERT B., Architect, Los Angeles, California, was born in Huntington County, Canada, April 1, 1855, the son of Alexander Young and Mary Ann (Dowler) Young. He married Mary C. Wilson, January 2, 1880, at Denver, Colorado. There are two children, Frank Wilson and Mary Elizabeth (Young) Moore.

Mr. Young studied in the public schools of Canada, and after he had chosen architecture as his profession moved to Denver. There he studied the art of construction and of architecture designing until 1881.

In that year he moved to San Francisco, and after working there awhile he decided that Los Angeles offered a better field, and removed to that city, where he opened an office for himself.

He can be reckoned as one of the pioneer architects of Los Angeles, as there were but few buildings of any consequence when he started business; few, indeed, that had needed the services of an architect. Today the embodiments of his designs are to be found in every corner of that city, and in every other city of Southern California.

Among the notable buildings of which he was architect are the Hollenbeck Hotel; the Braum Building, which was the highest building in the city at the time of its construction; the Lankershim Block, and many fine residences. He built the industrial school at Whittier. Examples of his work are to be found in Bakersfield, Stockton, Pomona, California, and Yuma, Arizona. He has built many Catholic school buildings in California and several churches in the diocese of Los Angeles and Monterey. In the list of the big Los Angeles business blocks which he designed are the Lankershim



FRANK W. YOUNG

Hotel, the Broadway and Occidental Block, Westminster, Lexington, and other hotels, Barker Bros.' building, California Furniture building, and Blackstone Dry Goods Company building. There are many apartment houses, residences and lesser business blocks. At the present time he has under construction the largest apartment house in Southern California, the Seminole, for Orena Bros.; another of almost equal size, the Gerold, for F. E. Engstrum; others for C. G. Craig, Miss M. C. Mayhew, and a seven-story hotel building, the largest in point of area and number of rooms, for himself.

He is vice-president of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Jonathan Club and the Elks.

YOUNG, FRANK WILSON, Architect, Los Angeles, California, was born at Los Angeles, June 30, 1885, the son of Robert B. Young and Mary C. (Wilson) Young. He is unmarried.

Mr. Young received his schooling at St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles; St. Mary's College, at Oakland, Cal., and received his training as architect in the office of his father.

Immediately after he finished his schooling, and had served his apprenticeship, he was made a member of his father's firm, the R. B. Young & Son Company, architects, and he has been active in its business ever since.

He has had the active outside work directing the construction of most of the large buildings designed by the office referred to above.

He is a member of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

He has joined the Jonathan Club, the Elks, and the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Native Sons of the Golden West,



W. P. HAMMON



AMMON, WENDELL PHILUCIUS, dredge-mining operator, San Francisco, Cal., was born at Conneautville, Crawford county, Penn., May

23, 1854, the son of Marshall M. and Harriet S. (Cooper) Hammon. His paternal ancestors settled in Providence, R. I., about the year 1726, subsequently moving to Ithaca, N. Y., whence his grandfather went to Crawford county, Penn. Mr. Hammon himself came to California in November, 1875, establishing himself first in Oakland. On April 4, 1881, he was married in Placerville, El Dorado county, to Miss Mary Augusta Kenney, daughter of Ephraim Kenney, a well known mining man of that county. Of this marriage the children are: George K., born February 5, 1882; Wendell C., born February 23, 1890; and Glenn A. Hammon, February 27, 1895.

After a course through the primary and grammar schools of Conneautville Mr. Hammon attended the Normal School in Edinboro, Erie county, but left in 1875, before graduation, to come to California.

Shortly after his arrival in this State he secured a position as salesman for the fruit importing house of L. Green & Sons of Perry, Ohio. Two years later he engaged in the nursery business on his own account and in a few years became one of the leading authorities in California on fruit growing. In 1890 he went to Butte county and planted a large orchard near the Feather River, about ten miles below Oroville. For the next ten years he devoted himself chiefly to this industry, but also gave some attention to mining in Arizona, Eastern Oregon and Idaho. It was in Butte, however, on his own property, that he first shook hands with Fortune, financially speaking, and became the chief instrument in the development of an industry that has been of untold importance to the country about Oroville, and of great benefit to the whole State.

He had done a little mining in 1896 in the flats along the Feather River, below Oroville. These had been worked by Chinese miners, with their crude methods of rockers and ground sluices, in the early '70s, and gold was known to be there, but few, if any, suspected that it would pay to work it on a large scale. While digging a well to supply a huge centrifugal pump with all the water he needed, Mr. Hammon was struck by the appearance of the gravel encountered. Panning it, he found it contained good values that would pay to mine. Encouraged to go further, he secured an option on about a

thousand acres and prospected the whole flat. He was soon satisfied that the whole basin was gold-bearing, but not that it could be mined profitably. Though many attempts had been previously made on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere to dredge for gold, they had never been very successful, and Mr. Hammon was looking for a method of handling a large body of gravel at a low cost. In the quest his attention was called to the type of dredger used at that time on the big drainage canal building at Chicago. After consulting with engineers, who reported favorably on the practicability of this style of dredger for mining the Feather River flats, he had one constructed by the Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco, and put in operation on March 1, 1898, for the Feather River Exploration Company, of which he was the head, and which had purchased a thousand acres of the gold-bearing bottom land.

All this, however, was not accomplished by the wave of a wizard's wand. Many experiments had to be made and much money expended, and that, too, in the face of abundant skepticism, during which the fate of Oroville "hung in the balance," before unqualified success crowned the efforts of those who had the courage of their convictions. This first dredge was finally improved to a point where it could be operated to the satisfaction of all concerned. Since those early experiments Mr. Hammon and his associates have secured control of about ten thousand acres operated by gold dredges to the number of thirty, distributed among three counties, as follows: Butte, 8; Yuba, 13; and Sacramento, 9. In the language of the Bulletin issued by the California Mining Bureau: "Progress in this important industry is due in a great measure to the enterprise and successful operations of Mr. Hammon and his associates. Couch dredge No. 1, the first successful bucket elevator dredge put in commission in the State, was financed by Mr. Hammon and the late Thomas Couch. It is eminently fitting that Mr. Hammon should be the leading gold-dredging operator in California, and in control of the largest companies of this kind in America."

Among the corporations of which he is an officer, he is Pres., Yuba Construction Co., Truckee River General Electric Co., Keystone Dredging Co.; vice president and director Natomas Consolidated Co., managing director Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields Co.; vice president and general manager of the Oroville Dredging Co., Ltd., and director of the Northern Electric Ry. His clubs are: Rocky Mountain of N. Y.; Pacific Union, Bohemian, Union League and Olympic of San Francisco.



AUSER, JULIUS, President Hauser Packing Company, Los Angeles, California, was born Jan. 7, 1847, at Kretzingen, Baden, Germany, the son of Michael Hauser and R. (Federer) Hauser. He married Caroline Heigett, September 11, 1878, at Sacramento, California. They are the parents of six children, E. C., H. J., L. A., F. M., Louise W., and C. F. Hauser.

Mr. Hauser was educated in the public schools of his native country until he was fourteen years old. He was then withdrawn from school and put to work on his father's farm. After two and a half years he was apprenticed to a butcher. At the age of eighteen, with a working knowledge of the trade, he went to Alsace to seek his fortune, but two years later he migrated to Switzerland, locating at the City of Zurich. He worked in a meat establishment six months, when he became dissatisfied with the prospects ahead of him in Europe and decided to join the great flow of German emigrants to America. He returned to Baden to take a farewell look at his parents and relatives, and sailed for New York in 1867, just after he had reached his majority.

He had only four dollars in his pocket when he arrived in the United States, and he had to face the problem of immediate work. He found it aboard a coal boat plying on the Hudson River, at one dollar a day. A chance to work on a farm in New York State offered, and he decided to accept it. For the ensuing six months he drew pay at the rate of \$15 per month, but that winter gave up the work. He went to Poughkeepsie, New York, and finally found work at his trade and worked in the same shop two years until 1870, when he went to California.

He located first in the small town of Washington, across the river from Sacramento, California, and as he had only \$75, took work in a meat shop. After eight

months' work he bought out a small place. At the end of one year he saw that he would succeed and made his brother, Valentine Hauser, his partner. He ran the business for twelve years. In 1882 he sold the entire business to his brother.

After a month in Sacramento he went to Los Angeles, and there at once bought out a meat market at the corner of First and Main

streets, and conducted the business for thirteen years. In 1895 he bought out the Mott market, which had partially failed, adding it to his already large business, which he moved to larger quarters.

In 1891 he opened a small packing house on West Washington street, seven miles from the Court House. This thrived and he made constant additions, until 1904, when the business had reached such a volume that a new location had to be sought. He incorporated the firm of the Hauser Packing Company, a close corporation, taking in his five sons. He then built the present great plant, which was not finished until 1906, and which covers twenty

acres of ground. The business is one of the largest enterprises in the Southwest. It does an annual business of over \$3,000,000. The name of Hauser is now known all over the country, their products being exported to Mexico, England, Japan, Germany, Australia, Honolulu and other foreign countries.

He is today president and active head of the Hauser Packing Company. E. C. Hauser is vice president. H. J. Hauser is secretary, L. A. Hauser treasurer, and F. M. Hauser superintendent.

He is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, American Meat Packers' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Board of Trade and Retailers and Jobbers' Association of Los Angeles.

Mr. Hauser belongs to a number of fraternal orders, among them the Elks, Masons, Odd Fellows and Shriners. He is of the thirty-second degree of Masonry.



JULIUS HAUSER



HUTCHISON, WILLIAM G. Merchant and Manufacturer, Los Angeles, Cal., was born March 31, 1859, at Plymouth, Pa., the son of James B. Hutchison and Ann (McGuffie) Hutchison. He married Laura Chauvin, October 23, 1894, at Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Hutchison attended the public schools of his native town and, later, the Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, Pa.

He left school in 1874, when fifteen years old, to work for his father, who owned the Phoenix Coal Company of Pittston, Pa. His father sold out after two years, but he was employed by the new firm, who still continued the business under the original incorporated name. At the age of nineteen he was made superintendent of the mines, the youngest mine superintendent in the anthracite coal region. Two years later he resigned his position and such was the esteem in which his employes held him that they presented him with a gold watch and chain.

He was stirred by a desire to go West, and chose Denver, at that time in the midst of its first boom. He was given a position by a gas fixture firm and was their accountant for a number of years, and later in various capacities thoroughly familiarized himself with the business.

He moved to Los Angeles in September, 1887, and went into business for himself. On a small scale at first, as the town demanded, he manufactured lighting fixtures, and conducted a retail and wholesale store. His history and that of his business, have been a part of the growth of the City of Los Angeles. He equipped his factory to manufacture every variety of gas and electric fixtures and brought to Los Angeles the most skillful of workmen and artists, until his firm became noted for the artistic work of which it was capable. In the quantity of its yearly output, the firm of W. G. Hutchison Company is one of the largest in the country, sur-

passed only by firms in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia; in the value of its output it has few rivals, owing to the artistic and high-priced work demanded by the exceptionally wealthy population of Southern California.

Mr. Hutchison is known in his city as a man unselfishly devoted to the public good. He is a public man of the type that does not

seek paid public office, but instead assumes offices for which there is no pay except the satisfaction derived from helping his city and its inhabitants. He has for ten years been a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and on January 18, 1912, he was chosen its president, an honor conferred on him by about fourteen hundred of the most influential business men of Los Angeles. This organization is one of the most powerful and efficient of its kind in the United States. It has a membership composed of practically every man of consequence in Los Angeles and Southern California. It helps in the most practical fashion, to bring legitimate



WM. G. HUTCHISON

industries to Los Angeles. It prevents the exploiting of frauds. It has charge of the charitable demands made upon the city's merchants. It critically examines every public project affecting the business men, and passes upon its worthiness. As a director for a number of terms, Mr. Hutchison has been lavish with his time and energy. His colleagues elected him to the office of president as a surprise. He is also vice president and director of the L. A. Convention League and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

His business interests at the present time are concentrated in the W. G. Hutchison Company, of which he is president, and the Phoenix Lighting Fixture Company, of which he is a director.

He belongs to the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Union League Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, is a Thirty-second Degree Mason and a Shriner.



YOUNG, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Real Estate and Oil Lands, Los Angeles, California, was born at Alden, Iowa, March 27, 1867, the son of Duane Young and Mary Ann (Chadwick) Young. He married Alma Marie Pebbles, February 5, 1896, at Clear Lake, Iowa. There are three children, Ruth Estelle, Blanche Alma and William F. Young, Jr.

He attended school at Alden, Iowa, until he graduated from the high school. He then entered Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa. He finished his book schooling in the year 1883.

He became a merchant at Clarion, Iowa and successfully conducted stores until the year 1900, when he sold out and went to Oklahoma City, then, with its rapid growth, appearing to offer unusual opportunities.

He went into the real estate, oil, farm loan and general banking business. He helped organize the Security National Bank of Oklahoma City in 1906 and acted as its vice president. He remained with the bank two years, during which time it became firmly established.

Mr. Young organized the Young-Carpenter Investment Company, in the year 1905, and became its president. The firm advanced considerable sums on farm loans. He operated the company until 1909, retaining the presidency even after his removal to Los Angeles in 1907. He had money invested in the extensive oil fields of Oklahoma and was a director and officer in a number of the best known companies operating in those fields. He was at all times interested in the upbuilding of the city wherein he had located, and established a reputation for honesty and business ability to such a degree that he was appointed to the Oklahoma City office of Receiver of Public Moneys for the United

States Government in 1902. He held the office until the work was completed, in 1905 and the office discontinued.

Immediately on his arrival in Los Angeles, in 1907, he organized the Young Investment Company, of which he is the president and principal stockholder. The company does a general investment business in the State of California, particularly in Los

Angeles, and it is at present engaged in the construction of a splendid reinforced concrete fire-proof apartment house at the corner of Seventeenth street and Grand avenue in Los Angeles.

He is also having built a five-story block in Oklahoma City.

He took part in the formation of the Wellman Oil Company, a successful operating company of California. He was the first vice president and treasurer. The concern owns wells in several of the oil districts of California.

In 1908 he became interested in lands, and participated in the organization of the California City Land Company

with headquarters in Los Angeles. These lands are largely located in the San Joaquin Valley, that great interior section of the State which at the present time is being developed so rapidly, and at one time the holdings of the company comprised an area of fifteen thousand acres.

Except for the position which he held as Receiver of Public Moneys in Oklahoma City, Mr. Young has taken little part in public life. He has never sought office, nor has he taken an active interest in political affairs. He is, however, vitally interested in the upbuilding of the great country in which he has made his home and is engaged in development work in various parts of California.

He is a member of the California Club and the San Gabriel Valley Country Club. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the A. F. & A. M. of Los Angeles.



WILLIAM F. YOUNG



PIRO, SOLON, Mine Operator, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Kurnik, Germany, March 1, 1863, the son of Leopold Spiro, and Ernestine (Aschheim) Spiro. He married Ida Mae Marks, October 16, 1909, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Spiro studied in private schools and business colleges of Germany until 1881, when his uncle, Mayer S. Aschheim, persuaded him to leave the Fatherland and go to Park City, Utah, there to assist in the conduct of a large mercantile establishment.

From the day of his arrival he began to lay the foundation of his fortune, which has become one of the most substantial in Utah. He devoted himself to the business of his uncle, but early saw that the real opportunities were in mining. In the Park City district he studied the reduction together with the business of mining generally.

With the little capital at his command he bought interests in promising claims, as the opportunities offered. He used the technical knowledge which he had acquired, to the best advantage, and rarely made a false investment. He began mining on a small scale, but his interests advanced rapidly and he formed a number of successful mining companies. About 1899 his mining interests became so important that he was compelled to give up his mercantile business and devote all his time to mining.

He made money out of going shares. He acquired an intimate knowledge of the various mines of his district, and on the strength of his judgment became a large holder of some of the best investment stocks in Utah.

One of his greatest strokes of business finesse and practical organization was the formation of the Silver King Consolidated Mining Company, the property of which is rapidly developing into one of the greatest mines in the Park City district. He is president and general manager of the company,

and in this dual capacity has demonstrated an extraordinary ability both in the financial and development end of the business.

It has been through his knowledge of the district in which this company's territory is located and his indomitable determination to obtain a square deal that his company holds its present position. At one time he decided that the Silver King Coalition Mines

Company, a neighboring property, had trespassed on his company's property and taken out a large amount of ore. He finally filed a suit to recover the value of it, but was harassed by counter suits and every possible obstacle that the powerful interests back of his company's adversary could place in his way. The odds against him in this fight were tremendous, for the Silver King Coalition is made up of many of the strongest and brainiest financiers in America, and they put up a struggle that lasted for more than three years. Lacking the large financial resources of his opponents, he met power with tenacity and put up a battle, which, in addition to being crowned

with success for his stockholders, will always be remembered as one of the most notable contests in the vivid history of mining in the West. He finally secured judgment for \$750,000.

In addition to his Silver King Consolidated connections, Mr. Spiro is president and general manager of the Little Bell Consolidated Mining Company, a dividend paying proposition, also located in the Park City district; director of the Merchants' Bank of Salt Lake City, Utah, and is also a stockholder in numerous other mining and business ventures.

He is essentially a man of progress and is interested in many ways in the upbuilding of his city.

He is identified with the Commercial Club of Salt Lake and is a prominent member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.



SOLON SPIRO



BRYAN CALLAGHAN



ALLAGHAN, BRYAN, Lawyer, San Antonio, Texas, was born in that city in April, 1852, the son of Bryan Callaghan and Conception (Ramon) Callaghan. He married Adele Guilbeau at San Antonio, May 15, 1879, and of the union there are six children, Rosaria, Conception, James, Bryan, Charles and Alfred B. Callaghan.

Mr. Callaghan has spent his life in the city of his birth and is one of the leading attorneys of the Lone Star State. He was fortunate in having unlimited educational advantages and studied both in this country and abroad. He attended St. Mary's College in San Antonio two years, and for six years after he left that institution studied at Montpellier, France. During his stay abroad he traveled all through Europe. Shortly after his arrival home Mr. Callaghan entered the law department of the University of Virginia and was graduated there in 1876. That same summer he was admitted to practice in San Antonio.

Mr. Callaghan's career since his admittance to the bar has been marked with many decided successes, both political and professional. He was still a young man when he was elected Alderman in San Antonio and acted in that capacity for two years. Next he was elected to the office of County Judge and served on the bench for four years. Subsequently he was elected County Recorder, retaining that office for one term of two years.

Mr. Callaghan was elected Mayor of San Antonio fourteen years ago and he has continued as chief executive of the city since that time, being regularly re-elected. During his incumbency San Antonio has seen its most progressive days and Mayor Callaghan has been one of the most important factors in the growth of the city.

Mr. Callaghan is a man of many accomplishments and speaks French and Spanish fluently.



LE COMPTE DAVIS



AVIS, LE COMPTE, Lawyer, Los Angeles, California, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, May 1, 1864, the son of Henry Clay Davis and Josephine (Le Compote) Davis. He married Edythe Gilman at Ventura, California, April 18, 1908.

He was educated in the common schools of his native state and finished with a course in law at Centre College, Danville, Ky., from which he was graduated in 1887, with the degree L. B. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky that year, but did not practice there. Instead, he went immediately to Los Angeles and began practice.

During the twenty-three years in which he has been a member of the bar, Mr. Davis has made a reputation as a criminal lawyer and eloquent pleader. He served one term of two years as Assistant District Attorney of Los Angeles County, under H. C. Dillon, and, upon retiring in 1895, established a partnership with Judson R. Rush, as Davis & Rush.

Davis and Rush have appeared in sixty murder trials, successfully defending the majority of their clients. Mr. Davis was associated in the defense of the celebrated "McNamara dynamiting cases," following which he was associated in the defense of Clarence Darrow, the noted attorney, accused of bribery as an outgrowth of these cases. In 1908 he defended Dr. Hedderly, Warren Gillen and R. C. Kenny, accused in the Oregon land fraud cases, securing acquittals in two instances. He was also a successful pleader for the defendants in the Imperial Valley land fraud cases in 1909.

Mr. Davis leads a scholar's life, reading liberally of philosophy, history, science and biography. His private library contains more than 3500 volumes and his collection of old engravings, antique books and paintings is one of rare value. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.



HORACE S. WILSON



ILSON, HORACE SANDES, Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California, was born at Los Angeles, December 9, 1883. He is the son of Percy R. Wilson and Emily Alice (Sandes) Wilson. He married Maybelle Louise Harmon, June 8, 1909, at San Francisco.

Mr. Wilson's father was one of the best known men of Southern California, a highly respected man of means and great influential standing, who had been a lawyer and banker in Los Angeles for years.

Mr. Wilson was educated in California. He was first sent to the grammar schools of Los Angeles County, and when he had finished these, took the course at Harvard School, Los Angeles, which corresponds to the public high school course. He is a graduate of that school of the year 1904. The following autumn he went to the Leland Stanford Junior University, at Palo Alto, California. He attended that institution for three and one-half years, when he returned to Los Angeles to take the bar examination, which he passed in July, 1908, and immediately began the practice of law in the office of his father. He continued in partnership with his father until the latter's death, in December, 1909.

Since his father's death, Mr. Wilson has been associated with Oscar C. Mueller, and has appeared before the bench and as consulting attorney in all branches of the law.

He is a loyal son of California, with civic pride as one of his strongest characteristics, and is ever alert to aid any movement for the advancement of Los Angeles or the rich country which surrounds it. He has never sought nor held public office, nor is he active in politics.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the University Club and of the California Club of Los Angeles.



A. F. WEBSTER



EBSTER, ALFRED FRANCIS, real estate and investments, Los Angeles, California, was born at Mankato, Minnesota, the son of Sanford Webster and Phennettia (Washburn) Webster. He is a descendant of Daniel Webster, reckoned, perhaps, the greatest of American orators. He married Anna Woodbury, Jan. 28, 1889, at his former home in Nebraska. There is one child, Hazel Webster.

Mr. Webster spent his early days on a farm, receiving his education meanwhile. He was graduated from the Hastings, Neb., High School, June 30, 1885, and entered Hastings College, graduating two years later. He entered a wholesale grocery house, but at the end of a year was compelled, on account of ill health, to abandon this. He went into Wyoming and became a cowboy. After two years he went to Kansas as manager of a large ranch. Two years later he married and decided to go into business for himself, and embarked in the fruit business in Arkansas. This proving unprofitable he gave it up to enter the wholesale department of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. While so engaged he mastered the art of photography and at the end of a year opened a studio in Beaver City, Neb., where he became prominent in politics, being for a number of years a member of the Republican State Central Committee as Secretary and Chairman. His handling of vacation excursions to Colorado and the Black Hills caused his selection by the Burlington to take charge of excursion business out of Omaha. Later, going to Chicago, he became a member of the Boston and Los Angeles Excursion Co. He resigned to go into real estate in 1903, at Denver, Colo., and in 1904 at Los Angeles and Ocean Park, Cal. He belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which he organized and of which he was the first president. He is a Mason, Elk and K. of P.



CORYELL, JOSEPH BEL-LEAU, Capitalist, San Francisco, Cal., was born in that city June 4, 1871. He is the son of Dr. John R. Coryell, a noted physician, and Zoe Christine (Belleau) Coryell, and on both his maternal and paternal sides his descent is from forebears who distinguished themselves in the Old South. The Coryells were among those old families which formed the aristocracy and whose members have been celebrated in song and story for their courtliness and gentle breeding. His ancestry dates back to the earliest days of the American colonies, and his people were among the intimate members of General George Washington's circle of friends. George Coryell, his great uncle, was one of the pallbearers who carried the body of the first president to his grave. Another branch of Mr. Coryell's family was the Frelinghuysens, one of whom was the secretary to General Washington.

Mr. Coryell was married in San Francisco, April 18, 1900, to Miss Mabel Lloyd Jessup, and to them there have been born three children, Royal and Gordon Coryell, and a third child, as yet unchristened.

He attended St. Ignatius School in San Francisco from 1881 to 1884, inclusive, and upon completion of his studies there took a course in the classics and mathematics at Santa Clara College, from which he was graduated in 1887. While this preparation was not especially well adapted to the business career Mr. Coryell had decided upon for himself, it evidently nourished the germ of the large ideas which he subsequently developed and aided him in the attainment of the success that has come to him in business life.

Less than a year after his graduation from Santa Clara, Mr. Coryell opened a small office in San Francisco for the conduct of a real estate business, at that time (1888) a

promising field of endeavor. By dint of much vigilance and activity on his part this business grew apace and ultimately led him, by an evolution that seemed logical at the time, into mining and other forms of investment. But he devoted himself, for the most part, to the acquisition of well-situated land, and today is said to own more spur-track property than any other landholder in the entire city of San Francisco.



J. B. CORYELL

The promise that Mr. Coryell saw lurking in those districts at that early day has been largely realized by the extension of the Sixteenth Street and Santa Fe lines. In the twenty odd years that have passed since he made those investments, Mr. Coryell's activities have expanded into a variety of fields, including many more mines, stocks, bonds, additional real estate and other lucrative holdings.

Mr. Coryell is especially interested in the development of openings for capital, both domestic and foreign, and in this way has acquired possessions in various lines outside of the State of California. Necessarily, Mr.

Coryell has been instrumental, in a large measure, in the developing of the state's resources, and has figured in numerous deals which have provided new industries for it.

All of this applied energy in the upbuilding of the country and the exploitation of its wonderful opportunities for investors has, of course, tended to reconcile Mr. Coryell to his early resistance of a temptation, inherited from his father, to verse himself in the laws of medicine and take up the work in which his father was such a distinguished figure.

From his home life he spares a little time to his clubs, among which are the Pacific Union, the Burlingame, the Menlo Country and the Country Club of Marin County. He is also a life member of the California Society of Pioneers.

He has a beautiful home in Mateo Park, San Mateo County, California, where his extensive beds of orchids have won wide fame.



SMITH, REA, physician and surgeon, Los Angeles, California, was born at De Kalb, Illinois, November 16, 1876, the son of Everett Russell Smith and of Addie M. (Griswold) Smith. He married Georgia Deering Knight, April 21, 1903, at Los Angeles. They have two children, Everett Russell and Gordon Knight Smith.

The family, which is of colonial stock, settled among the Indians of Vermont not many years after the landing at Plymouth Rock. They did their part in the Indian fighting, and later in the War of the Revolution. By marriage the family was related to many of the notable figures of Vermont in the days of the Revolution. Dr. Smith's father, Everett Russell Smith, is a distinguished practicing physician of Los Angeles, with important business connections and an enviable record.

The boy was first educated in the schools of De Kalb. At the age of ten his parents decided that the balmy climate of Southern California was preferable to that of Illinois, and moved to Covina. He was sent to the grammar schools of Los Angeles, and later to the Los Angeles City High School, from which he graduated in 1895. He was then sent to the Leland Stanford Junior University. There he was interested in athletics, and made good records in several lines of physical endeavor, as well as in his studies. He graduated with the class in 1899.

The following autumn he was sent to the University of Pennsylvania Medical College, one of the notable medical institutions of the United States. He took the complete course there, also interesting himself in athletics, and received his degree as Doctor of Medicine in the year 1902. Desiring to supplement the technical and scientific training of the book and the lecture room of the medical college with practical experience in the hospitals, he enlisted himself as interne in the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and faced a rigid preparatory practice for a full year.

He returned to Los Angeles in the year 1903, and was admitted as a partner of his father into the general practice of medicine and of surgery. Under this favorable association the skill which he gained in medical school and hospital has been bettered, and he has gained an enviable record.

He has been following a general practice, but his chief reputation has been built upon surgical successes, surgery now forming the bulk of his work.

The practice of father and son has become so extensive that they have associated themselves with a third physician of note, Dr. C. W. Anderson. The firm is now known as the E. R. & Rea Smith & C. W. Anderson Company, physicians and surgeons. Of late years the elder Dr. Smith has been gradually withdrawing from practice, because of the press of other business and his desire to retire. The responsibilities of the firm have been largely shifted to the shoulders of Dr. Rea Smith.

Dr. Smith keeps in touch with the medical profession through the medical associations. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Clinical and Pathological Society of Los Angeles, and of other local and State professional societies.

Dr. Smith has made himself one of the substantial citizens of Los Angeles. He has invested his capital in the real estate of his home city and of the territory surrounding. He takes an interest in all civic affairs, particularly those which have to do with the bettering of the city. Questions of public health especially appeal to him. He is a student of hospital construction and management.

He believes in recreation and plenty of it. He takes a vacation annually, and lives in the outdoors, fishing for trout in the mountains, hunting and motoring. He has not yet given up the sports of his college days.

Dr. Smith is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club and of the collegiate societies of the Zeta Psi and the Phi Alpha Sigma.



DR. REA SMITH



McCLELLAN, JOHN JASPER, Organist, Mormon Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Utah, was born at Payson, Utah, April 20, 1874, the son of John Jasper McClellan and Eliza Barbara (Walser) McClellan. He married Mary Douglas at Manti, Utah, July 15, 1896, and to them have been born five children, Mary Geneva, Madeleine Estelle, Douglas, Dorothy and Florence D. McClellan.

Prof. McClellan began the study of music, in addition to his other studies, at the age of ten, in his native town. He later went to Saginaw, Mich., and studied for two years with A. W. Platte, after which he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., ultimately graduating from the University of Michigan Schools of Music, where he was a pupil under Prof. A. A. Stanley, Johann Erich Schmaal, Albert Jonas and Xavier Scharwenka. He was a pupil of Ernst Jedliczka of Berlin, Germany.

While at Ann Arbor he organized the first large orchestra there and acted as its conductor. He was also organist of St. Thomas' Catholic Church and pianist of the University Choral Society. In 1893 he was assistant to Prof. Stanley on the great Columbian organ used at the World's Fair at Chicago, and which later was placed in the hall of the University of Michigan. Following this he became assistant to Prof. Jonas in the Michigan School of Music, and during the years 1895-96 was teacher of musical theory in the same institution.

He was professor of Music in the Brigham Young University, at Provo, Utah, in 1900-01, and in the latter year became a member of the faculty of the University of Utah in the same capacity. He has been organist of the Mormon Tabernacle since Oct. 1, 1900; conductor of the Salt Lake Opera Company since 1902, and director of the Salt Lake Symphony Orchestra since 1908.

Prof. McClellan, regarded as the leading musician of Utah, is one of the most success-

ful teachers of the piano in America and more students have gone from his studio to European and Eastern art centers to do advanced music work than from any other studio in Utah. He founded the Utah Conservatory of Music at Salt Lake City, July, 1911, and is dean and head of the pianoforte department of the institution at the present time. He is now at work upon an original new course for the study of the piano,

Prof. McClellan is the composer of the "National Ode to Irrigation," and in addition has written several songs, anthems and instrumental compositions. In 1911 he was official accompanist of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir's triumphal tour from Salt Lake to the New York City Land Show, during which they sang 58 concerts. On this tour Prof. McClellan's ode was sung more than 50 times, at a cost exceeding \$50,000. It was also sung at the National Irrigation Congresses of Portland, Sacramento and Boise, Idaho, by the Ogden (Utah) Tabernacle Choir of 200 voices, each rendition costing \$12,000.

Prof. McClellan has won an international reputation as a concert organ recitalist, having played in all the leading cities of the American continent. He was solo organist in four recitals at the World's Fair in St. Louis, and gave ten solo recitals on the great organ at the Jamestown, Va., Exposition. In addition to these triumphs, he has been called upon to "open" pipe organs in nearly every State.

Everywhere he ever appeared Prof. McClellan is known as one of the most thorough musicians and artists of the generation, his devotion to his art being one of his most prominent characteristics. Wherever organs are known, so is the art of McClellan, and for this reason he occupies a leading position in his profession. He is State Pres. for Utah of the Nat. Assn. of Organists and a colleague of the American Guild of Organists.

In addition to being Dean and Director of the Utah Conservatory of Music, he is Secy. of the Clayton Music Co. of Salt Lake City.



PROF. JOHN J. McCLELLAN



GIRARD, HARRY, Singer, Voice Teacher and Composer, Los Angeles, Cal., is a native of St. Louis, Mo., born June 17, 1875. His father was Oscar O. Girard and his mother Victoria Monica Asselena. The family comes from the historic old Bowley stock.

Mr. Girard was educated at the Military Academy at Stamford Conn. Following his study there, he took a musical course at Yale, graduating in 1893 with the degree B. A.

Mr. Girard received his first musical instruction from William H. Pfaff, and later studied composition with Horatio W. Parker, of Yale, and piano with Raphael Joseffy. His vocal training was at the hands of Arthur Hartington and the celebrated singer, Charles W. Santley of London.

Due to his thorough training in every branch of music, as well as his exceptional natural gifts Mr. Girard is able to impress his pupils and audiences with a remarkable and unusual versatility.

Mr. Girard has mastered stage management and besides directing numerous operas of others, has composed, staged and conducted his own works on more than one occasion. What would ordinarily be an embarrassment of riches in the hands of most musicians, is, with Mr. Girard, his greatest capital, for it is the very fullness of musical talent which gives him his authority and command as a vocal specialist and singer. He has the rare ability to both build a voice and to develop the artistic possibilities of the pupil, and it is this, perhaps, more than his strong personality, which has given him his reputation on the Pacific Coast.

At thirteen, Harry Girard was soloist in Trinity Church Choir, New York, where, at that early age, he received \$2500 yearly. At sixteen, he was organist and choir-master at the Zabriski Memorial Church. At nineteen, he was at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., and, following this, at Archdeaconry Church, in

New York City, N. Y. At the age of twenty-five he went to Seattle as organist at St. John's Church, in that city. He there organized a Symphony Society and was musical director of the Ladies' Musical Club, with a membership of 3000, and of a Glee Club of sixty voices.

It was during this time that he completed his light opera, "The Alaskan," in which he

starred at the Knickerbocker Theater, New York. This success caused him to become a member of Augustin Daly's Musical Comedy company for two years as leading baritone. He appeared in "The Runaway Girl" and for three seasons was leading man with Miss Lulu Glaser. He played with Max Folkenheimer in English grand opera, such leading parts as Tonio in "Pagliacci," Alfio in "Cavalleria Rusticana," Count di Luna in "Il Trovatore," Escamillo in "Carmen," Plunkett in "Martha" and the title role in "Rigoletto."

In 1908, he organized the Imperial Opera Company of New York and played forty-eight weeks with it at the Royal Alexander Theater, Toronto.

In 1909, Mr. Girard went to Los Angeles, Cal., and as executive of "The Institute of Vocal Physiology," in the Majestic Theater Building, he built up a leading vocal school. The eminent Berlin pianist and pedagogue, Vernon Spencer, later becoming a co-director, the school was enlarged and the name changed to "The Los Angeles Musical College"—a fully equipped Conservatory of Music now in the vanguard of musical culture on the Coast.

Mr. Girard recently produced his second opera, "The Maid of Mandalay," with fine success. Under the nom de plume of Victor Kemp, he published his "Trend of Time" and "Lyrical Idyl" and other works.

He is an enthusiast motorist, life member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, honorary member of the National Organist Guild, New York Musical Union, and the American Institute of Banking.



HARRY GIRARD



OFF, CHARLES FREDERICK, Oil Producer, Los Angeles, Cal., was born May 13, 1866, at Wheatland, Ia. His father was the Rev. Charles Frederick Off and his mother Louise (Meister) Off. His father is today an active pastor and has been in the pulpit more than fifty years. Mr. Off married Grace M. Burris, Oct. 8, 1896, at Madison, Wis. There are four children, Lillian Marle, Howard Jerome, Theo. Roosevelt and Chas. Frederick Off, third of the name.

Mr. Off was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin. At the age of thirteen he obtained a position as clerk in a general store. Three years later the family moved from Iowa to Denver on account of the mother's ill health, and Mr. Off became associated with the firm of Merrian & Co., music dealers, where he remained for three years.

In 1893 the family moved to Los Angeles, where Mr. Off opened a stationery store on North Spring street, conducting it two years. He then entered the truck and transfer business, but at the end of four years was broken in health, and sold his business and interested himself in ranching in Southern California, which he followed for several years, but dry seasons caused a failure of his crops and practically ruined him financially.

He engaged in putting down water wells and setting out walnut and orange orchards, following this business with some success until 1895, by which time he had drilled his first oil well in Los Angeles. His ambitions for success in the oil business took life at that time, and for sixteen years his name has been connected with a number of successful oil undertakings of Southern California. In 1898 he, as one of the organizers of the Whittier Crude Oil Co., of which he became Manager, centered operations about Whittier, where were drilled twelve wells. Later he became associated with the Rice Ranch Oil Co., at a time when it was deeply in debt, and under

his management six wells were drilled which put the concern on a dividend-paying basis.

In 1909 Mr. Off, with several associates, formed the Lake View Oil Co., which later produced the most phenomenal well in the United States, and thereby spread the news of the wonderful oil territory in the State.

Mr. Off, soon after organization, met with a great deal of dissension among his associates as to the value of the properties. It required all his will power and persuasive ability to hold the company together, but he had unlimited faith in his judgment and induced them to continue till a given amount of development work had been done.



CHARLES F. OFF

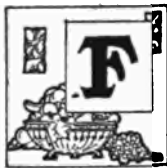
On March 15, 1910, his judgment was fully vindicated by the bringing in of the famous Lake View gusher. This well began flowing at the rate of 30,000 barrels per day. It was impossible for a long time to control it, and hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil were lost. It was finally brought under control, and by working hundreds of men night and day gigantic earthen reservoirs were built wherein the

oil was stored temporarily. This well kept up its flow for many months, producing a total of 10,000,000 barrels, and owing to that fact it is one of the phenomenal wells in the oil history of the world.

Early in 1910 Mr. Off, in association with R. D. Wade, organized the Lake View Annex Oil Co., owning property which required much deeper drilling. They have up to date drilled several wells on that territory, all of which were put down to a depth of 3900 and 4900 feet.

Mr. Off is General Manager of the following companies: Whittier Crude Oil Co., Ojai Oil Co., Santa Maria Crude Oil Co., and the Lake View Annex Oil Co.

In 1886, as a young man, Mr. Off became a charter member of the original Company F, of Los Angeles, National Guard of California. He is also a Mason, an Elk and a member of the Union League Club.



FELLOWS, THOMAS, Architectural Engineer, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Birmingham, England, in 1860. His father was Frederick Fellows and his mother Mary (Grice) Fellows. He married Mary E. Stewart at Long Beach, California, August 7, 1886. They have two daughters, Ruth and Mary Janet Fellows.

Mr. Fellows was educated in England, where he attended the public schools of Birmingham, and later took a three-year course in building construction at South Kensington Division, studying under William Morris. He completed his course in 1880, receiving two government diplomas for building construction and design, also a diploma and prize in physiology.

Coming to America in 1882, he studied architecture one year at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa. During this year he aided in the construction of the buildings for Bryn Mawr and Lehigh Colleges, in Pennsylvania.

For fifteen years after this he followed architectural engineering in various Eastern and Western cities of the United States, with the exception of one year, 1897-8, which he spent in Pittsburg in the study of steel construction. Leaving Pittsburg, he went to San Francisco, and was appointed building superintendent of the Risdon Iron Works of that city. He supervised the construction of that company's modern plant, built at a cost of \$1,500,000, and it was while in that position that he received a certificate for design from the San Francisco Polytechnic Institute.

After eighteen months in San Francisco, in association with the Risdon Iron Works, Mr. Fellows moved to Los Angeles, and there opened offices. Since he has been in the Southern California metropolis he has taken a leading position in his profession, and numerous buildings attest to his artistic and engineering ability. He has led an active life, his work extending to all parts of the Southern California territory, and including both private

and public buildings. Among the latter are the Imperial County Court House, Los Angeles Masonic Hall, Los Angeles Pavilion, the Brawley stores and office building, two large churches in Los Angeles and various others.

In 1905, Mr. Fellows acted as building superintendent for Architect Whittlesey, and the following year was appointed first Civil Service Building Inspector for Los Angeles.

He served in that capacity for two years, and then returned to his private practice.

In 1909, he was associated with G. Wharton James in the California Arts and Crafts movement, but since that time has devoted himself to experimental work and inventions relating to building materials and construction, also road and reservoir construction, with earth concrete in lieu of sand and rock concrete. He invented a system of cold storage construction which not only solves the problem of living in desert countries but preserves fruits without ice, ammonia or other machinery. In addition to this he has patented four inventions on his various systems of concrete construction. They make it

possible to build any kind of solid or hollow concrete structure without forms or moulds and they save from ten to thirty per cent of the cost.

Mr. Fellows' business affiliations include the Salton Sea Oil Company, of which he is secretary; the Fellows System of Building Construction, of which he is principal owner, and the American Concrete Company, wherein he is a member of the Board of Directors.

Aside from his architectural accomplishments and his prominence as an inventor, Mr. Fellows has won notice as a writer and lecturer. He has written numerous short stories and fables and has been a liberal contributor to the scientific press. He has spoken at various times before national conventions on "Sanitary Fireproof Construction for the Poor."

He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Odd Fellows, F. & A. M. and the Young Men's Christian Association.



THOMAS FELLOWS



CHARLES CASSAT DAVIS



DAVIS, CHARLES CASSAT, Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, Cal., is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was born on October 5, 1851. His father was Timothy J. Davis and his mother was Caroline Mary Cassat, a descendant of the Guizot family of France, the name Guizot having been Anglicized to Cassat. The family were Huguenots and were driven out of France at the time of the religious struggles. Later they were driven out of Holland and came to America.

Mr. Davis was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated (A. B.) in 1873. In 1876 this university conferred on him the degree of M. A. Mr. Davis studied at the Law College at Cincinnati, and later the Law College of Columbia University, graduating 1875 with degree LL. B.

Mr. Davis practiced in Cincinnati until 1885. He was an active member, director and attorney of one of the largest organizations of its kind in the world, the Ohio State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He also was a member of the Ohio State Legislature during 1880 and 1881. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Davis moved to Los Angeles, where he still is following a profitable practice.

He was elected to the Board of Education, serving in 1899 and 1900. It was during this time that the notorious Webb ring was broken up, driving two members to exile and placing Mr. Davis in the presidency, which office he held three successive years. Far-reaching reforms were made in administration and manual training for boys and girls, baths and other advancements introduced into the local school system. In 1904 he was again elected to the Board of Education on a non-partisan ticket, but resigned after one year.

He is a member of the University, Jonathan, Sunset and Municipal clubs of Los Angeles.



EARL C. PECK



PECK, EARL CURTIS, attorney at law, Los Angeles, California, was born November 1, 1881, at Stratford, Connecticut, the son of Wilfred M. Peck and Emily Josephine (Curtis) Peck. Both on the maternal and paternal side the family goes back to the first settlers of New England, and there are many famous names, particularly in the Peck branch, which has been prominent in education. He is married, having been united with Ethel Rose Wilson, on April 7, 1910, in Los Angeles.

Mr. Peck attended the Stratford, Connecticut schools until the age of twelve. Then his family removed to Riverside, California. There he entered the Riverside High School, and graduated in the year 1900. In 1901 he entered the University of California, in which institution he studied two years. He became ambitious to enter the legal profession and removed to Los Angeles. He attended the sessions of the law school of the University of Southern California, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1909.

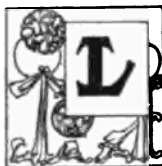
While he was attending the University of Southern California Law School he was also working. He was first in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and remained with them two years. He left the Southern Pacific to accept a place with the Pacific Electric Railway, and from there he went to the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company. He left the employ of the latter company in 1910.

Mr. Peck opened an office in January of the latter year, in the Equitable Savings Bank building, and has been busy with a general practice since that date, his success in the profession having been almost instantaneous.

He is a member of the legal fraternity of the Phi Delta Phi of the Beatty Chapter of the University of Southern California College of Law.



JOHN LLEWELLYN



LLEWELLYN, JOHN, Manufacturer, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Wales, May 27, 1873, the son of David Llewellyn and Hannah (Janes) Llewellyn. He comes of a family of noted ironmasters and is at present Assistant Secretary of the Llewellyn Iron Works, Los Angeles.

Mr. Llewellyn passed his early childhood in San Francisco, being brought to this country at the age of eleven years, when the family crossed the water. While there he studied under private tutors for three years, and in 1888, when his mother moved the home to Los Angeles, he entered a business college, graduating in 1892.

He went to work with the Llewellyn Company immediately after leaving school and has been with it ever since. At the present time, in addition to his position as assistant secretary, he is manager of the elevator department, which handles some of the largest elevator contracts in the West.

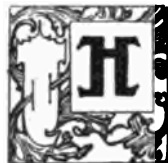
One of the most striking characteristics of Mr. Llewellyn is determination, and this was forcibly illustrated in San Francisco after the calamitous fire and earthquake, when he went into that city as one of the actual rebuilders and installed the first elevator constructed in a building subsequent to that disastrous period. He met with tremendous labor difficulties, but finally overcame these, and accomplished the work he had set out to do. This elevator was put in under his personal direction.

Under his supervision elevators have been installed in most of the skyscrapers in Los Angeles, notably the Alexandria Hotel, Chester, Higgins and Union Oil buildings, Los Angeles Hall of Records, and the new Los Angeles Athletic Club.

Mr. Llewellyn is a leading business man and is a member of the California, Jonathan, Sierra, Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country and Los Angeles Automobile clubs. He is a 32d degree Mason.



WILLITTS J. HOLE



HOLE, WILLITTS J., Capitalist, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Madison, Indiana, October 9, 1858, the son of William and Matilda (Hasley) Hole. He married Mary B. Weeks, June 12, 1889, at North Vernon, Indiana. There is one daughter, Agnes Marion Hole.

The family's history can be traced back many years in Devonshire, England. Dean Hole, of Rochester, England, is of the family. The founder of the American branch of the family sailed from Plymouth, England, in 1740.

Mr. Hole graduated from the Louisville, Ky., High School and then entered the Bryant and Stratton Business College, from which he graduated in 1880. After that he took the Chautauqua Literary Course, graduating in 1887.

He became the owner of a chair factory in North Vernon in 1889. In time he became a contractor and builder, and, studying architecture, designed his own buildings. He moved to Los Angeles in 1893 and bought a tract of land in the La Habra Valley, which he laid out and sold, and as a consequence he is known as the "Father of La Habra." In 1897, he was made resident agent at Los Angeles of the Stearns Rancho Company of San Francisco. He has bought and subdivided some of the largest areas in California.

His land holdings are extensive both in California and Mexico. He is a representative of the Asociacion Financiera Internacional, one of the largest financial institutions in Mexico. He is controlling owner of the Arden Plaster Company of Arden, Nebraska, owning the largest gypsum mine in the United States. He is a director of the Bank of Los Angeles.

He is a member of the Jonathan Club, the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, and is a Thirty-second Degree Mason.



HITTIER, C. F., Oil Operator, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Caribou, Me., April 30, 1869, the son of C. G. Whittier and Ruth (Keech)

Whittier. He married Mattie Weller, April 24, 1906, at Los Angeles, and to them have been born two children, Evelyn Lucile and Julian Clyde Whittier. Mr. Whittier spent his early days on the farm of his father and attended the country schools of the district, being compelled in the winter months to walk several miles daily through snowdrifts.

Many years of hard work on the farm gave Mr. Whittier an exceptionally strong constitution, and when he left home, at the age of 21, he was equipped almost solely with physical strength and a determination to succeed. He worked at various occupations for a brief time, but, having an ambition to go into business for himself, he saved his money and in a comparatively short time he embarked in the general merchandising line at Caribou. His venture proved successful while it lasted, but Mr. Whittier, through his faith in some friends, met with a business misfortune which cost him everything he owned. He had indorsed a number of notes and he was forced to sacrifice his business to satisfy the paper, the real borrowers failing to take it up.

After this experience Mr. Whittier had to begin all over again, and turned to the Maine woods for a livelihood. For two years he engaged in logging and lumber business, but at the end of that period abandoned the work and went West. He arrived at Los Angeles in 1898, a short time prior to the Klondike rush, and when the news of the gold discoveries came he joined the stampede to the Frozen North. He prospected there for a year, but with indifferent success, and he returned to Los Angeles.

It was here that his luck turned. The oil boom was taking hold of the Southern California metropolis, and Mr. Whittier turned

his attention to the petroleum industry. He began in the fields as a driller, but the business instinct was in him, and it was not very long before he was buying lands and options for oil hunting. His success inspired confidence in others and they readily joined him in forming a company to operate on a large scale. This first company proved a success from its inception, and from that time Mr.

Whittier's life has been one of big accomplishments. He has been the moving spirit in the formation of a number of other successful oil companies, and he has aided in the development of the country around Los Angeles and in other parts of California.

In less than ten years Mr. Whittier, who arrived with only 35 cents was rated as one of the wealthy men in the State. Today he is known internationally as one of the greatest oil operators in the United States.

His interests cover a wide territory, extending to a number of states, and even into South America. He is president of the United Oil Co., a corporation with \$2,000,000 capital, which pays its stock-

holders 3 per cent dividend quarterly; president of the Midway Central Oil Co.; president of the Middle West Oil Co., operating in Oklahoma; president of the Midnight Oil Co. of California, and a director in the following: Bulldog Oil Co., of Oklahoma; Titicaca Oil Co., of South America; Americus Oil Co., of Los Angeles; Colon Oil Co., of Oklahoma.

Most of these enterprises are paying propositions, and to Mr. Whittier's ability is due much of the credit for their success.

Mr. Whittier has never sought public office, nor taken an active part in politics but he has always been ready to aid in the upbuilding of his adopted city and is regarded as one of the most generous and public spirited citizens in Los Angeles.

He is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Gamut Club of Los Angeles, and the Bakersfield Club, of Bakersfield, California.



C. F. WHITTIER



VARNEY, THOMAS HUMPHREY BENNETT, Outdoor Advertising, Los Angeles, and Oakland, Cal., was born at Petaluma, Cal., Nov. 12, 1858, the son of Robert Varney and Elizabeth Hathaway (Bennett) Varney. He married Elizabeth Isabel Hall at San Francisco, Feb. 9, 1895, and to them were born three children, Walter T., Maud Ella, and Eva May Varney, now Mrs. Smith.

Mr. Varney, who at the present time is one of the master advertisers of the world and an important link in the chain of modern business, was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, leaving high school when he was 17 years of age. He began as office boy for the wholesale grocery firm of Newton Bros. & Co., California and Front streets, San Francisco, and later became bill clerk, shipping clerk and bookkeeper, remaining with the firm eight years, or until it retired from business, at which time he was head bookkeeper.

He then became a member of the firm of Morris & Varney in the heavy hardware business, having the Coast agency for Sweets & Sanderson's steel and a general wholesale trade with machinists and blacksmiths. Later Mr. Varney became sole proprietor of the business. In 1888 bicycles were added to his stock and eventually became his sole business. He had the Coast agency for the Rambler bicycle and G. & J. Clincher tires, and in both did an enormous business. During this time bicycle racing was the rage and the Rambler was victorious in many of the most important events.

About this stage of his career Mr. Varney engaged in an enterprise which later was to make his name and fame known from ocean to ocean. He became a silent partner of Len D. Owens in the street car advertising business and later a heavy stockholder in the California Adsigns Co., which he and his partner subsequently bought. At that time and for about eight years Mr. Varney was president of the Bank of Livermore, Livermore, Cal.

Owens & Varney consolidated with Siebe & Green, forming the corporation of Owens, Varney & Green. The latter two bought out the interest of Owens and also acquired several concerns in Southern California, thus becoming the exclusive owners of the outdoor advertising business in San

Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, San Jose, Los Angeles and a number of smaller towns in Southern and Northern California.

About the time of this great centralization of the business by Varney & Green, San Francisco was visited by the terrible fire which reduced the city to ruins, and in the general disaster they lost thousands of dollars by the destruction of their billboards. Many were chopped down and used as firewood by the sufferers, there being no other

wood available. With characteristic energy Varney and Green immediately turned their talents to good. While the ruins were still smoking the people of San Francisco were given great relief and new heart to rebuild the city by a poster which read:

WORK

Morn, Noon and Night
and Make Dear New
San Francisco
1,000,000 by 1915.

These posters covered smoking brick walls all over the city and served to rejuvenate the spirit of the stricken people. Mr. Varney has never ceased to praise his men who erected these signs of hope, because they walked over hot bricks with torn and cut shoes in order to perform their duty. In the rebuilding of the city of San Francisco Varney & Green erected the New Orpheum, the Princess and the Valencia theaters. Later they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Varney became the sole owner of the outdoor advertising plants in Los Angeles, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley.

Mr. Varney is and has been for many years a director of the National Poster Advertising Association of the United States and Canada, and also served as President of that organization for the full term allowed.

To his work and energy can be largely attributed the great advancement and improvement in this great advertising medium and in the service and results given the advertiser by outdoor publicity.

He is a persistent and consistent advertiser of his home State, and has lent himself to numerous movements for the upbuilding of California. He has never taken an active part in politics and consequently has never held public office. He is, however, an advocate of clean government.

Mr. Varney is a life member of the Union League of Los Angeles.



THOMAS H. B. VARNEY



PERRY, WILLIAM HAYES, deceased, was born at Newark, Ohio, October 7, 1832. He was the son of John and Ann Perry. He married Elizabeth Dalton in 1858 at Los Angeles. The children, of whom there are three are: Mrs. Charles M. Wood, Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Jr., and Charles Frederick Perry.

After receiving his education in the public schools of Newark, Ohio, Mr. Perry, as yet a boy, was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker and turner, whose trade he learned and started to follow in Newark.

He gave it up, however, in 1853, and joined a party of men and women, headed by Captain Hollister, (who finally settled at Santa Barbara, Cal.), who were on their way to California. The little band of pioneers crossed the Missouri River at Bennett's Ferry, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and after a perilous journey beset with the usual hardships, including several attacks by Indians, they arrived in Los Angeles in February of 1854.

Mr. Perry arrived there with little or no capital, but it was only a short time until, through working at his trade, he was able to open the first furniture store in Los Angeles. His stock consisted first of goods of his own manufacture, but there were added to it gradually goods which he had sent down from San Francisco. His business prospered, and in 1856 he took in a partner, one Brady, whom Wallace Woodworth bought out in 1858. This partnership continued for the next twenty-five years, or until Mr. Woodworth's death in 1883, under the firm name of Perry & Woodworth.

In 1865 Mr. Perry obtained a franchise from the city of Los Angeles to light the city with gas, and organized the first gas company, the Los Angeles Gas Company, in which he filled the office of General Manager for five years, when he sold the company to the present corporation.

In 1873, he went into the lumber and building supply business in a very large way, the first organization being incorporated as the W. H. Perry Lumber and Mills Company. This was followed by the organization of the Los Angeles & Humboldt Lumber Company at San Pedro, the Pioneer

Lumber and Mill Company at Colton, and the Los Angeles Storage Commission and Lumber Company. He set up the first steam engine in Los Angeles.

In 1879 Mr. Perry was elected President and Manager of the Los Angeles City Water Company, which at the time was heavily involved, but under his management it was soon put on a sound basis. He held this office for a period of twenty-five years.



WILLIAM HAYES PERRY

The principal offices held by him in his latter days were: President, W. H. Perry Lumber and Mill Company; President, Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company; President, Los Angeles City Water Company; President, Crystal Springs Water Company.

He was a stockholder in and closely identified with many other substantial interests throughout the Coast section, including the Southern California Pipe & Clay Company, of which he was president and director; Cosmopolis Mill & Trading Company, of Gray's Harbor, Wash., president; Vallejo & Napa Electric Railroad; Charles Nelson Shipping Company, San Francisco; Bard Oil & Asphalt Company, Olinda Crude Oil Company, Gas Consumers' Association and National Electric Company, both of San

Francisco; Western Union Oil Company, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; Reed Oil Company, of Kern county, Cal., and the Home Telephone Co., of Los Angeles.

He was also interested in banking and was a firm believer in the promise which the real estate business of Los Angeles held forth, with the result that he was one of the most active operators in that field in the city. He served as a director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, having been one of the impelling factors in the success of that institution from its earliest days. He was also a stockholder of the American National Bank of Los Angeles, and likewise identified with the Nevada Bank and the Union Trust Company, of San Francisco.

Mr. Perry, despite his manifold business interests and social obligations, had found time to ally himself with the Masonic organization, being a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. Mr. Perry was public-spirited, charitable and generous. He died October 29, 1906.



PECKHAM, GEORGE C., Realty and Investments, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Old Lyme, Conn., February 9, 1871. He is the son of George Henry Peckham and Fannie M. (West) Peckham. He is descended from fine old New England stock, who settled in Connecticut during the days of the Revolutionary War. He married Elizabeth Young in North Dakota in 1892, and to them there have been born two sons, Ernest H. and George Ralph Peckham.

Mr. Peckham received his primary education in the public schools of his native State and later became a student at Buckley College, at New London, Conn., graduating with the degree of B. A. His boyhood days were spent on the farm of his father, but when he moved to the city to attend college he became an apprentice in a general store. This kept him busy and fitted him for business life. When he was graduated he decided to engage in business for himself, so settled at Fargo, N. D., in the late '80s, a short time after the country had been won from the Indians, and embarked in the general merchandise and machinery trade. He developed the house into one of large proportions. In addition to his mercantile business, Mr. Peckham invested in land which sold at a premium, and he shared largely in the realty and business development of that district. He remained in the North Dakota region for more than fifteen years.

In 1903 Mr. Peckham established himself at Los Angeles, and since has devoted himself to manufacturing, investments and the realty business, making subdivision work his specialty in the latter line. He has handled numerous subdivisions in all parts of Los Angeles, particularly in the more desirable residence districts, including the vast southwestern section, rapidly becoming one of the principal home centers of the city. Los Angeles, in its modern development, spreads southwest towards the sea, and as a result the realty men who, like Mr. Peckham, acquired property in that portion, realized handsomely. Some of the best examples of his operations are the Oliveta Heights Tract on Vermont Avenue, Moneta Square Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, along Moneta Avenue, tracts near Westlake Park, Magnolia Place, and similar

high-class property. He has also handled a number of out-of-town properties, such as the Ayers' Vineyard Tract holdings in Tropico, Cal., and others in the rich San Fernando Valley. He has developed numerous suburban and country tracts, taking dry sagebrush land and transforming it into the best residence and farm sections. He successfully operated the Orange Park Tract, near Ontario, Cal., and the Tejunga Orange site, near Tejunga Station. He is now developing Live Oak

Ranch, consisting of one thousand acres of rich, fertile soil, nestling at the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains, between Glendora and Claremont, north of Pomona, San Dimas and Lordsburg, in the richest citrus belt in Southern California, traversed by the magnificent and picturesque canyons known as Black Canyon, Marshal Canyon and Live Oak Canyon, from which the ranch gains its name.

Mr. Peckham is sparing no expense in improving Live Oak Canyon, reserving all the sycamore, live oak and other trees, there being a fine auto road its entire length and a living stream of pure, sparkling spring water. The elevation is about from 1400 to 2100 feet above sea level, commanding one of the most picturesque views imaginable of the San Gabriel Valley, including the towns of Glendora, San Dimas, Lordsburg, Chino and Pomona, as well as the orange and lemon groves for miles around. He expects to make Live Oak Ranch a summer resort, as it is one of the natural show places in Southern California.

These operations are carried on by the George Peckham Company, a corporation of \$100,000, of which he is president, employing a large number of salesmen, selling out the various subdivisions which he owns or controls.

In the manufacturing line, Mr. Peckham is president of the National Car Seal Manufacturing Company, capitalized at \$2,000,000. That corporation now produces the Estell car seal, which is being adopted by numerous trunk line railroads.

He is a member of the Automobile Club of Southern California, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 99, and the Modern Woodmen of the World.

He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Mines, both of Los Angeles.



GEORGE C. PECKHAM



FLOYD G. DESSERTY



DESSERTY, FLOYD GOSSETT, Civil and Hydraulic Engineer, Los Angeles, Cal., was born Feb. 10, 1879, at Leavenworth, Kan., the son of Alfred B. Dessery and Mary M. (Gossett) Dessery. He married Julia M. Morrison at Los Angeles, Sept. 6, 1905, and to them were born two children, Floyd Gordon and Gerald Morrison Dessery.

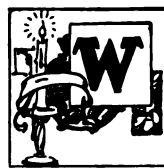
Locating in Los Angeles in 1887, Mr. Dessery attended the schools there and left the high school in 1898, enlisting in the army shortly afterward. He served through the Spanish-American war and the Philippine campaign with the Third U. S. Artillery and with the Engineer Corps. He participated in seventeen engagements and upon his return to America was awarded special medals by Congress and the State of California.

Returning to civil life in 1900, Mr. Dessery went to work in the Engineering Dept. of the City of Los Angeles, later making hydrographic investigations for the City Water Dept. In 1901-02 he was with the Salt Lake R. R., and the next three years with the Pac. Elec. Co. as engineer in the Construction Dept. He then became Asst. Engineer on surveys for Long Beach Harbor, leaving this to become special engineer of Wilmington, Cal. Following this he was City Engineer of Covina. Mr. Dessery was employed as an expert in the famous Malibu Ranch suit and the Tide Lands litigation for Los Angeles and Long Beach, and in the appraisal of the water system of Huntington Park, Cal. He is hydraulic engineer for the American Beet Sugar Co. at Oxnard, Cal., the Patterson Ranch Co., and various other projects.

He is a member of the firm of Dessery & West. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Amer. Water Works Assn., Eng. & Architects' Assn. of So. Cal., L. A. and Covina Chambers of Commerce, Covina Country Club and the Gamut Club of Los Angeles.



FRANK WIGGINS



WIGGINS, FRANK, Secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, was born in Richmond, Ind., Nov. 8, 1849, the son of Charles O. Wiggins and Mary (Marshall) Wiggins. He married Amanda P. Wiggins at Los Angeles, May 5, 1886. Mr. Wiggins' parents were both members of the Society of Friends and he received his education in the schools of that sect.

His father was the owner of a large saddlery business, and it was there he received his first business training. He managed the business until 1886, when failing health sent him to California. In February, 1889, Mr. Wiggins had recovered his health sufficiently to re-enter business, and he became connected with the L. A. Chamber of Commerce, then in its infancy. Since that time he has been intimately connected with every movement for the upbuilding of Los Angeles or the advertisement of the State. He was first in charge of exhibits for the Chamber, a position in which he became a recognized expert. Some of the exhibits which he handled were: The Orange Carnival, Chicago, 1891; Southern California display, World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; Midwinter Fair, Atlanta, 1894; Los Angeles exhibit at Omaha, Neb., 1896, and at Buffalo, 1901. Mr. Wiggins and Jas. A. Filcher were California Commissioners to the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. They held the same commissions to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in 1909. Mr. Wiggins was State Commissioner to the Lewis Clark Exposition and at the Jamestown Exposition; represented the Los Angeles County Exhibit. He also established the permanent Southern California exhibit in Atlantic City, N. J., in 1905, and will play an important part in the Exposition at San Francisco, 1915. In 1895 Mr. Wiggins was made Supt. of the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1897 was elected Secretary, a position he has filled down to date.



DR. EDWARD T. DILLON



DILLON, EDWARD THOMAS, Surgeon, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in that city on April 13, 1877, and has resided there since. He is the son of Richard Dillon and Mary (Hennessy) Dillon. In 1907 he was married to Miss Laura Lynn Doran and has two children, Edward Thomas, Jr., and Mary Philomena.

Dr. Dillon received his collegiate and professional education and training in California institutions, having attended the grammar and high schools of Los Angeles, and finishing in the scientific course of St. Vincent's College, where he received his degree in 1897. In the fall of the same year he entered the Medical Department of the University of California, and was graduated after a four years' course with the class of 1901.

Before engaging in practice, Dr. Dillon was for two years one of the resident physicians at the Los Angeles County Hospital, during the incumbency of Dr. E. A. Bryant, the noted surgeon, as chief of the medical and surgical staff of that institution.

After completion of his hospital work he became associated in private practice with Dr. Bryant, and also served as one of the latter's assistants in charge of the medical department of the several electric railway systems centering in Los Angeles.

In 1908 Dr. Dillon was appointed Division Surgeon of the Southern Pacific, having charge of its medical department from Yuma, Ariz., to Bakersfield, Cal. In 1910 he resigned to devote his entire time to private practice. Dr. Dillon has devoted much of his time to the L. A. Infirmary, better known as the Sisters' Hospital, and is now surgeon in charge. Dr. Dillon is affiliated with the National, State and County medical associations and Pacific Assn. of Railway Surgeons, and contributes to their literature. He is also actively identified with local social clubs and kindred organizations.



DR. LEON J. ROTH



ROTH, DR. LEON JOSEPH, Urologist and Dermatologist, Los Angeles, Cal., a son of E. D. and Julia (Georget) Roth, was born Dec. 31, 1873, at Los Angeles. Dr. Roth was married to Miss Rilla Wrench of New York on May 7, 1911.

After completing his public school education in Los Angeles he entered the University of California, and in 1896 acquired his first professional degree. Later he further pursued his studies, and graduated from the College of Medicine, University of Southern California, in 1901.

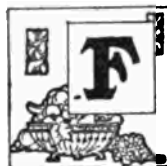
He was appointed interne at the Los Angeles County Hospital, under Dr. E. A. Bryant, and after terminating his services became associated with Dr. Hubert Nadeau, and entered into the general practice of medicine. For five years he was the senior attending physician to the French Hospital, and part of this time assistant surgeon in the Seventh Regiment, N. G. C.

He relinquished his large practice in 1908, going abroad for special medical research, and matriculated in the University of Paris for three semesters. During this time he was provisional interne at Necker Hospital in the service of Prof. Albarran, and externe in the clinic at the St. Louis Hospital, under Prof. Gaucher. Dr. Roth also visited many of the leading institutions of Europe and the United States before returning to Los Angeles, where he has resumed practice in his special branches, in association with Dr. E. T. Dillon.

Dr. Roth is a member of the American Medical Assn., the State and County Medical Societies, the Symposium Society of L. A., Assn. of Military Surgeons of the U. S., American Urological Assn., and l'Association Francaise d'Urologie, and is Consulting Urologist and Dermatologist of the Sisters' Hospital at Los Angeles. Member of the Jonathan and University clubs and of Greek Letter societies.



E. W. FREEMAN



FREEMAN, HONORABLE EDWIN W., Attorney at Law, Los Angeles, California, was born in Galesville, Wisconsin, October 1, 1860. His father was George Y. Freeman and his mother Ann Hollinhead. He married twice. His first wife was Maude Fauver, of La Crosse, Wis., and his present wife was Carrie Stone, whom he married at Riverside, Cal., Aug. 19, 1905.

Mr. Freeman received a common schooling which was followed by attendance at the university in Galesville, Wisconsin. After securing a good collegiate education, he studied law with his father, Judge G. Y. Freeman, who had a large law practice in Northwestern Wisconsin.

In the spring of 1887, having been admitted to the bar, he came to Los Angeles, and for a time was a clerk in the law office of the late Judge W. P. Gardiner, but soon went to San Bernardino, California, as clerk in the office of Judge H. C. Rolfe, with whom he soon became associated as a partner. He stayed in San Bernardino until May, 1892, when he accepted the attorneyship for the South Riverside Land and Water Company, Citizens' Bank and Temescal Water Company, and moved to South Riverside, then to San Bernardino County, but now the City of Corona, in Riverside County.

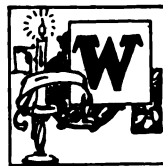
In 1893 the County of Riverside was formed from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties, and Mr. Freeman was elected to represent it as its first Assemblyman in the Legislature of 1895.

In the spring of 1898 he accepted the presidency of the Citizens' National Bank of Corona, and the business greatly increased under his management, but he found that the bank occupied so much time it interfered with his law practice, and he resigned for that reason.

In February, 1899, he moved to Los Angeles, where he is now enjoying a large civil law practice.



A. H. WOOLLACOTT, JR.



WOOLLACOTT, A. H., Stocks and Bonds, Los Angeles, California, was born July 22, 1884, at Los Angeles, the son of H. J. Woollacott and Mary D. Woollacott.

H. J. Woollacott, the father, was for twenty years a stock broker and for many years president of one of the larger trust and banking companies of Los Angeles. He was eminently successful and became known throughout the United States. He was a broker on Wall Street in New York at one time, and in Los Angeles became active in real estate to the extent that he was among the largest tax payers of the city for years.

A. H. Woollacott, was educated in the schools of Los Angeles, and when he was given the choice of a course at the university or in practical business experience, chose the latter. He went into his father's offices, and learned the details of the brokerage business. He took charge of his father's business in 1907, and the firm is counted one of the most substantial. With the development of Los Angeles as the center of the oil industry of Southern California, and of the Nevada gold fields, the business has greatly increased. He maintains a private wire to San Francisco and deals extensively in bonds.

Mr. Woollacott has inherited a large estate from his father, and a large part of his time is spent in looking after its administration. He has become largely interested in Mexican copper. He is a director of the Los Angeles Jalisco Mines Company, secretary and treasurer of the Butte Lode Mining Company, president of Mojave Mining and Milling Company and secretary of the California Warehouse Company.

He is a member of the South Coast Yacht Club, the Jonathan Club and the Los Angeles Stock Exchange.



MCBRIDE, JAMES HARVEY, Physician, Pasadena, California, was born in La Fayette, Oregon, January 23, 1849, son of Dr. James and Mahala (Miller) McBride. He married Evangeline Ackley of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, September 20, 1887. There are two children.

He was given his primary education in the public schools of Oregon, and later attended the McMinnville College, Oregon.

Choosing medicine for a profession, he went to New York City and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He graduated in the year 1873, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine.

He first saw active service as physician on the house staff of Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. He retained this position for two years.

He was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and was later appointed to the superintendency of the Hospital for Insane at Milwaukee.

After a service of five years he founded the Milwaukee Sanitarium for Nervous Diseases. This was opened in the year 1884, and was successfully conducted and grew to large proportions until the year 1895, when it was sold.

He made a prolonged trip to Europe and the Orient, and in 1897, located at Pasadena. Later he founded the Southern California Sanitarium for Nervous Diseases, and of this he has been medical director since.

He has been an educator and was professor of the diseases of the nervous system in the Chicago Polyclinic Medical College from 1890 to 1895, when he resigned to visit Europe.

The doctor was president, in 1910, of the American Academy of Medicine, a national organization, devoted to medical sociology.

Dr. McBride is a specialist in nervous and mental diseases. He was an expert witness in

the trial of Guiteau, the assassin of President James A. Garfield, and testified that he believed Guiteau insane.

Soon after graduating from medical college he made original researches in physiology and therapeutics, the results of some of which were published. Among these were:

Experiments on the effects of Nitrate of Amyl on the circulation of the brain of dogs and the use of this remedy in the treatment of epilepsy. Published in 1875.

Experiments in the localization of the function of the brain of dogs. 1874-5.

The production of epilepsy in dogs and rabbits. 1875.

Investigations into the minute anatomy of the brain. 1876.

The following are titles of some of his contributions to medical literature:

Epileptic insanity and the criminal responsibility of epileptics. 1894.

The treatment of the morphine habit. 1900.

The management of the neurasthenic. 1901.

Ideals of the medical teacher. 1903.

Health and education of girls. 1904.

The individual and the social organism. 1911.

In addition, he has written many addresses of a popular character and notes of travel.

The doctor has led a busy life and has had little time for politics, except to take the interest characteristic of all men who favor clean government. He has never sought nor held public office, except for those semi-public positions to which he has been called in his profession.

He is a member of the following societies: Royal Society of Arts of Great Britain, American Academy of Medicine, American Neurological Association, American Medico-Psychological Association, American Medical Association, American Climatological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the California State Medical Society.



DR. JAMES H. McBRIDE



CHARLES S. KENT



KENT, CHARLES SUMNER, Pacific Coast Manager of the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1873. He is the son of William M. Kent and Susan E. (Philips) Kent. He married Josephine MacPherson in 1904 at Buffalo.

Mr. Kent's early education was limited to attendance at the public schools of his native city. Upon finishing his primary studies, Mr. Kent entered an architect's office to learn that profession, and he studied for four years, at the end of which time he was compelled to give it up on account of ill health. During this period Mr. Kent went to Europe to study Old World architecture and was occupied thus for six months, visiting fourteen countries.

Upon relinquishing his ambitions to become an architect, Mr. Kent rested for a considerable period of time, then became connected with the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., with which concern he has continued down to date. He first went to work for the company in June, 1892, and his career since then has been a series of successes in his chosen field. He was promoted rapidly and for several years before moving West was superintendent of the company in Buffalo and western New York State. In February, 1904, he was appointed District Manager of California, Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico. His record in that position for the next two years was such that he was named Pacific Coast Manager for the Barber Company, and is now in complete charge of its business in all that territory west of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Kent is regarded as one of the leading asphalt experts, and is a man of great executive ability. He has never taken any active part in politics or fraternal matters, but is a popular clubman, holding membership in the California and Gamut clubs of Los Angeles.



HON. CURTIS D. WILBUR



WILBUR, CURTIS D., Judge of the Superior Court, of Los Angeles, Cal., was born May 10, 1867, in Boonesboro, Iowa, the son of Dwight L. and Edna M. (Lyman) Wilbur. The father was a soldier in the Civil War and a practicing physician in Ohio. Judge Wilbur has been twice married, on November 9, 1893, to Ella Chilson, who died December, 1896, and the second time to Olive Doolittle, January 13, 1898. He has four children.

Judge Wilbur worked on a farm and attended the public schools of Iowa until the family moved to North Dakota in 1883. There he worked in a tile factory, looking after the machinery, and meanwhile attended the high school. In the year 1884 he was appointed to the Naval Academy of Annapolis. He studied the full term of four years and graduated in 1888, the third in his class. During his last year he was cadet lieutenant. On his graduation he resigned from the navy and, in 1888, went to California.

During the first year after his arrival he taught school at the McPherron Academy and studied law. After eighteen months devoted exclusively to study he was admitted to the bar.

He practiced his profession successfully from 1890 to 1903, when he was elected to the bench. Four of these years he served as chief deputy district attorney of Los Angeles County.

He was elected Judge of the Superior Court in 1903 and has had a notable career on the bench. Was re-elected in November, 1908, to serve until 1915, receiving the largest majority on the Republican ticket. He has been in charge of the juvenile court since 1903, and has put thousands of boys and young men and hundreds of girls on probation successfully.

Judge Wilbur is a member of the University and the Union League Clubs and of the A. O. U. W.



WHITTIER, M. H.; Oil Operator, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Caribou, Maine, March 11, 1867, the son of C. G. and Ruth (Keech) Whittier. He married, in Los Angeles, March 13, 1900, Joanna E. Williams of Illinois. Four children were born to them, Donald, Leland, Paul and Helen.

Mr. Whittier's educational opportunities were limited to a few years' attendance at the public schools of his native town. He started out for himself early in life, however, and the world at large has been his university.

At the age of twenty-four he went to California, locating at Santa Paula, where he secured employment as a farm hand, but later got a position in the oil fields with the Union Oil Company, where he learned the oil business. He worked for a short time in various capacities, when oil was discovered in Los Angeles, and he associated himself in a partnership with Mr. Thomas A. O'Donnell, they becoming drilling contractors. As they became more familiar with the oil industry they branched out as producers and oil operators for themselves. Later Mr. Whittier secured interests in what is known as the Coalinga field. Subsequently he became inter-

ested in the Kern River region, and was so impressed with the bright prospects that he abandoned all interests in the Coalinga field and confined himself to the Kern River district. In this new field he was interested in the Green & Whittier Oil Company, the Kern Oil Company and the Shamrock Oil Company. Later these companies were merged into what is known as the Associated Oil Company. Mr. Whittier was an important factor in the organization of this company, being its largest stockholder at the time of its inception, and he is now one of the board of directors. The Associated Oil Company is one of the largest oil companies in the State of California, having its own pipe lines, shops and marketing facilities.

In addition to these holdings he is a large stockholder and director in the following companies: The Rodeo Land and Water Company, which consists of 3100 acres of valuable land lying west of the city of Los Angeles, where the townsite of Beverly is located, one of the most charming residence districts in the vicinity of Los Angeles;

also the Amalgamated Oil Company, Titicaca Oil Company of South America, Hondo Oil Company, the Inca Oil Company and various oil interests in Oklahoma. He has recently acquired large interests in the Lost Hills district, and, with others, has organized the Belridge Oil Company, whose holdings consist of 31,000 acres of land in that district, which they are rapidly developing. He is managing director and vice president of this company.

Mr. Whittier is known as one of the most practical oil men in California, and his judgment on lands has been vindicated in nearly every venture he has undertaken. At the present time his offices are located in the Pacific Electric building with the Amalgamated Oil Company, and from there he directs the operations of his various interests.

Being interested in the proper training of the youth of the land, he has given a large part of his time and not a small amount of money in the prosecution of efforts to correct the lives of friendless boys who have not had the advantages of home and training. He is vice president and director of the McKinley Home for Boys at Gardena, California.

Mr. Whittier is a man of unlimited energy, but applies this to his own business and his charitable works rather than to public

affairs. He has never taken an active part in politics, nor has he ever held a public office, but he is a believer in clean government and he has at all times been ready to aid any movement that had for its object the upbuilding of Los Angeles or the development of that country which is netting wealth to those who care to work it.

He is a lover of hunting and fishing, his favorite diversion being angling for speckled beauties in the mountain streams of California. But better than all else he loves his home. No amount of financial success, nothing that tends toward gain or glory, can possibly compare with his love for his family and home, both of which border closely upon the ideal.

He is a man of generous instincts and is a liberal giver to charity.

Mr. Whittier holds membership in the Jonathan Club, the Sierra Madre Club and the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, and is a 32d degree Mason, being a member of Al Malaikah Lodge of Los Angeles.



M. H. WHITTIER



RESWELL, HARRY THORNTON, Attorney-at-Law, San Francisco, California, was born at Eutaw, Greene County, Alabama, the son of David Creswell and Gertrude (Thornton) Creswell, and may thereby count among his ancestors some of the most distinguished and charming women of the old South, who were chiefly of English origin.

He was married in San Francisco to Lucy Crittenden Nesbitt, and is the father of Harry Innis Thornton Creswell and Gertrude Crittenden Creswell.

Mr. Creswell obtained his education in the Greene Springs School, a famous institution of the South in the early days, which was conducted by Professor Henry Tutwiler, at Greene Springs, Hale county, Alabama. Upon completion of his studies there he took up law, and was admitted to practice in the State of Nevada in 1874.

In the year 1870 Mr. Creswell went to California from Louisiana, and settled first in San Francisco, but moved from there to Belmont, Nevada, where, in 1874, his active business and professional career began. After being admitted to the bar, he soon established a reputation for integrity, firmness, courtesy and skill in the conduct of his cases, and in the same year was elected to the office of District Attorney of Nye county, Nevada.

After a successful term of two years he became State Senator from that county, in 1876.

He then went over into Lauder county and was elected District Attorney in 1880, and served until 1887. He was a candidate, in 1886, for the district judgeship of the State of Nevada, but was defeated.

Mr. Creswell returned to San Francisco in 1887 and resumed the private practice of his profession. This continued until 1892, in which year he was elected City and County Attorney of San Francisco, an office which carried with it at that time a membership on the Board of City Hall Commissioners.

He had charge of all the civil law business of the City and County of San Francisco, and as a member of the City Hall Commission always insisted on the use of materials of California production and manufacture for the new San Francisco City Hall, at that time in course of construction.

Mr. Creswell gave such satisfaction in his public offices that he was re-elected in 1894, and again in 1896. Two years later, in 1898, he resigned the post to become a member of the well-known firm of Garber, Creswell & Garber, composed of John Garber, Mr. Creswell and Joseph B. Garber.

Following the earthquake and conflagration of April, 1906, Mr. Creswell was appointed a member of the "Committee of Fifty" chosen to aid the Mayor of San Francisco in the government of the city. He was thereafter made a Police Commissioner of San Francisco, but resigned the office before the expiration of his term. Since then he has devoted himself to his law practice, which is chiefly of a civil nature.

Mr. Creswell is a member of the Pacific-Union Club and the Southern Club of San Francisco.

ALLEN, JAMES M., Lawyer, San Francisco, California, was born in Bethlehem, Ohio, March 14, 1844, the son of John Allen and Lavina (Teel) Allen, of colonial ancestry.

He was married in San Jose, December 29th, 1881, to Miss Ida M. Davis, and their children are Harriet Elizabeth Burrage, wife of J. Otis Burrage; Ruth M. Allen, wife of Lucius Hamilton Allen; Clara A. Allen, Francis Frederick Allen and James Kirke Allen.

Mr. Allen received his education in the schools of Ohio, Illinois and Connecticut, and was graduated from the High School at Chicago. He entered Yale in 1863 and was graduated with the class of 1867.

After admission to the Bar in Illinois, he practiced his profession for less than a year in Chicago.

He practiced three years in Carthage, Missouri, and settled in San Francisco in December, 1874, when he was associated with Hon. Francis G. Newlands and afterwards with Lloyd and Newlands, until January 1st, 1880, when he was elected one of the Judges of the new Superior Court of San Francisco for three years.

At the end of his term he formed a partnership with Edgar F. Preston, which continued until 1884, when the firm of Newlands and Allen was formed. Soon afterwards, Wm. F. Herrin entered the partnership and the firm became Newlands, Allen and Herrin. This was dissolved soon after 1891, when Mr. Newlands took up his residence in Washington as a member of Congress and Mr. Herrin became the chief counsel for the Southern Pacific Company. Mr. Allen continued his practice and was counsel for The Bank of California among others.

BROWN, ARTHUR, JR., Architect, San Francisco, California, was born May 21, 1874, at Oakland, California. He is the son of Arthur Brown and Victoria A. Brown. His father was a civil engineer in charge of that department of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

The younger Mr. Brown received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, following this with attendance at the University of California. He was graduated from the latter institution as a civil engineer in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Soon after finishing his work at the University Mr. Brown went to Paris for the purpose of studying architecture, becoming a student in the world-famous Ecole des Beaux Arts. He took advantage of the opportunities for seeing the architecture of the Old World cities, and when he was graduated, in 1901, was splendidly equipped for the practice of his chosen profession. Upon his return to San Francisco from Paris in 1904 he quickly established a reputation for himself as an artistic designer of buildings. He opened a general practice at once, and numerous structures in San Francisco and other parts of California stand as monuments to his skill. The interior dome and decorations of the City of Paris building, San Francisco, is one sample of his work, while others are the Burlingame Country Club, Berkeley (Cal.) Town Hall, the Santa Fe Railroad Station at Redlands, Cal., and various others. Mr. Brown, who is now a member of the firm of Bakewell & Brown, is noted for his versatility.

He is a member of the Societe des Architectes Diplomes par le Gouvernement, Beaux Arts Society, Cercle de l'Union, Claremont Country Club and University Club, of San Francisco.



MILLSAP, HOMER CURTIS, Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California, was born at Colfax, Iowa, on May 10th, 1881, the son of Albert and Melissa (Shepard) Millsap. Mr. Millsap married Bess B. Chaney, of Lima, Ohio, and one child has been born to them, Margerie Elizabeth. Mr. Millsap attended the public schools of his native city, later graduating from the high school at Ashland, Oregon. Upon the completion of his high school education, he entered and graduated from Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa, and the Iowa College of Law, receiving his degree of LL.B. in 1897. He was then sixteen years of age, and the youngest graduate in the United States up to that time of any reputable law school.

Mr. Millsap's fitness for the practice of his profession was recognized by Judge Chester C. Cole, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and he took the boy barrister into his office, where he instructed him in the practical branches of his profession. For two years Mr. Millsap was an active assistant of Judge Cole's.

In 1899 Mr. Millsap left his friend, the ex-Justice, to take up the practice of his profession in Los Angeles, California, and was admitted to practice in California in 1900 and has pursued his profession in the city of Los Angeles since that time.

Mr. Millsap has specialized in corporation law, and at the present time handles the legal business of nearly a score of important concerns in Los Angeles.

The determination with which Mr. Millsap prosecutes his cases is evidenced by the record in the case of *The People vs. Murphy*. In said case, as attorney for the Brunswick-Balke-Callender Company, he has challenged the validity of an ordinance of South Pasadena prohibiting the playing of games of pool and billiards, or the maintenance of public places for the conduct of these pastimes.

The question has been presented by application for writ of habeas corpus to the Superior Court, to the Appellate Court, to the Supreme Court of California, and, finally, by appeal from the Superior Court of Los Angeles to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case is now pending.

This case is one of national importance, not only because of the millions of dollars

placed in jeopardy, but because of the effect it will have upon amusement enterprises in general throughout the United States. It is the contention of Mr. Millsap and his clients that if the anti-billiard and pool ordinance is declared valid other lines of amusement and business will be in danger of destruction. Mr. Millsap has had several other important litigations in the California courts recently, in nearly all of which the constitutionality of several laws has been called into question.

Mr. Millsap, at the outset of his career, was recognized at once, despite his youth, as one of the most conscientious and competent practitioners in Los Angeles,

and his success in the first few years following his entry into the field attested to his ability. In March, 1910, he formed a partnership with C. Randall Sparks, under the firm name of Millsap & Sparks, but this association was dissolved in the early part of 1911, and Mr. Millsap returned to practice by himself.

Since his earliest days in Los Angeles he has been a worker for the civic progress of the city and has at all times stood ready to aid in any movement having this for its object.

He has never held nor sought public or private office of any kind, and although in no sense a politician he has always favored the policies of the Republican party.

Mr. Millsap is a member of the California and Los Angeles Bar Associations and of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. He is, however, essentially a home lover.



HOMER C. MILLSAP



HUNT, JOHN NEW-ELL, Treasurer, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California, was born in De Witt County, Illinois, February 20, 1863, the son of Dr. John B. Hunt and Sarah E. (Barnett) Hunt. He married Hattie P. Collins, at Los Angeles, December 7, 1887, and to them there have been born three children, Harry C., Grace C. and Edward T. Hunt.

Mr. Hunt received his education in the common schools of Clinton, Illinois. He spent his young manhood in Illinois, engaging in various lines of business, and in 1882 moved to California, where he engaged in ranching and commercial lines for several years. From 1887 to 1894 he was engaged in the banking business with the Southern California Savings Bank. From 1895 to 1907 he was Deputy Tax Collector of Los Angeles County, and left that position in the latter year to assume the office of County Treasurer, to which he had been elected in November, 1906.

Mr. Hunt is a man of high principles and an ardent worker for the advancement of the city in which he has elected to make his home. He is ever ready to aid any movement calculated to benefit Los Angeles. He is a member of the Union League Club of Los Angeles and the Scottish Rite Masons.



WEIK, FRED G., real estate, investments and fire insurance, Los Angeles, California, was born at Allmerbach, province of Bachnang, Germany, September 14, 1873. He married Miss Anna Ilmer at Pasadena in 1898. There are three children, Helen, Marguerite and William H. Weik.

Mr. Weik was taught in the public schools of New York and before that in Germany, but his schooling was of short duration. He arrived at Monrovia, Cal., in 1887, after a residence of several years in New York City. He worked in a bakery at Monrovia, and later went to Pasadena, where he worked in the bakery which he afterwards bought.

He foresaw the growth of the Southern California cities and bought property in many of the most promising ones. Much of it he has held and it has enhanced greatly in value.

In the year 1905 he engaged in the real estate and loan business, and is known as one of the most accurate appraisers in the State.

He was formerly president of the Los Angeles Lodge, No. 12, of the O. A. H. S., and is now treasurer. He is a member of the Sons of Hermann, Turn Verein and Schwaben Verein, Chamber of Commerce, Foresters and German Alliance.

WHITE, PERCIVAL GORDON, Physician and Surgeon, Los Angeles, Cal., was born June 13, 1880, at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, the son of Lieutenant Colonel John White and Jane (MacWhirter) White. He married Jessie May Rosene, January 26, 1911, at Los Angeles.

Dr. White received his primary education at the Woodstock Collegiate, Woodstock, Canada, graduating in 1899. He at once entered McGill University and graduated in medicine in June, 1905, with the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery.

He was then appointed to the Resident Staff of the Montreal General Hospital, where he acquired wide experience in medicine, surgery and pathology, being associated in this institution with most of the noted medical men of Canada. After spending several months in Europe, where he visited many of the world's most famous hospitals, Dr. White returned to the United States, and went to Los Angeles, locating there in April, 1909.

Dr. White is a member of various scientific and professional organizations, these including the American Medical Association, Los Angeles County Medical Society and the Symposium Society.



WACKERBARTH, AUGUST, Architect, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Hessia, Germany, May 8, 1859, the son of Henry and Martha Elisabeth (Trau) Wackerbarth. His forefathers were soldiers and farmers to times immemorial. He married Lottie Adams, June 6, 1887, at Monte Vista, Cal. There are three children, Augusta Esther Fragner, Henry O., and George A. Wackerbarth.

Mr. Wackerbarth attended the technical schools of Holzminden, Brunswick, the Polytechnic Institute at Langensalza, Province of Saxony, and graduated from the latter in the spring of 1876.

He traveled Italy, France, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, England and other European countries before he came to America. He arrived in New York, July 2, 1878. He went to Independence, Ia., and then moved to Chicago, where he remained until 1882. He arrived in Los Angeles, November 22, 1882. Mr. Wackerbarth is treasurer and was one of the founders of the Southern California Chapter of American Institute of Architects, is a Mason, charter member of the Southern California Engineers and Architects' Association, Knights Templar, and Pioneer Society of Los Angeles County and National Geographic Society of the United States of America.





M. G. COOPER



COOPER, MILTON G., wholesale dry goods, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Springdale, Ohio, October, 1873. His father was Thomas Cooper and his mother Sarah (Gilbert) Cooper. He married Miss Hattie Cooper, in Kansas City, Mo., June, 1895. To them was born one child, Stuart Cooper.

Mr. Cooper attended the public schools of his native city until he was fifteen years of age, when his family removed to Missouri, and he went to work for the Burnham, Hanna, Munger Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, one of the largest firms of its kind in the United States. He remained with the one house for more than fifteen years. He began as a stock room boy, then became stock clerk, and during his many years of service occupied various other positions, until finally he became one of its traveling salesmen, with his territory embracing the Southwestern states.

In 1895 he established headquarters in Los Angeles, Cal., for the Burnham, Hanna, Munger Company, and for eleven years traveled out of that city. He continued in this work up to the year 1906, when, with two other partners, he decided to go into business for himself. The Cooper, Coate & Casey Dry Goods Company was incorporated to transact a wholesale dry goods business. Mr. Cooper was elected president and general manager of the firm, and has directed its destinies since. The business was started on a comparatively small scale, but it has grown continuously and at the present time is one of the largest wholesale houses on the Coast, with salesmen spread over the entire Southwest.

Mr. Cooper is president of the L. A. Wholesale Dry Goods Association, and is one of the leading young business men of Los Angeles.



J. B. MORROW



MORROW, JOHN BENJAMIN, Motor Vehicles, Los Angeles, California, was born at Gibraltar, Michigan, June 10, 1865, the son of George Morrow and Mary (Alford) Morrow. He married Maize F. Gotshall, at Miles, Iowa, November 6, 1889, and there are three children, Helen M., George A., and Benjamin S. Morrow.

He was educated in the public schools of Trenton, Michigan, and graduated in 1882. He went to work for the Canada Southern Railroad, and until 1888 was in their shops, drove an engine, and was train dispatcher. Then he became a commercial telegraph operator, worked in many cities, and in 1892 was employed by Edward L. Brewster & Co., stock brokers, of Chicago. In 1894, W. H. and J. H. Moore, capitalists, who controlled the Diamond Match Co., New York Biscuit Co., and Rock Island Railroad, employed him in a confidential capacity. He left them to join the Chicago Board of Trade. He identified himself with Schwartz, Dupee & Co., among the largest stock and grain brokers in the world, with J. F. Harris & Co., and in 1904, when the firm of Charles G. Gates & Co. was formed he became a partner, handling the Chicago and Western end of their business. In 1907, when the firm dissolved, he associated himself with John H. Wrenn & Co., of Chicago, and after a year with J. J. Townsend & Co., brokers, in 1910, he moved to Los Angeles. There he formed the firm of Morrow, Loomis & Co., and has become one of the largest handlers of automobiles on the Coast. He is a director of the firm of Wagner & Co., Chicago, and other eastern corporations.

He is a member of the South Shore Country Club, Exmore Golf Club, Germania Club, Chicago Yacht Club and Chicago Athletic Club, of Chicago, and the Delavan Yacht Club of Delavan, Wisconsin.



ORRICK, EUGENE E., Lawyer, Fort Worth, Texas, was born at Canton, Mississippi, January 3, 1864, the son of Nicholas C. Orrick and Mary (Semmes) Orrick. He married Mary Inhoon, at Canton, September 30, 1896, and is the father of four children, Mary Inhoon, Eugenia Semmes, James Nicholas and Joseph Terrill Orrick.

Mr. Orrick is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame, in Indiana, where he was a student from 1879 to 1882. He received his degree of B. S. in the latter year, and in 1884 was made M. D. Upon leaving college Mr. Orrick returned to his Mississippi home and took up the study of law. He was admitted to practice in October, 1884, and has been actively engaged down to date.

He began his professional career in Canton and practiced there until 1895, when he moved to Indianola, Mississippi, and for the next six years was one of the leading attorneys of that place. He served from 1887 to 1901 as Superintendent of Education of Sunflower County, Mississippi. In 1901, however, he gave up his interests in Indianola and moved to Fort Worth, where he immediately took a position among the best attorneys of that thriving Texas metropolis.

His recognition at Fort Worth was instant, and he soon was occupying a firm place in the city's public life. Within a year after he arrived there he was elected Corporation Counsel for the city and served in that capacity until 1907.

Wherever he has lived, Mr. Orrick has enjoyed to the fullest the confidence and respect of the communities and he has at all times been in the forefront of his profession.

He has appeared in many notable cases before the courts of state and nation and a great majority of these has been victorious.

Mr. Orrick is a devout member of the Catholic Church and aids largely in its work. He is extremely popular and one of the most public-spirited men in Fort Worth, standing ready at all times to aid in any movement that will benefit the city, commercially or otherwise.



PARKS, SAM, State Treasurer of Texas, Austin, is a native of the Lone Star State, born in Bell County, February 15, 1873, the son of S. A. Sparks and Mary (Fisher) Sparks. He married Bertha Jones at Corsicana, Texas, November 15, 1907, a beautiful Kentucky girl, and to them there have been born two children, William Anderson and Mary Louise Sparks.

Mr. Sparks began his education in the country school of his native country, then entered the public free school at Belton, Texas. From there he went to the Belton Male Academy, and wound up his studies with a course in the Belton Business College, from which he was graduated with a diploma.

Mr. Sparks plunged into politics almost the day he left school. He was elected City Secretary of Belton when he was twenty-one years of age, and after serving in that capacity for three years, resigned to run for Sheriff of Bell County. He was elected to that office when he was twenty-four years of age, and served six years. When he was thirty years of age he was unanimously elected president of the Texas Sheriffs' Association, being the youngest executive in its history.

He has twice served as Treasurer of the State. In his first campaign he defeated two opponents, having 68,000 votes more than his nearest competitor. In his second campaign he carried the State by a plurality of 155,000 votes. He is the youngest man who ever held the position and in both terms has made an enviable record.

Mr. Sparks is not a club member, but enjoys a personal popularity throughout the State of Texas that is rarely equaled in the history of the politics of that commonwealth. He is a man of genial disposition, numbering his friends by the tens of thousands, and is generally looked upon as an official with great future promise.

He is a lover of fine horses, and on his magnificent farm in Bell County, Texas, has a stock of the finest breeds in the country.

He is an ardent worker for the Democratic party and still retains his membership in the Sheriff's Association.



J. MYRICK, JR.



MYRICK, JOSIAH, JR., Capitalist, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Oregon City, Ore., May 16, 1860. He is the son of Josiah Myrick and Maria Louise (Rae) Myrick. He married Louise Brutsch, June 29, 1909, at Santa Ana, Cal. Mr. Myrick received his education in the public schools of Portland, Ore., and was graduated from the high school of that city in the year 1875.

Upon leaving school Mr. Myrick immediately went to work, his first position being with the firm of Rodgers, Myer & Co., importers and exporters at Portland. Beginning as a minor clerk, Mr. Myrick was advanced from time to time, and at the end of nine years left to go with another firm, A. P. Hotelling & Co. By a strange coincidence, he remained with this firm nine years in various capacities, and in 1893, when he left, was one of the leading traveling salesmen for the company. The last five years of his connection with the firm he had been on the road, and he decided to take a long rest.

He was inactive for two years, but at the end of that time went to San Jose, Cal., and there opened up brokerage offices. He remained in that city until 1901, and then removed to Los Angeles, where he continued in the brokerage business and also took up real estate. For five years he was busy in these lines, and in 1906 he bought stock in the Southern Trust Co. of Los Angeles. He is also a stockholder in the Nat. Bank of Cal. at Los Angeles.

In 1907 he bought a part ownership in the Maier Brewing Co., in Los Angeles, and still holds this along with his banking and oil stocks.

During his brokerage career Mr. Myrick acquired some valuable real estate holdings in Los Angeles and in the San Fernando Valley.

He is a member of the L. A. Athletic, Automobile Club of So. Cal. and the Bixby Gun Club, being an enthusiastic motorist and huntsman.



IMMONDS, FRANK, Real Estate, Los Angeles, California, was born in Denver, Colorado, November 16, 1882, the son of Harry L. Simmonds and Eleanor (Bryant) Simmonds. He married Maude E. Phelps, June 28, 1904, at Los Angeles, and they have four children, Marjorie, Norman, Barbara and Frank Simmonds.

Mr. Simmonds is one of the youngest successful real estate men in the city of Los Angeles.

He entered the public school at San Diego, California, to which city his parents had brought him, and graduated from high school in 1900, ending his school room education.

He started to earn money when he went into the employ of the Sunset Telephone Company. He saw a better chance of advancement and more money with the E. K. Wood Lumber Company, and held a place with them for four years, until 1908.

The selling of building supplies gave him a wide knowledge of the building trades, and he determined to embark in business for himself.

He opened up a real estate office, and with the capital he had saved began building houses and offering them for sale. His method is to buy unimproved land, in the newer districts where land values are rising and not yet too high, and to cover it with houses as fast as his capital can be turned. In less than three years he has built about one hundred and fifty residences, all of excellent quality and of good architecture, and in addition several good sized flats and apartment houses.

Mr. Simmonds is a man of unlimited energy and possessed of a progressive spirit typical of the Western business man of today.

He is a great believer in the future of the city in which he has cast his fortunes and is one of the most enthusiastic workers for the upbuilding of Los Angeles and the rich country surrounding it.

He is a Mason, member of the City Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Central Committee of the Good Government organization.



HOEFLER, LUDWIG MATTHIAS, attorney-at-law, was born at Adrian, Lenawee County, Michigan, August 18, 1858, the son of John Phillip Hoefler and Mary Elizabeth (Hoffman) Hoefler. In December, 1889, Mr. Hoefler was married in San Francisco to Miss Emma M. Altemus, and their only child, Edith, now Mrs. Charles Albert Vance, was born on December 9, 1890.

Until 1873, Mr. Hoefler lived at Adrian, Michigan. Moving to California in 1878, he took the regular three years' course at the Hastings College of the Law in San Francisco, and was graduated LL. B. in 1882.

His professional career began in the office of the well-known legal firm of Garber, Thornton & Bishop, where while serving his novitiate as a young practitioner he acted as managing clerk. He retained this position through various changes in the personnel of the firm, which was successively known as Garber, Boalt & Bishop, Garber & Bishop, and Bishop & Wheeler, until he became a partner, the new firm being known as Bishop, Wheeler & Hoefler. In 1904 this firm was changed to Bishop & Hoefler; and two years later, upon the death of the late Thomas Benton Bishop, with whom Mr. Hoefler had been associated for over twenty-five years, the present firm of Bishop, Hoefler, Cook & Harwood was formed.

During this period Mr. Hoefler has been prominently connected with many of the great legal contests which engaged the courts and popular interest. Among these may be mentioned the Blythe Estate contest, the Ryer Estate contest, the Piper Estate contest, the Miller & Lux litigation, the Fair Estate, the Sutro Estate, the Yoell Will contest, the Robert P. Hastings Estate, the Moxey Estate, and many other famous controversies. Mr. Hoefler's professional practice is concerned largely with corporation interests. He is counsel for the San Francisco Breweries, Ltd., United Milk Company, City Street Improvement Company, Fresno Irrigated Farms Company, Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company and other large concerns. He has taken an active interest in the Olympic Athletic Club, of which he has served as Vice President for three consecutive terms, and is also a member of the Bohemian Club and of the Union League Club.



ROBERTS, ARTEMAS ROSCOE, Insurance, Waco, Texas, was born in Gasconade County, Missouri, August 24, 1864, the son of Jonathan Roberts and Eliza J. (Mahanay) Roberts. He married Leila Doyle at Palestine, Texas, August 21, 1907.

Mr. Roberts spent his boyhood in Missouri, and attended the public schools near his home. In 1877, however, he moved to Texas and first located at Alvarado. He resumed his studies shortly after going to the Lone Star State, and graduated at the Sam Houston Normal Institute at Huntsville, Texas, in June, 1884.

In April, 1885, after teaching school, Mr. Roberts embarked in the insurance business, and during the twenty-seven years that he has followed that line he has won a place among the leaders of his profession and has had longer experience in life insurance than any other man in the State of Texas.

Mr. Roberts' first position was that of District Manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with headquarters in Dallas, which he opened in April, 1885.

He continued in that position until July, 1889, at which time he resigned to accept the office of State Manager in Texas for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.

He was elected President and Actuary of the Amicable Life Insurance Company, March 8, 1910, and he still retains those offices.

During his long service in the insurance field, Mr. Roberts has done a great deal to improve the business, and from the day he started has moved continually upward.

He is a hard worker and has made life insurance the study of his life. He is a man of high ideals and enjoys the confidence and regard of business men in all parts of the State in which he conducts his operations. One of his proudest possessions is a collection of letters of indorsement, written by bankers and business men in all parts of the Lone Star State when he was chosen to his present position.

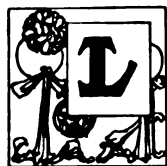
Mr. Roberts is a member of the Huaco and the Philo clubs.



WALTER H. DUPEE
CHICAGO AND CORONADO BEACH, CAL. POLO PLAYER
WHO HAS WON INTERNATIONAL HONORS.



JOSEPH R. LOFTUS



LOFTUS, JOSEPH ROGER, Real Estate, Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Keokuk, Ia., March 8, 1869. He is the son of Roger Loftus and Mary (Davies) Loftus. He married Mary Van Meter, July 27, 1900, at Buffalo, N. Y. Their children are Mary Francis, Ellnor Ruth, Roger Van Meter, Helen Isabel and Josephine Loftus.

Mr. Loftus was educated in the public schools of Keokuk, Ia., at St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, Ia., and the Iowa State University. He entered the hardware business in 1889, in Denver, Colo. This he conducted for about two years, then sold out, prior to taking a long trip to the Orient, where he spent one year.

Upon his return to the United States in 1892, he went into business with his brother as the Frank L. Loftus Carpet Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. This continued until 1889, when he organized the Loftus Realty Co., of Fort Wayne, continuing until 1905, when he moved to Los Angeles.

Mr. Loftus' first venture in California was made at Pasadena, where, in 1906, he organized the Arrowhead Realty Co., operating in Los Angeles, Pasadena and Monrovia.

In 1909 he introduced cotton growing into the Imperial Valley. He was the original experimenter and the first crop of Imperial cotton was grown on his ranch. He induced others to plant, and now, with thousands of acres in cultivation, cotton is one of the established crops of Southern California.

Mr. Loftus is the owner of a great ranch near El Centro. He is President of the Jos. R. Loftus Co., California Cotton Co., Monrovia Acres Water Co., and Vice Pres. of the Imperial Valley Oil and Cotton Co. He is First Vice Pres. of the Los Angeles Realty Board and belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Municipal League and the City Club.



SHORT, HON. FRANK H., Attorney-at-Law, Fresno, California. Born in Shelby County, Missouri, Sept. 12, 1862. Located in California November 8, 1881.



SPELLACY, TIMOTHY, Oil Operator, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Conneautville, Pa., and has been in the oil business from the time of his boyhood. He gained his experience in the fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and about thirteen years ago decided to move West and engage in the business in California.

He first located at Bakersfield, Cal., remaining there about six years. A little over six years ago he transferred his business to Los Angeles and he has since been among the foremost and most successful operators in the Kern River, Midway and Coalinga districts.

His first venture included the Lockwood and Creseus, while he is now the heaviest stockholder and an official in the Illinois Crude Oil Company and the Premier and Mascot companies, all successful concerns.

Mr. Spellacy has been prominent in politics since locating in California, and in 1910 was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket.

In addition to this he has aided materially in the upbuilding of Los Angeles.

He is Vice President of the Sierra Madre Club and a member of several other organizations.



GUTHREY, H. B., Oil, Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Miami, Mo., Sept. 15, 1867, the son of Patrick Henry Guthrey.

Mr. Guthrey, now one of the leaders in the development of the oil industry in the great California fields, is essentially a westerner, but his life has been coursed in the world at large and at times has led him to the out-of-way places of the globe. Reared in the Middle West States, he attended school in Missouri, Colorado and Kansas, graduating from the high school of Sabetha, in the latter state. As a boy he mastered the printer's craft, but the desire for adventure was strong within him and he chose the sea as the place where this desire could best be satisfied.

For two years and a half he sailed the seas under the flags of half a dozen nations, and during that time visited practically every known country on earth. He was nineteen years of age when he first started out, an age when impressions register themselves on the mind indelibly and go far toward shaping a man's character. When he had seen the world Mr. Guthrey decided to return, to abandon the life on the ocean, and returned to the United States, and where he immediately took up the printer's trade. He first settled at Albuquerque, N. M., in 1889, in the newspaper business. He quit the case after a short time, however, and went into the editorial end of the business.

After attaining considerable prominence in that line, he again was seized with the desire to travel, and in 1892 left Albuquerque. He went to San Francisco and there was employed on the San Francisco Examiner. From the city by the Golden Gate he journeyed to Butte, Mont., and then went to Galveston, Tex., where he remained for four years. During his stay in Galveston, Mr. Guthrey served in various editorial capacities, including that of city editor of one of the large dailies, leaving the latter position and the newspaper business to enter

other fields. He went to California, seeking new opportunities, and located at Los Angeles in 1897. After a year of contemplation he decided that oil was the most promising business for him. His first position was with Wallis P. Hardison, at that time one of the most conspicuous men in the oil fields of the Southwest, and through that association he learned the business. In 1899 he went into

business for himself, and made investments in the oil fields at Whittier, Cal.

In addition to his individual interests he was associated with several different companies there and in Fullerton. Two years after his first venture he began operations at Coalinga and at McKittrick, Cal. He was one of the pioneers in the now famous Midway fields of California. At the time when he entered that field there were but a few investors there, but scores of companies have since been organized to operate there.

After four years of independent endeavor, during which he was busy developing his property, he organized, in 1905, the Section 6 and the Yellowstone Oil Companies,

the latter now one of the producing companies operating in the Kern River and McKittrick districts.

After thirteen years in the oil business in California, Mr. Guthrey is one of the best informed oil men in that State, and today is operating forty wells in various parts of California. Also he is the owner of valuable but undeveloped oil lands in Mexico and coal lands in Southern Oregon. These properties he intends to open and develop in the next few years, his plans including the establishment of a great farming community in Mexico.

In addition to the above oil enterprises, of which Mr. Guthrey is general manager, he is interested in the Templor Ranch Oil Co. He was a charter member of the Sierra Madre Club, has been chairman of the Petroleum Committee of the L. A. Chamber of Mines since its organization, and is a member of the L. A. Chamber of Commerce and the Elks.



H. B. GUTHREY

**W. D. REYNOLDS**

REYNOLDS, W. D., cattle raising and handling, Reynolds Building, Fort Worth, Texas, was born in Alabama, April 22, 1846.

Mr. Reynolds is Vice President of the Reynolds Cattle Company, Director of the Fort Worth National Bank, Director of the First National Bank of Stamford, Texas, and President of the Cisco Cotton Oil Company.

**GREGORY PERKINS, JR.**

PERKINS, GREGORY, JR., Real Estate and Insurance, Los Angeles, California. Born in England, November 25, 1870. Son of Gregory and Mary (Marriott) Perkins. Married, June 5, 1911, Emily Sutherland Barrow-french. Educated in England and the United States.

Secretary of the Los Angeles Board of Trade from 1890 to 1905. Commenced present business in the latter year, making a specialty of downtown property and country subdivisions.

Member of Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Municipal League, City Club, Gamut Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club and other like organizations.

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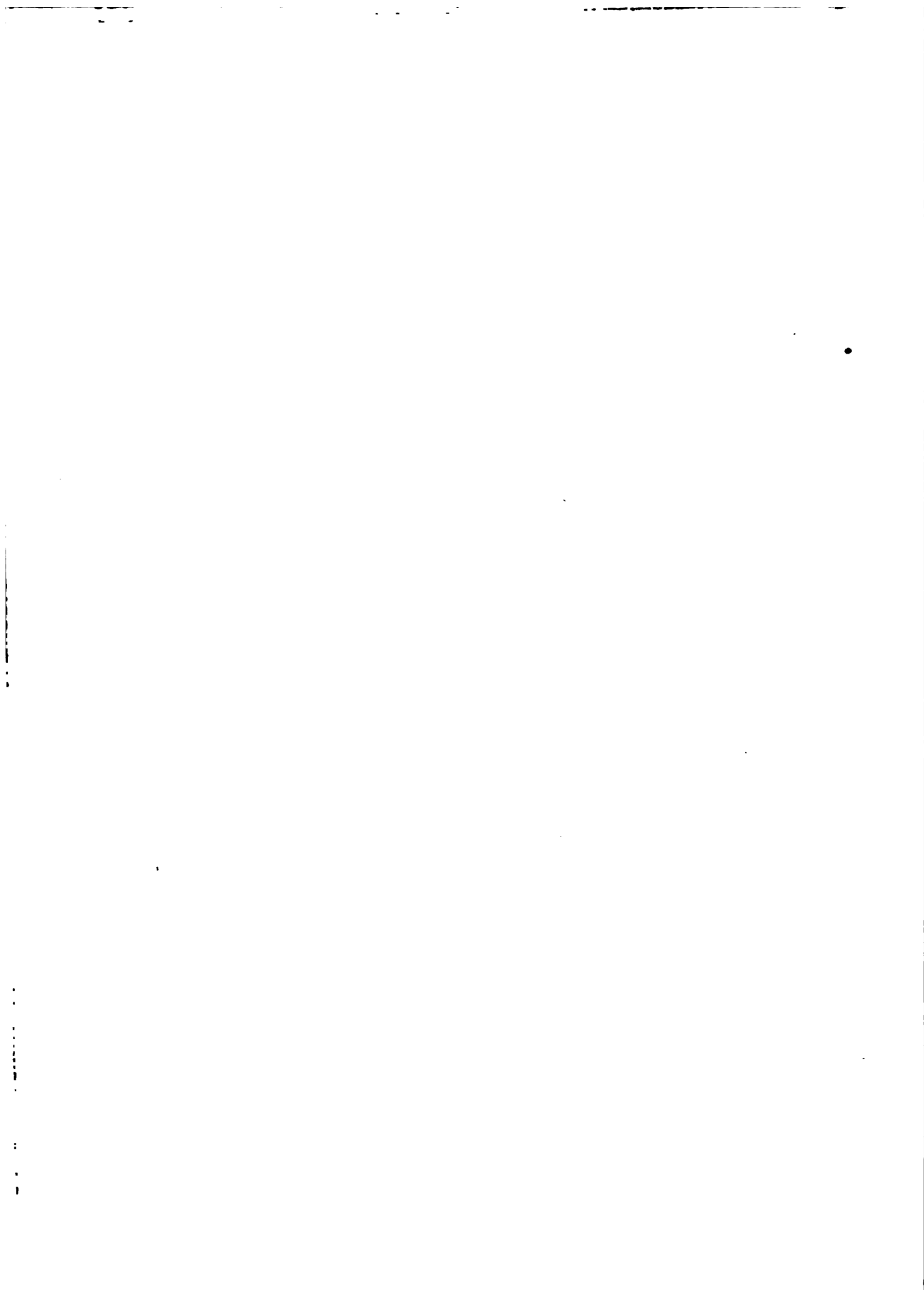
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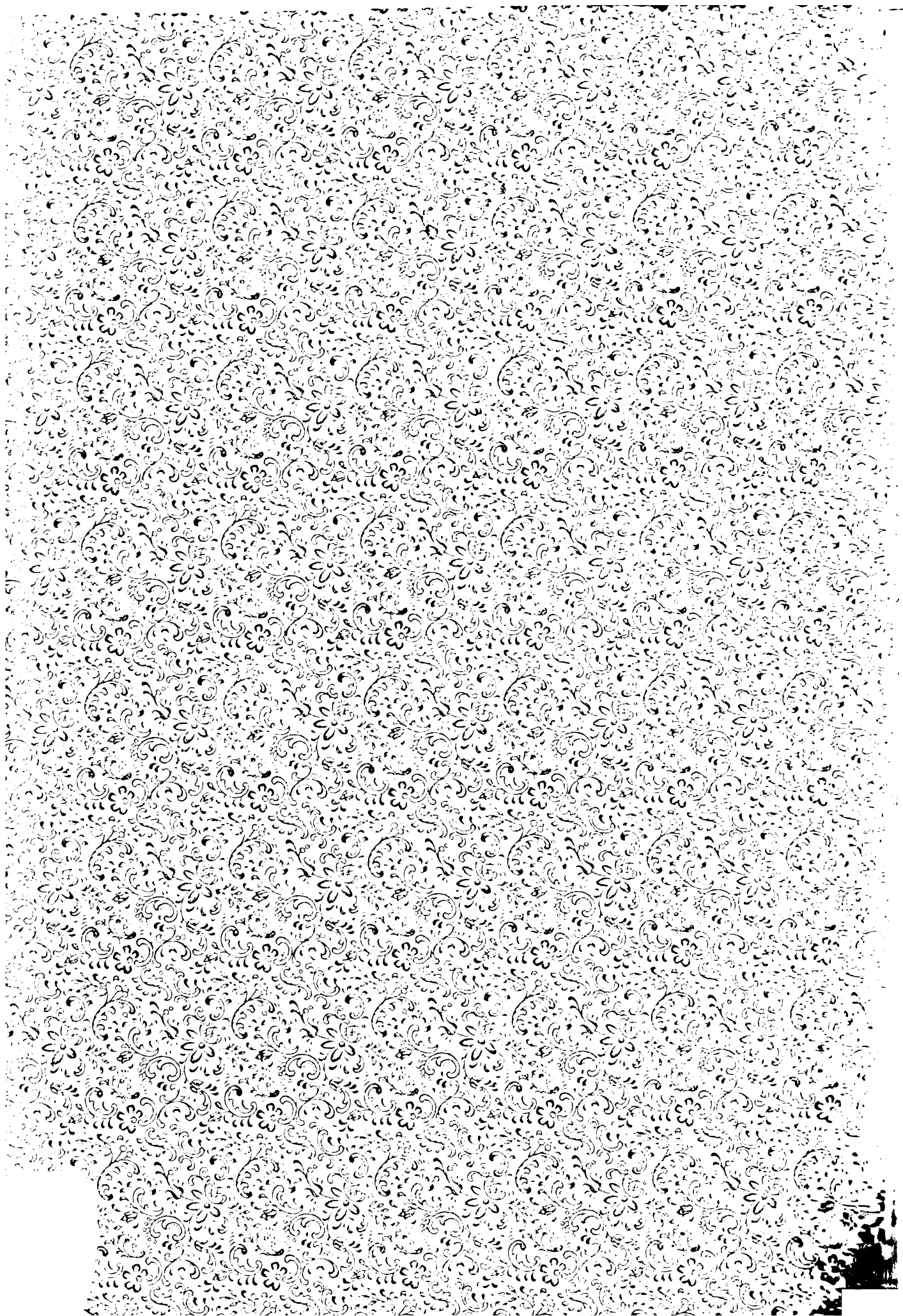
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